"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair, gentle winds, becoming south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,446. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ONE DEAD, 20 SHOT IN BAYONNE RIOTS; MOBS HOLD TOWN

Strikers Besiege Whole Police Force After Fierce Battle at End of a Day of Violence.

BRIDE OF 3 WEEKS KILLED

Court House Attacked, Fires Started, Hose Cut, Cars Stoned, and Railway Service Stopped.

GIRL HOLDS RIOTERS AT BAY

Calls Strong-Arm Squad of Six, Who Check 1,000 Besiegers—Strike Prisoners Sent from City.

Mob rule was established in Bayonne, N. J., last night. The entire police force was practically under siege in two strongholds and strikers of the Standard Oil and other plants in the Constable Hook section held possession of the streets where, in an early evening battle with the police, a woman had been killed and a score or more of strikers wounded, two so seriously it was believed they could not recover.

Disorder began with early morning and continued throughout the day. A mob beat railroad detectives and took possession of the Twenty-second Street station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Passengers were prevented from alighting from trains until the railroad company finally ceased to stop trains there.

More than 1,000 men surrounded Police Headquarters and threatened to tear down the building to rescue two comrades who had been arrested for displaying weapons. They withdrew only after Michael F. Reilly, the aged Chief of Police, had faced them alone, armed only with a revolver, and after fellow-countrymen, addressing them in Lithuanian, had begged them to avoid bloodshed.

Late last night a small squad of policemen and a larger group of special deputies, these latter armed only with clubs, remained on guard in the building, expecting a new attack each instant. Fear of the strikers had caused the police to remove their prisoners, twenty in number, to the county jail in Jersey City.

Throughout the day trolley cars had been stoned, innocent citizens seized and beaten, and attacks made on the firemen when they responded to false alarms.

Incendiary Fire Started.

One fire was started presumably by sympathizers of the strikers, and the fire hose was cut as fast as the firemen unreeled it. The shooting occurred when the police tried to prevent this. Crowds of strikers turned back the fire apparatus when the firemen tried to respond to a blaze in the Standard Oil works. The police watched this and did not interfere.

At midnight there was practically not a policeman in the streets, but Director of Public Safety Henry Wilson insisted that the police had control of the situation, and that there was no need to call for aid on Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead or on the militia. Nelson B. Gaskill, Judge Advocate General of the New Jersey National Guard, who had been sent to inspect the situation by Governor Fielder, held a conference with Mr. Wilson, and at its conclusion said he saw no need "as yet" for summoning the guardsmen.

But residents of Bayonne talked of organizing a Citizens' Vigilance Committee to protect life and property, and Mayor Pierre Garvan told them they were entitled to use such arms as they required to accomplish this. At Police Headquarters permits to carry weapons were issued to any reputable citizens requesting them. Only the city officials made any pretense of feeling confident of their ability to meet the situation. Others declared that the strikers had started a reign of terror, the end of which none might predict unless outside assistance was brought to the aid of the police.

The terrorizing of the city began in the early morning, when strikers gathered about the Twenty-second Street railroad station. They drove passengers back onto the trains from which they tried to alight and, at 10 o'clock, a crowd of 1,000 had gathered. This mob grabbed Robert Carr, railroad yardmaster, and John J. O'Connor, a railroad detective, beat them, and warned them to leave the city, saying the strikers wanted no officials about, whether police, fire or railroad men. The railroaders telephoned for help to the railroad headquarters and five detectives were sent to guard the station.

Girl Repels Invaders.

The strikers drove them inside the station where they barricaded themselves. There was another entrance through the door of the telegraph office and the strikers tried to enter there, but Miss Annie Doody, the young operator, locked her door and telephoned to Bayonne Police Headquarters for help. Then Capt. Edward M. Griffin and his squad composed of Lieut. John J. Rigney and Detectives Noonan, Katcher, Lee and Russell made the first of many rescues which they effected during the day.

All are big men, and in a powerful automobile they raced to the railroad station. Though they were six against nearly 1,000 they leaped from the car almost before it had halted, and, flourishing their revolvers, they rushed the crowd. As they got within reach each detective grabbed a man, slugged him and reached for another. The mob could have smothered them by weight of numbers alone, but instead it turned

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German Casualty Lists Show Losses Total 3,556,018

LONDON, Oct. 11—German casualties from the beginning of the war to the end of September were 3,556,018, according to an official British compilation as given out here today. The statement says:

"A report compiled from German official casualty lists shows the total German casualties in September as 179,884, bringing up the totals since the war from the same source to 3,556,018."

The full text of the statement as issued by the British Official Press Bureau follows:

"German casualties, exclusive of corrections, reported in the month of September in German official casualty lists, were: Dead, 32,282; prisoners and missing, 32,259; wounded, 115,343.

"These, added to those reported in previous months, including the corrections reported in September, total since the war: Dead, 870,182; prisoners and missing, 428,829; wounded, 2,257,007.

"It should be noted that the figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities."

RIDDER SAYS WILSON SOUGHT HYPHEN VOTE

Editor, Denying Any Relations with Hughes, Declares Stone Pleaded with Germans.

BURLESON ANOTHER AGENT

Ridder Tells of Dinner at Which He Was Assured Wilson Wanted the German Vote.

Victor F. Ridder of the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung denied yesterday that he had written a speech on the subject of the British seizures of American mail, to be delivered on the stump by Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, or that he had ever told anybody that he had done so.

The denial came as a reply to a statement made by Norman Hapgood, acting Chairman of the Woodrow Wilson Independent League, that Mr. Hughes had reached an understanding with leaders among German-Americans to define what his attitude would be, if elected on the British mail seizures, using language dictated by the German-American editor.

He gave the name of his informant as State Senator Kent V. Keller of Alva, Ill.

Says He Was Invited to See Wilson.

Mr. Ridder's denial came in a signed statement made public by Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee last night. In addition to denying what Mr Hapgood had said, Mr. Ridder declared that on two occasions Senator Keller had come to him, urging him to go with him to the White House to be convinced that President Wilson "is friendly to Germany;" that Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, had invited him to join a gathering of prominent German-Americans in Terrace Garden, and they had discussed campaign matters, and that he had also received an invitation to meet Postmaster General Burleson to talk over the campaign, an invitation which, he said, came through George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, and which he declined.

Here is Mr. Ridder's statement:

Norman Hapgood has the unenviable reputation of putting his foot in it, politically speaking, whenever he opens his mouth. Since he has seen fit to open the discussion, I feel privileged to lift the lid.

The statement of Mr. Hapgood in relation to the frantic endeavors made by the political party for the purpose of enlisting the so-called German vote has many facts to support it. They seem to prove, however, that it was the Democratic Party that was trying to win favor with the "hyphenates," as Wilson calls them.

In April of this year State Senator Keller of Illinois brought an invitation to my brother to visit Mr. Wilson in the White House for the purpose of smoothing over many of the difficulties which seemed to have arisen between Mr. Wilson and German-Americans.

Refused to Visit White House.

This invitation was courteously but firmly declined. We all, however, were much impressed by the fact that Senator Keller did take Paul Muller, the publisher of The Chicago Abendpost, one of the largest German-American papers in Chicago, to see Mr. Wilson. It was quite evident that Senator Keller was very intimate with the powers that be in Democratic circles in Washington.

Senator Keller during his periodic visits to New York frequently called us up to see whether he could not arrange interviews between prominent personages and ourselves. Senator Keller encouraged us in the impression that he was the messenger of Colonel House.

On Saturday, Sept. 16, Senator Keller telephoned for the purpose of arranging an interview at the Staats-Zeitung office in order to discuss "important" political matters. I might say in passing that as a matter of precaution we make it a point never to see Senator Keller alone. His manners might be characterized as slippery.

The interview that followed upon the telephone call took place between Senator Keller, Norbert Kantor, an editor of the Staats-Zeitung; Henry Abeles of 50 Union Square, New York City, who "happened in" during the informal discussion, and myself.

What took place during this discussion in the Staats-Zeitung office is not entirely a question of veracity between Senator Keller and myself. I have a written statement from Mr. Abeles that no such remarks as are credited to me in Senator Keller's letter to Norman Hapgood were ever made. It is almost needless for me to state that even if such a preposterous idea ever entered my head as to suggest that I would write a speech for Mr. Hughes, or Mr. Wilson, or any other candidate, that I would not confide such a thought to a man whom I knew to be the confidant of the Administration. Mr. Kantor's recollection of the subject matter of the interview further confirms the opinion of Mr. Abeles and myself.

Says Stone Sought Support.

During the course of the discussion Senator Keller invited me to go with him to visit President Wilson, saying that "I want you to come with me to visit the President at the White House so that he can convince you in the

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ROBINS COLLAPSE IN FOURTH GAME

Boston Knocks Marquard from Box, Then Cheney, Triumphing Easily by 6 to 2.

LEONARD ALMOST INVINCIBLE

Twirler from Hub Wabbles at First, but Tightens Grip While His Mates Supply Runs.

GAMES ARE THREE TO ONE

Brooklyn's Championship Hopes Wane as Fifth, and Maybe Deciding, Fray Is at Hand.

Lord Ebbets, the Squire of Flatbush, had many callers yesterday at his spacious estate. They arrived in taxicabs and trolley cars. They departed in high dudgeon and low spirits. For the Squire's hired troupe of entertainers utterly failed to do justice to the occasion, being soundly trounced by the itinerant players of Earl Lannin of Boston. The tally was kept throughout by one or two curious persons and is reported to have been 6 to 2.

It was an affair of importance, that fourth game of the world's series. It was among the possibilities—and rated as a possibility by many thousands of Brooklynites — that Robinson's band would tie the series up in a knot by winning. Thereupon, with the count at two victories each, all that had gone before would be as if it had never been —except, of course, the rustling bills and tinkling silver in the tills of Messrs. Ebbets and Lannin, which would remain in statu quo. Then Brooklyn's sun, sinking fast, would turn from the horizon to mount the high heavens and beam on a united and contented people.

It was a pretty little picture. Worse ones have been hung in choice spots in salon exhibition. But the Red Sox, coarse creatures with no soul for art, messed it all up with the ends of their bats long before it was dry.

Therefore it must be chronicled that the Superbas—or, rather, Robins, for they are now going south very rapidly —appear to have what is called in the Back Bay the same measure of probability of ultimate success accorded to a Celestial resident in the flowery land. Here it is known crudely as a Chinaman's chance.

Robins' Strength Wanes.

In the first game of the series, on Saturday, the Brooklyn team mustered spirit enough to rally strongly at the close, and nearly saved a lost cause. On Monday Robinson's athletes gave stroke for stroke to Carrigan's men, fighting with admirable spirit and skill through fourteen spectacular innings, and yielding to the breaks of the game rather than to the mastery of the champions. On Tuesday, too, the Dodgers played with spirit and deserved their victory through the attack launched early in the battle. Yesterday all the punch they had after the first inning could have been applied to a baby's cheek without inflicting serious damage, and their spirit was the reverse of formidable.

The picture of utter helplessness which they presented, however, was due not entirely to their own shortcomings. The longcomings of one Leonard played a prominent rôle in the tableau. He occupied the central position in the diamond at Carrigan's behest, and he stayed right there for nine long innings, pitching great baseball.

Leonard began like a man possessed of wide human sympathies and kindness of heart. For just one inning all Brooklyn was fond of him. Then the man's entire nature seemed to become woefully transformed. Whether it was simply that he had exhausted his day's supply of Dr. Jekyll spirit and perforce became Mr. Hyde, or that Brooklyn, on closer acquaintance, palled on him and irritated him, may never be known. At any rate, after giving the hopes of local fandom the pleasant thrills of a rapid ascent to the mountain peak, he cast them from the summit and they were dashed to bits on the cruel rocks below.

Leonard Slow, but Fatal.

It wasn't a very rapid fall that these aforesaid hopes had. Nothing can be rapid that Leonard has a hand in except his straight ones over the plate. He takes his time, does Leonard—and the time of the onlookers. If ever a hard-worked ball player was a real gentleman of leisure, he's the one. While a quivering batter waits eagerly for the delivery in a crucial stage, Leonard parades around the box, builds sand houses with his toes and invokes his Mahatma. After a while he shoots the ball in. But there is cold comfort in that for the batter when the Red Sox twirler pitches as he did yesterday.

Rube Marquard, Larry Cheney and Nap Rucker furnished the opposition to Leonard. Marquard, at Robinson's solicitation, called it a day after four innings. Cheney lasted for three stormy sessions and Rucker had the rather doubtful pleasure of winding up the contest, although it appeared pretty thoroughly wound up when he went in. At any rate, the veteran got into the first World's Series game of his career.

Those who bought tickets for yesterday's game numbered 21,662, a slight increase over the crowd of Tuesday, but still leaving something to be desired in this respect. It developed after the final putout that among those present all the time had been a large slice of the citizenry of Boston. From somewhere away up in the far corner of the stand, where they had been perching among eaves and rafters in the dark, they came leaping and hurdling seats and railings to demonstrate visibly and audibly their approval of the battle's outcome. Headed by their red-clad band with its perpetual strains of "Pessie," they surged down the field to President Lannin's box, cheered him and the team vociferously, and demanded that he become their drum major. Which he accordingly did.

Marquard Starts Well.

Umpire Quigley called the game promptly at 2 o'clock. It began most auspiciously from the standpoint of local sentiment, with Marquard apparently in the best of form. He gave Hooper two balls and then shot two over the plate called strikes. Hooper swung savagely at the next, but his

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Strike in the McAdoo Tubes Is Declared Off; Discharged Men Reinstated; Union Recognized

There will be no strike of the trainmen employed in the Hudson Tubes, G. W. W. Hanger, Commissioner of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation, announced last night after a four-hour conference attended by himself, Wilbur C. Fisk, President of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway Company; G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhod of Railway Trainmen; L. G. Griffing, Third Asistant Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William Clark, of the Order of Railroad Conductors, and representatives of the local unions affiliated with the national brotherhoods. The conference was held in the office of Mr. Fisk in the Hudson Terminal Building. Mr. Fisk issued this statement last night:

"A most satisfactory conference was had with the representatives of the union. A compromise was reached which seems to appeal to all. The thirty-two discharged employes will be at once reinstated and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen will be recognized by the company. All differences have been amicably settled to the satisfaction of both sides."

From this statement it would appear that the conductors, guards and ticket collectors who threatened to strike won every point for which they contended, for the strike vote was taken on Tuesday because the company had discharged thirty-two men active in organizing the employes and, in the opinion of the men, had shown a disposition to oppose the brotherhood. All at the conference agreed, however, that the strike was averted through a "compromise."

It was rumored after the conference that the union had agreed not to ask for increases in pay for a specified period. The strike was avoided largely through the efforts of Mr. Hanger, who, because the traffic of the Hudson Tube is interstate, offered his services as a Federal commissioner.

SEEK MORE BILLIONS TO CARRY ON WAR

Asquith Asks New $1,500,000,000 Credit—Germany Plans for $2,856,000,000 Loan.

PREMIER IN COMMONS

He Tells Members No Patched-Up Victory Will Suffice — British Credits Total $15,660,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—"This is no time for faltering counsel or wavering purpose," said Premier Asquith in moving a vote of credit for £300,000,000 in the House of Commons today. "This war cannot be allowed to end in some patch-up, precarious and dishonoring compromise masquerading under the name of peace.

"No one desires to prolong for a single moment longer than is necessary the tragic spectacle of bloodshed and destruction, but we owe it to those who have given their lives that their supreme sacrifices shall not have been unavailing.

"The ends of the Allies are well known. They have been frequently stated. They are not selfish, they are not vindictive, but they require adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future."

The House cheered the Premier loudly as he made these remarks. The credit was voted, virtually no criticism of his statement being offered.

Year's Total of £1,350,000,000.

The new credit raises the total for the current year to £1,350,000,000. The vote of credit is the thirteenth since the war began, making the total £8,132,000,000.

Parliament, Mr. Asquith said, had been asked to vote for war purposes what was equivalent to the aggregate expenditure for twenty years before the war, although that period included the South African War. When he moved the last vote of credit in July he estimated the average rate of expenditure at approximately £5,000,000 daily. That forecast had proved to be almost exactly correct.

At the commencement of the present week, the Premier continued, there was still in hand £100,500,000, which would carry on the war until Oct. 27. He gave the aggregate expenditure in 113 days of the financial year as: Army, navy, and munitions, £379,000,000; loans to allies and dominions, £157,000,000; food supplies, railways, &c., £33,000,000. The daily average of expenditures had risen slightly, he said, and was £5,070,000 for the last seventy-seven days of the financial year. Expenditures for the army had fallen off slightly, while those for munitions had increased somewhat. Loans to Great Britain's allies and dominions were exceeding the budget estimate, at the present rate. They would not be safe in assuming that existing rates in the future would be less than £5,000,000 daily.

Loans to Allies.

Reverting to the possibility of loans to allies and dominions exceeding the budget estimate of £450,000,000, Mr. Asquith said no part of the war expenditure was more important than this. Great Britain had no selfish interest in this matter, and, although the expenditure was growing beyond the estimate, he did not regret it.

Surveying the progress of the war since the last vote of credit, the Premier said hot weather had hampered operations in the secondary theatres, but that in Mesopotamia substantial progress had been made with rail and river communications and the health of the troops had improved substantially. The defeat of the Turks at the Katia Oasis, east of the Suez Canal, had gone far to remove the danger of attack on the canal and had impaired Turkish prestige in Arabia and Syria. In Western Egypt the Senussi tribesmen had been reduced to impotence. The allied armies on the Salonika front had inflicted heavy losses on their opponents and prevented them from transferring troops to Dobrudja, thus rendering valuable assistance to Russia and Rumania.

The whole of the German East African coast had been occupied, the Premier continued, and the complete conquest of the colony was only a matter of time. The Premier gave high praise to General Smuts and the Belgian troops which are co-operating with him.

Gains on Somme Front.

In the west, Mr. Asquith said, the French and British had advanced seven miles on a front of nine miles, but the most important feature of the advance was that in no case had a counter-attack succeeded in driving them back. The Germans had virtually abandoned the attack on Verdun, and their losses had been very heavy. He gave the total number of prisoners taken by the Allies on the Somme front as 60,474, in addition to which there had been captured 304 guns and 1,030 machine guns. Allied aircraft, he added, had attained complete mastery of the Germans.

Premier Asquith referred to the complete co-ordination of the General Staffs of the four great powers and to the sympathy and interest with which Great Britain is observing the courage, tenacity, and strategical skill displayed by Italy and Russia in the more distant fields. He spoke appreciatively of the part played by Serbia and Belgium, and "lastly by Rumania, whose peo-

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NEW ITALIAN DRIVE NETS 6,500 PRISONERS

Break Austrian Lines Southeast of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau.

WIN ALSO IN THE TRENTINO

Cadorna's Troops Push Forward to the Southern Slopes of Monte Roite.

ROME, Oct. 11.—Italian troops, attacking in the direction of Trieste, southeast of Gorizia, and on the Carso plateau, gained notable successes today against the Austrians, according to today's official report issued by the War Office.

An intricate system of defenses between the Vepacco River and Hill 208 (east of Doberdo lagoon) was stormed. Novavilla and the adjoining strong position around the northern part of Hill 208 were captured. More than 5,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the Italians.

Just to the north of the Vepacco the Italians also broke the Austrian position to the front on a line east of the Vertoibizza from Vertoiba to Tobar. Here 860 prisoners were captured. The Italians also took a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Italians also made a general attack in the Trentino region south of Rovereto, where they pushed forward as far as the southern slopes of Mount Roite. In this operation the Italians captured 520 prisoners, thus making the total for the day close to 6,500.

The Austrians made a surprise attack on Monday evening on the new Italian positions in the Travignola Valley, breaking into their lines. They were driven out by a counterattack.

The War Office statement reads:

On Mount Pasubio keen fighting that continued throughout yesterday ended most successfully for us. During the previous night the enemy made strong counterattacks, which we repulsed, and at dawn in unfavorable atmospheric conditions our artillery and trench batteries resumed their heavy bombardment of the enemy's lines.

The infantry then took the whole close network of intrenchments which the enemy had constructed in Cosmagnon, going as far as the crest of Mount Menerle and the lower southern slopes of Mount Roite. So far 530 prisoners, including ten officers, have been reported, and also a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition.

In the Travignola Valley, on the evening of Oct. 9, the enemy in a surprise attack in force succeeded in breaking into our advance trenches at some points, but was promptly driven out.

On the Julian front yesterday there was an intense artillery duel, which in the morning was hindered by fogs. In the afternoon our infantry made a determined attack east of the Vertoibizza and broke the enemy's line between Tobar and Vertoiba, capturing 860 prisoners, including 25 officers, and also three machine guns.

On the Carso, after the intricate defences of the enemy had been destroyed by an intense and accurate artillery and trench mortar fire, our infantry captured almost the whole of the line, composed of several successive intrenchments between the Vipacco River and Hill 208, and advanced beyond it. Novavilla and the adjoining strong position around the northern part of Hill 208 also fell into our hands after brisk fighting.

Prisoners to the number of 5,034, including 164 officers, have been reported, and also a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

VIENNA, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The War Office issued the following statement today concerning operations on the Italian front:

The battle on the southern wing of the coast front lasted throughout the day and night and extended to the region north of the Vipacco as far as St. Peter. On the whole front between this place and the sea very strong Italian forces attacked. The enemy succeeded in penetrating our first line trenches at several points. South of Novavas the enemy even gained ground at first toward Jamiana. Our counter-attacks drove the Italians back again everywhere.

Fighting continues for the possession of a few trench sections which remained in the hands of the enemy. Fourteen hundred prisoners fell into our hands.

Activity on the Fleims valley front was diminished. The Italians have achieved nothing here for the last few days. The battle on Pasubio is not yet concluded.

Naval Events.—On Tuesday evening one of our aeroplane squadrons successfully bombarded military objectives at Monfalcone and Staranzano. Last night a hydro-aeroplane squadron attacked harbor establishments, hangars and batteries at Valona (Avlona?) as well as enemy ships, with the best results. Big fires occurred in the town, which remained visible for a long time and an oil tank was burned. Our machines returned undamaged in spite of the violent fire.

SOLDIERS RIOT IN CALGARY.

Pitched Battle with Police and City in Hands of Military Mob.

CALGARY, Alta., Oct. 11.—A pitched battle between soldiers and the police occurred here tonight, during which many shots were fired and the barracks of the mounted police were wrecked and set on fire.

One soldier is known to have been seriously wounded. The city virtually is in the hands of the soldier mob.

ENTENTE TAKES GREECE'S FLEET

Leaves Her Only Three Vessels, Which Are to be Disarmed and Their Crews Reduced.

TO DISMANTLE COAST FORTS

Two, Dominating Roadstead, to be Turned Over with the Piraeus-Larissa Railroad.

SMALL SHIPS FOR REBELS

Activity of Reservists League, and Shipping of Artillery to Interior Led to Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Oct. 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Early this afternoon the French naval authorities took over without incident all the ships of the Greek Navy. In some cases the Greek crews have already been removed and in others they are being landed. French crews have been placed on the small ships. All guns, &c., on the larger vessels have been rendered ineffective and guards placed on board.

It is stated that the lighter craft will be dispatched to the Provisional Government at Saloniki.

There is no excitement in Athens or at Piraeus. The Athens Government has added a protest to its notification of acceptance of the Allies' demands.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—Vice Admiral D'Artige du Fournet, commander of the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, presented an ultimatum to Greece, demanding that Greece hand over the entire Greek fleet, except the armored cruiser Averoff and the battleships Lemnos and Kilkis, to the Entente Allies by 1 o'clock yesterday [Wednesday] afternoon, according to Reuter's Athens correspondent.

Admiral du Fournet further demanded that the three warships to be retained by Greece be disarmed; that the forts on the seacoast be dismantled, and those two commanding the fleet's mooring turned over to the Admiral, together with the control of the Piraeus-Larissa Railroad. Control of certain designated points also was to be placed in the hands of the Anglo-French authorities. In addition to the disarming of the warships named, their crews were to be reduced to one-third the regular complement.

"The Minister of Marine," the correspondent added, "said Vice Admiral Fournet's demands would be complied with and that the fleet would be handed over before the prescribed time. The demands were made as a precautionary measure to insure the safety of the Allies' fleet."

It is explained that the dispatch of artillery and ammunition to the interior, the movements of Greek ships, and the continued activity of the reservist leagues have aroused fears of a disturbance of order at points where the Allies' war vessels are anchored, and also of the danger to the security of the allied troops on the Balkan front.

Composition of Greece's Fleet.

The Greek fleet in being, with a personnel of 4,000, consists of the two battleships, Idaho and Mississippi, which Greece purchased from the United States in 1914 and renamed the Kilkis and Lemnos respectively, (each 14,465 tons displacement, 382 feet long, with 802 officers and men, and four 12-inch, eight 8-inch and eight 7-inch guns in main battery;) the armored cruiser Averoff, a present of the Greek millionaire of that name, (10,118 tons displacement, 461 feet long, with 550 officers and men, and four 9.2-inch and eight 7.5-inch guns in main battery,) and the war vessels which the Entente will take over, which consist of three old battleships, one protected cruiser, four gunboats, three mine layers, one torpedo depôt ship, sixteen destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, four submarines, and the royal yacht Amphitrite, a vessel of 900 tons and a speed of 14 knots an hour.

When the war began Greece had two dreadnoughts and one protected cruiser under construction. One of the former building in Germany and the other in England, the King George I., have not been completed, nor has the protected cruiser, Admiral P. Coundouriotis, also building in England.

The ships demanded by the Entente are:

Battleships built 1889-90, Paara, Spetsai and Hydra, each 5,000 tons, 331 feet long, with 440 officers and men, and three 10.8-inch, five 6-inch, one 4-inch guns.

The protected cruiser Helle, 2,600 tons, 330 feet, 232 complement, two 6-inch and four 4-inch guns.

The gunboats Aktion and Ambrakia, each armed with one old 10.2-inch Krupp, and the Salaminia and Syros, each with one new 3.4-inch Krupp.

The Piraeus-Larissa railway, which the Entente has also demanded, runs for a distance of 200 miles in a winding course from Piraeus, the port of Athens, to Larissa on the Tempe, thirty miles from where it flows into the Aegean Sea. It passes through Boeotia and Attica, Phthiotis and Phocis, and across the Othrys Mountains into Thessaly. It is the lifeline of eastern Hellas.

ALLIES' TERMS TO GREECE.

Aid for Army, but No Other Concessions, if She Joins War.

ATHENS, Oct. 9. (via London, Oct. 11.)—The Entente Allies have again offered to assist Greece in case she enters the war, but it is understood no new concessions have been made.

It is learned that Entente diplomatic circles of Athens yesterday advised the French and British Chancelleries, which are charged by the other allied Governments with the negotiations with Greece, to reply to King Constantine's informal proposals to depart from neutrality, made to the Greek Ministers in London and Paris on Sept. 18, in the following sense:

While the form in which the proposals were made is unacceptable and the question of Bulgarian occupation of Greek soil is considered purely a Greek matter, in which the Entente is not concerned, nevertheless, should Greece voluntarily abandon neutrality, declare war on Bulgaria, and decree a general mobilization, the Entente will be disposed to furnish every assistance in the campaign and to give other material proofs of benevolent interest in the welfare of Greece.

It is understood, however, that these diplomatic assurances are not to interfere in any way with the instructions already given the Admiral of the allied fleets to assure by means of all necessary measures the safety of the allied armies in the East.

Among Entente diplomats this is believed to be the limit of concessions which the Allies are prepared to make to facilitate the entry of Greece into the war.

STEPHANO WAS HIT WITH A SOLID SHOT

One That Hit Her Port Bow Was Her First Warning from the U-53—Captain's Affidavit.

The first warning received by the Red Cross Line steamship Stephano on Sunday from U-boat 53 was a solid shot which struck her on the port bow.

This was the gist of an affidavit made yesterday by Captain Clifton Smith at the British Consulate. He said the German submarine was sighted at 6 P. M., and at 6:05 a shot was fired by her which struck the Stephano under the forefoot on the port side, twisting the stem of the ship. At that time not a passenger had been removed from the steamship, and the Captain was not aware that he was in the hands of an enemy craft until the shell struck his ship.

His statement was corroborated by Hugh F. Graham, manager of The Register, published at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., in a letter sent to the Red Cross Line office yesterday.

BAR ALL SUBMARINES IS HOLLAND'S POLICY

A German and a British Craft Interned There—Van Dyke Gets Government Views.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11.—The American Minister, Henry van Dyke, had a conference this afternoon with Dr. Loudon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Holland's standpoint regarding the admission of belligerent warships, which is clearly defined by Holland's neutrality proclamation of August, 1914. This prohibits access to Dutch ports or waters to belligerent warships or vessels acting as such, except under stress of weather or because of damage, and also except in the case of the Dutch colonies, where, owing to the distance from their bases, belligerent warships are permitted to take on food supplies and fuel under the twenty-four-hour rule.

Holland accordingly, on Nov. 4, 1915, interned a German submarine found in Dutch territorial waters near Terschelling, and likewise, on Jan. 19, 1916, interned a British submarine stranded in the same neighborhood.

To The Associated Press correspondent's question whether diplomatic co-operation between the United States and Holland, as urgently advocated today by some Dutch newspapers, was being considered, the American Minister confined himself to the guarded answer:

"I should be very glad if the United States and the Netherlands could find some way of co-operation in the settlement of the submarine question as relating to the destruction of merchant ships."

SEEK AMERICA'S AID FOR 1,500,000 CHILDREN

Occupied Belgium and France Will Need Help Until War Ends, Investigators Find.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Oct. 11.—George Barr Baker of New York, a member of the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, arrived here today from Paris and London to confer with committees here which have been looking into the immediate needs of the children in the occupied portions of France and Belgium.

Finding something like 1,500,000 of school age beginning to show the effects of malnutrition, their only hope is America to aid, which must be continuous until the end of the war. The question is either to have a generation of partially deficient citizens or for America to come forward with immediate and steady help.

These children, it is asserted, now are largely nourished through European contributions which are insufficient and it is impossible to increase them. Three cents daily from a million American children would make it possible for every school child in Belgium to have in one day what the average American child has at one meal.

IRISH UNIONISTS URGE COMPULSION IN IRELAND

Island Has Furnished 189,617 Soldiers, but Wimborne Calls for 30,000 More.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons have passed a resolution declaring that the Government should extend the Military Service Act to Ireland and expressing their readiness to assist the Government in this and all other measures which are necessary to increase the strength of the armies in the field.

DUBLIN, Oct. 11.—The Irish division at the front will need reinforcements of 30,000 men before Christmas, according to a statement made last night by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant, in an address at a banquet.

Lord Wimborne said that before the war there were 34,822 Irish Protestants with the colors and in the reserves. Since mobilization 92,404 Catholics and 62,391 Protestants had joined the army from various parts of Ireland.

HOLLAND TO DEMAND REDRESS FOR SHIP SUNK

Will Immediately Ask Germany to Explain Torpedoing of the Blommersdijk.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The Dutch Government, it is learned, on the basis of facts already ascertained will immediately ask Germany to explain the sinking of the Dutch steamer Blommersdijk in the Atlantic off the New England coast last Sunday.

PRESIDENT HOLDS U-53 HAS RAISED NO NEW ISSUE

Evidence So Far Leads Him to Think Submarine's Acts Legal, but Watch Will Be Kept.

WITHHOLDS FINAL DECISION

Awaits Admiral Knight's Report of Raid Before Disposing of the Case.

RECALLS KEARSARGE FIGHT

Course Toward Belligerent War Craft Near Our Shores May Rest on Civil War Precedent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—For the time being, at least, the United States will take no action on account of the exploits of the German submarine U-53 off the New England coast last Sunday. Should nothing be developed to show that the submarine violated the pledges given by the German government with respect to submarine operations against merchant vessels, the U-53 incident will pass into history as far as the United States is concerned. These tentative conclusions were the outcome of the conference last night between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at Shadow Lawn, the President's Summer home at Long Branch.

Evidence received up to this time is accepted by the Administration as indicating that U-53 kept within the limits of the German Government's pledges. The President and the Secretary of State, however, desire additional facts to complete the story of the submarine's destruction of merchantmen off Nantucket Shoals lightship. When all the obtainable facts are at hand they will be studied in the light of Germany's assurances that no merchant vessel would be sunk without warning or without providing for the safety of passengers and crew, unless the vessel resisted or tried to escape. Evidence gathered so far has impressed the Administration with the view that the commander of the U-53 acted in conformity with the pledges of his Government.

The broader and less technical questions as to whether the United States had cause for offense over the action of the submarine in engaging in hostile operations close to the shores of the United States and in interfering with the commerce of the United States are not to be raised by this Government. It is understood that President Wilson and Secretary Lansing agreed that the United States would be going contrary to practices which it had itself indulged in and had tolerated if it sought to find fault with Germany for bringing the war close to these shores.

President Withholds Judgment.

The conclusions understood to have been reached by the President and the Secretary of State in their conference last night may properly be said to be of a tentative character. While additional evidence concerning the attacks of the submarine on merchant vessels may show that one or more of the vessels were attacked without warning or without allowing adequate provision for the safety of the noncombatants on board of them, the reports and testimony which had been received prior to the conference of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were taken to show that the U-53 had been careful to avoid a course which would make the German Government liable to the accusation that its pledges had been ignored. Neither the President nor Mr. Lansing believed, it is understood, that a case against Germany had been made out by the accounts given of the U-53's exploits by officers and passengers of the vessels destroyed. They deemed it necessary, therefore, to withhold positive judgment in the matter, and will await the additional evidence expected before definitely determining upon a course of positive or negative action.

The fact that the submarine conducted her destructive operations close to the shores of the United States apparently did not impress President Wilson and Secretary Lansing as giving cause for making representations to Germany or taking any offensive action against that Government. Their view of this phase of the situation is understood to be in accord with the opinion of other officials, that the destruction of merchant shipping by a war vessel under rules sanctioned by international law, even though the destruction was accomplished within the near vicinity of American waters, could not be construed as offensive to the interests of the United States. This conclusion applies, however, only to the fact that the operations of the U-53 near the American shore were conducted over a comparatively short space of time. Should the U-53 or a flotilla of German submarines keep up hostile operations against shipping leaving or entering American ports, with the operations carried on at no great distance from American territorial waters, the Administration might find cause for assuming another attitude. In this instance the Administration prefers to await developments.

Might Resent Constant Menace.

Circumstances might occur, such as a continuous warfare on the part of German submarines near the coast of the United States, that would bring the Government to the conclusion that Germany was showing an unfair and unfriendly spirit by having so little consideration for the sensibilities of this Government, and this feeling might lead the Administration to invoke the principle that "the constant and menacing presence of cruisers on the high seas near the ports of a neutral country may be regarded according to the canons of

international courtesy as a just ground for offense, although it may be strictly legal." The quotation is from a note of Secretary Lansing to the British Ambassador with respect to the surveillance exercised by the British patrol cruisers over shipping entering and leaving American ports.

But it is understood that the Administration feels that it has no reason at this time to take a position against Germany on account of the operations of the U-53 last Sunday. Although there is no authority for it, it is assumed from a knowledge of the Government's view of the situation that the President and his advisers will be on the lookout for developments that may indicate an intention on Germany's part to carry on vigorous and continuous submarine operations on this side of the Atlantic. Until such developments occur, however, the facts regarding the presence of the U-53 near the American coast line and her destruction of merchant shipping last Sunday will be pigeon-holed, as it were, in the Administration's cabinet of foreign affairs.

Recalls Kearsarge Fight.

The view attributed to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing, that hostile operations of a warship near the coast could not be construed as a cause for offense by this Government, is understood to have been influenced by the circumstances surrounding the battle between the Kearsarge and the Alabama in 1864 and by other cases to which American naval vessels were parties. In John Bassett Moore's international law digest the attitude assumed by the United States Government with reference to the Kearsarge-Alabama fight is set forth in part as follows:

When the Kearsarge appeared off Cherbourg, France, in pursuit of the Alabama, which was then lying in that harbor, M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who had been advised that the Alabama intended to meet the Kearsarge, and that the ships probably would attack each other as soon as they were three miles off the coast, made to Mr. Dayton, Minister of the United States, in an interview, the following statement: "That a sea fight would thus be got up in the face of France, and at a distance from their coast within reach of the guns used on shipboard in these days. That the distance to which the neutral right of an adjoining Government extended itself from the coast was unsettled, and that the reason of the old rules, which assumed that three miles was the outermost reach of a cannon-shot, no longer existed and that, in a word, a fight on or about such a distance from their coast would be offensive to the dignity of France and they would not permit it."

Mr. Dayton replied that "no other rule than the three-mile rule was known or recognized as a principle of international law," but that "if a fight were to take place, and we would lose nothing and risk nothing by its being further off, I had, of course, no objection." Mr. Dayton immediately advised Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge, by letter, of the representations of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, and added:

"Under such circumstances I do not suppose that they would have, on principles of international law, the least right to interfere with you if three miles off the coast; but if you lose nothing by fighting six or seven miles off the coast instead of three you had best do it. * * * I suggest only that you avoid all unnecessary trouble with France; but if the Alabama can be taken without violating any rules of international law, and may be lost if such a principle is yielded, you know what the Government would expect of you."

When the Alabama left the harbor she was accompanied by a French man-o'-war apparently for the purpose of seeing that the battle was not begun too near the shore. It began soon after the man-o'-war left the Alabama. The Kearsarge was then lying probably from seven to nine miles off shore.

In acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Dayton's report of the transaction, Mr. Seward (the American Secretary of State) said: "I approve of your instructions to Captain Winslow. It will be proper for you, nevertheless, while informing M. Drouyn de l'Huys that I do so in a spirit of courtesy toward France, to go further and inform him that the United States does not admit a right of France to interfere with their ships of war at any distance exceeding three miles. Especially must we disallow a claim of France so to interfere in any conflict that we may find it necessary to wage in European waters with piratical vessels like the Alabama, built, armed, manned, and equipped and received as a belligerent in opposition to our persistent remonstrances to commit depredations on our commerce."

Stephano's Case a Problem.

It is realized here that the affidavit of Captain Clifton Smith of the Red Cross liner Stephano and the statement of Hugh Graham of Dobbs Ferry, declaring that the first shot fired at the Stephano by the German submarine was a solid shot and struck the vessel, may produce a new situation with regard to the work of the U-53. The German Government has pledged itself to the United States that German submarines will not attack merchant vessels without warning. Warning of hostile intent is given usually by firing a blank shot. If the vessel to which this warning is given does not halt, a solid shot is fired across her bows. If she continues to proceed, the attacking vessel is free to fire into her.

The firing of a solid shot into the Stephano without previous warning would apparently constitute a violation of Germany's pledges. When the affidavit of Captain Smith and the statement of Mr. Graham are received by the State Department they will be considered with a view to enabling the President and Secretary Lansing to determine whether the U-53 had gone contrary to her Government's solemn assurances. For the present, however, the Administration is assuming that the submarine complied with all the requirements of international law laid down by the United States and ultimately accepted by the German Government.

Secretary Lansing returned to Washington from Long Branch this afternoon and went directly from the railroad station to the State Department, where he had a short conversation with Franklin Polk, the Department's Counselor.

Await Admiral Knight's Report.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The policy of the United States regarding the recent U-boat raid off the New England coast will not be determined until much more complete information as to all the facts has been received. This was announced by Secretary Lansing tonight after his return from his conference on the subject with President Wilson at Shadow Lawn.

Although the Secretary declined to elaborate on his statement, other officials indicated that much would depend on Rear Admiral Knight's forthcoming report on all the naval phases of the raid, particularly the steps taken to insure the safety of passenger. There was every evidence that Secretary Lansing had gone to see the President more to discuss possible contingencies and to prepare against them than with the idea of making a definite decision. The Secretary appeared in unusually good spirits on his return. He was emphatic in declaring that the Government's attitude would remain undetermined until a complete investigation had been made, but he would not indicate what impressions he had gained from the President, with whom final decision rests.

Officials here expect that the report from Rear Admiral Knight, which will be based on the statements of officers on the relief flotilla of American destroyers that was at the scene of the raid off Nantucket, will be ready for consideration within a few days. It is emphasized that the Government is making every effort to complete its inquary as soon as possible, but that it wants to avoid a hasty or ill-advised decision in so important a matter.

Whether the German commander took proper care for the safety of the persons he put into small boats from the attacked vessels is a question involving points on which officials believe there is no clear precedent, and on which a decision by the United States might approximate a precedent, at least so far as concerns any further submarine operations Germany may contemplate on this side of the Atlantic.

Consult Neutrality Board.

Before any policy is determined upon, it is expected that the opinion of the Neutrality Board, created at the beginning of the war to advise the State Department in regard to such questions, will be consulted. The board was called into session immediately after the U-boat appeared on this side of the Atlantic and several meetings have been held since. Any decision it renders will be submitted to Secretary Lansing, but will not be binding. Much significance is attached to the findings of this board, which in the Appam case, for instance, laid down the policy approved by the Department and upheld in the courts.

Considerable interest centres on the continued silence of the Allied Embassies. Again today it was stated positively at the State Department that no representations of any kind had been received from the Allies as a result of the U-53's visit to Newport or her depredations off the American coast.

Evidence is accumulating to indicate that in case the actual operations of submarines in the Western Atlantic is guided by the principles of international law, their presence off the coast will not be considered offensive, as was the case with the allied cruisers which the United States asked to have withdrawn earlier in the war.

Officials pointed out today that the allied vessels were only a few miles off land while the U-boat operations were at least fifty miles off the nearest land and seventy miles from the mainland. Neither has there arisen any case of the Germans pursuing vessels straight down the coast, as did one of the British cruisers, or operating so close to American territorial waters as to require a neutrality patrol. It is realized, however, that should a practical blockade of American ports develop the Government would consider it had grounds for action.

The character and rights of American cargo on board the ships already sunk also is a subject that is being considered by the State Department. If it is decided that the ships were sunk legally there is considerable doubt as to how far American shippers can go in pressing for damages from Germany. If the ships were sunk illegally bills for indemnity can be entered.

U-53 May Have Been Sunk.

Naval experts are perplexed at the absolute silence surrounding the U-53 since her foray off Nantucket. Many officers believe now that she was sent over on an experimental raid, to try out her cruising capacity, to test her powers of destruction here and to develop the attitude of the United States in a diplomatic sense. Having accomplished all these objects, they believe she now is well on her way home again to report and replenish.

Another theory is that possibly she has fallen victim to one of the many armed liners that would have crossed her path off Nantucket. The Allies usually do not make public the destruction of submarines in this way. The theory that the submarine has gone south to a base in the West Indies or the Caribbean Sea is not generally held here. It is regarded as extremely doubtful, however, that she still is off Nantucket, for, despite the fact that many ships have been diverted to unaccustomed courses, it is thought she would be able to find prey if she so desired.

Will Watch U-Boats' Activities.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPECIAL TRAIN, HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—As a result of the conference last night and early today between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing at Long Branch, it was stated authoritatively tonight that no evidence of the breaking of German promises to the United States had been discovered so far in connection with the submarine activities off the American coast last Sunday, but that the American Government would continue its investigations and would watch very closely any repetition of the attacks.

The only direct comment of the discussion between the President and Secretary Lansing obtainable from official sources tonight was that every angle of the submarine situation had been discussed during the conference, and that new problems brought to the front by the activities of German submarines so near the American coast had been gone into very thoroughly.

Administration officials apparently fear that difficulties may result if German submarine warfare is carried on on a large scale on this side of the Atlantic, and that therefore it is encessary for the Government to seek all facts obtainable.

Because of this feeling it was thought probable that means would be found for discovering whether Germany intended to content herself with the damage done last Sunday or would continue submarine warfare on this side of the Atlantic. Complete evidence on whether Germany's promises to put passengers and crews in places of safety before sinking vessels were carried out in last Sunday's attacks is expected to be ready for the President when he returns East on Friday.

GERARD NOT BRINGING A "NOTICE" TO WILSON

But Belief Persists He Came to Tell of Menacing Conditions —Calls Upon Bernstorff.

James W. Gerard, Ambassador to Germany, who arrived in New York on Tuesday, in the first formal statement he has made since his return, said yesterday that he wished to have it understood that he had not come to "serve notice on the President of Germany's intention to repudiate her pledges regarding the conduct of submarine warfare" or that Germany contemplates a renewal of submarine warfare "upon all kinds of shipping."

The Ambassador made the statement in answer to a question put by a reporter for an afternoon newspaper, and repeated it in substance last night, adding at that time:

"I say to you what I said to a reporter of the Berliner Tageblatt at Copenhagen before I sailed which was, 'I should not think of leaving my post at this time if I were not convinced that the relations between my country and Germany were as friendly as they could be, and gave every promise of continuing so indefinitely.'"

It is generally believed, however, that while the Ambassador did not come to serve a "notice" on the President, he did return to this country to inform the President and Secretary Lansing as to actual conditions in Germany, and will inform his superiors that the demand for a resumption of unrestricted submarine activity has reached such proportions in Germany that the responsible officials may find it hard to stand up much longer against the demands of the majority of the German people.

Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador who also is at the Ritz-Carlton, was with Mr. Gerard for a short time yesterday morning. The German Ambassador wrote a note to Mr. Gerard on Tuesday welcoming him home, and yesterday morning Mr. Gerard called on Count Bernstorff.

"Mr. Gerard and I are old friends," said Count Bernstorff after the call, "and the visit was simply that of one friend to another. Mr. Gerard has just returned from Germany and he naturally had a lot to tell me about many of my old friends at home, who also happen to be his friends. Our talk was purely of a personal nature. I have known Mr. Gerard a long time, so long in fact that I quite forget how long it is."

"Will you see Mr. Gerard again before he returns to Germany?" Count Bernstorff was asked.

"Yes, I hope I shall see him many times before he leaves," was the answer.

Count Bernstorff, according to his friends, is not in the least alarmed as a result of the situation in Germany, and is convinced that nothing will happen to interfere with the present friendly relations between the two countries.

SAYS WE CHERISH PEACE TALK

Vossische Zeitung's Comment on Rumors of Gerard's Mission.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Commenting on The Associated Press denial that Ambassador Gerard carries an appeal for peace from the Kaiser to President Wilson, the Vossische Zeitung remarks that such denials have been made repeatedly, but were ignored for obvious reasons.

"We are not surprised that certain American papers always give space to these rumors, and denials are useless," says the newspaper. "Such papers will only be convinced by facts. When Mr. Gerard has left America again without having handed to Mr. Wilson an appeal by the Kaiser, then this rumor will evaporate. Until then certain people on the other side of the ocean may gloat over the picture of their own creation."

U-BOAT RUMOR STIRS AMERICANS IN BERLIN

Story That the British Had Destroyed the Bremen on Our Coast Causes Alarm.

HEAR IT SENT GERARD HOME

Newspapers Are Certain That the U-53 Broke No Rules In Sinking Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—The news of the arrival of the U-53 at Newport and of its destruction of several English vessels off the American coast, the discussion in the Reichstag committees of ruthless submarine war, and the rumor of the disappearance of the mercantile submarine Bremen have given rise to the most sensational stories among the people here.

There is no doubt that all these things have kept the main committee of the Reichstag extremely busy all day; but as the discussions are being kept strictly secret, the results, if any there are, cannot be even guessed.

The American colony here has been somewhat alarmed over a rumor that the Bremen has been torpedoed or rammed by an English war vessel well within the American three-mile limit. The report that Ambassador Gerard's return to America is chiefly due to the new situation thus created gained credence among Americans here.

The newspapers publish telegrams telling of the British protest at Washington against the call of the German submarine at Newport, but offer little comment on them, apparently confident that President Wilson will not be influenced by them.

Commenting on the resolution creating a permanent Reichstag committee on foreign politics the Zeitung am Mittag characterizes it as the first departure from the merely critical attitude of the people's representatives on matters of foreign policy in the direction of active participation in their conduct. "Foreign politics," says this newspaper, "will in future become the business of the nation and subject to public opinion, which in conjunction with the people's representation in the press, will have to be consulted. Much in this direction has already been gained as the war went on, but the resolution is our guarantee for its continuance after the war. The idea that Germans are politically less gifted than other nations was exploded soon after the beginning of the war. We know today that the German masses can judge foreign politics as least as clearly as those of other nations, if they are kept as well informed. Secrecy in politics and diplomatic isolation cells are found in every Government, even in the most democratic countries. The British Parliament, Aug. 3, 1914, knew no more nor less than all the other Parliaments, and Lord Grey had to answer some very, very painful questions."

The writer calls attention to the fact that the wording of the Triple Alliance treaty is still a secret, although its knowledge would help much in reaching a correct judgment of the development of world-politics. He continues:

"We used to hear only of cardinal decisions as completed facts, while their development, their underlying principles and ideas, were kept from us more than from other peoples. It was for this reason that our diplomacy lacked the support of public will. It was owing to Bismarck's feudalistic methods were at a disadvantage against democratic methods. Treaties and international relations can no longer be conducted by an interchange of ideas between one diplomatic bureau and another. In Paris, London, and Rome it was long ago found necessary to share diplomatic work with the parliamentary lobbies, the editorial rooms, the exponents of industry and trade, and the leaders of the people whenever a new principle of international relations was to be adopted. In those countries a diplomat today must not only be assured of the support of statesmen, but he must consult public opinion as to the reasons of his political projects. That has been heretofore impossible to our diplomacy, owing to politics. One of the demands for improvement is the abolition of the preference given the privileged classes in the diplomatic service, but that is not the whole cure, which can be effected only by the support of well-informed action."

INSISTS U-53 KEPT RULES.

Berlin Confident Her Raid Will Bring No Complications with Us.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via London.)—The newspapers show great interest in the German submarine activities off the American coast. The news of the submarine raid is prominently printed, but there is a singular indisposition to comment on it. The possibility that it will lead to political complications with the Washington Government is generally dismissed, when it is discussed at all. The Kölnische Zeitung says the appearance of submarines in the Atlantic merely denotes a lengthening of their radius of action, rendering it possible "to strike the enemy hard and effectively, but in such form as not to expose us to hampering complaints from any quarter which might believe itself entitled to complain."

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 10, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, Oct. 11.)—The German submarine campaign off the American coast, according to the firm conviction in Admiralty and Foreign Office circles, undoubtedly is being conducted in full accordance with the recognized rules of cruiser warfare and with the German undertakings toward the United States not to sink ships without warning and without making adequate provisions for the safety of passengers and crews.

The decision of the American court in the case of the British steamer Appam, which was awarded to her British owners after being taken into Norfolk by a German prize crew, makes it impracticable to send prizes into American ports. Submarine commanders, therefore, have no option except to destroy them.

It is assumed here that the American Government has no ground for objection to the operations of submarines in such proximity to the American coast, since the German warships are merely following the example of Great Britain and her allies, which have kept watch off the American coast.

Neither the Foreign Office nor the Admiralty is willing to express an opinion as to individual cases like that of the British steamship Stephano or the Dutch steamship Blommersdijk. The only details available here are those from British sources. Pending the receipt of fuller information, it is taken for granted that the action of the submarines was justified.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Concerning recent developments in submarine warfare, it is stated by a competent authority," says the Overseas News Agency, "that submarine activity along the lines of the so-called cruiser war is in accordance with international law as admitted by all legal authorities and responsible statesmen. Further, the practice of German submarines in no way violates promises and interpretations given by German authorities and accepted by other nations."

BRITISH DESTROYERS COMING.

Sea-Going Craft Reported Summoned to Aid in Hunt for U-53.

It is understood that a flotilla of big torpedo boat destroyers, capable of putting to sea in heavy weather, are on their way across the Atlantic to assist the fleet under the command of Admiral Browning in the search for the U-53.

The equinoctial gales on the Atlantic are due this month and the rough seas will make the operations of the German submarine in shallow waters very risky, shipping men said.

WESTARP DEMANDS RUTHLESS U-BOAT WAR

But Most Other Reichstag Speakers Avoid the Subject —Haase Still Protests.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via London, Thursday, Oct. 12.)—The session of the Reichstag today was barren of sensational developments with regard to the submarine issue. The subject was introduced with the announcement that the Conservative and Radical Socialists insisted on a discussion of it; but Count Friedrich von Westarp, one of the Conservative leaders, when he came to speak merely reaffirmed the Conservative belief that "the use of unrestricted submarine warfare was absolutely called for in order to attain a speedy and victorious peace against England." He refrained in the public interest from discussing his motives and reasons for desiring such warfare, he said.

In the circumstances the ammunition of the Radical Socialist, Hugo Haase, against ruthless submarine methods was fired in the air.

The other speakers, in accordance with the committee recommendation avoided almost entirely the delicate subject, but there were frequent charges that the Chancellor's opponents were waging war against him for selfish motives, and counterassertions that they were inspired by no hostility to Bathmann Hollweg, but by a desire for the welfare of the Fatherland and the fact that virtually all the parties considered England the great and important enemy against which the most vigorous warfare should be waged.

In general, the fortnight's deliberations in committee and today's debate seem to have left the submarine issue virtually where it was before the Reichstag convened. The Reichstag has not spoken for or against a change in the present submarine policy; neither has it condemned nor approved the opposition to the Chancellor's policies, which will continue to be conducted outside the Parliament by the same methods as previously prevailed.

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg was present during the debate, but found no reason to intervene. He seems still to be in control of the situation, in which the Associated Press is reliably informed, there is no immediate prospect of a change, as the Government does not contemplate any alteration in its present submarine policy.

U-BOAT MENACE HOLDS SHIP HERE

Liner for the West Indies Postpones Sailing—British Freighters Reach Port Safely.

The report that the German submarine U-53, which on Sunday raided shipping off Nantucket Lightship, had gone south toward the Gulf of Mexico caused the proposed sailing yesterday of the Quebec Line steamship Guiana for the West Indies to be postponed until Saturday.

The steamship Bermudian of the same company is scheduled to leave Bermuda on Saturday for New York with 325 passengers, mostly returning American tourists. As she can steam nineteen knots and is of sufficient light draught to keep in the three-mile limit up the coast it is believed that she will leave on time.

Both Clive Bayley, the British Consul General, and Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, denied yesterday a report that the sailing of British steamships from New York was under the control of Admiral Browning at Halifax. No communication had been received from him since Sunday, it was said.

The Italian freighter San Guglielmo started for Naples early yesterday with a full cargo. She had two 3-inch rapid fire guns to protect her in case of attack. A lookout was stationed in the Straits of Gibraltar her Captain can take a course south as far as the Bahamas before making the turn.

The general uneasiness in shipping circles caused by the U-53's raid was somewhat allayed yesterday when seven British freighters arrived from European ports.

Shipping agents were averse yesterday to giving out any information regarding the movements of their vessels because they believed such information was being sent to the commander of the German U-boat. The general manager of one big company said that he had heard on good authority that some of the tugs which went out under the pretense of looking for the Bremen were really carrying supplies of food and fuel to the U-53, and furnishing the commandant with information regarding allied shipping on the Atlantic. Slow cargo boats depend upon darkness as an aid in slipping well out to sea past any menacing U-boat which may be at the three-mile limit.

Sailings of British steamships from New York and other ports along the Atlantic Coast for the most part were delayed yesterday by the various steamship lines following the policy outlined by P. A. S. Franklin on Sunday when he ordered all vessels under the British flag belonging to the International Mercantile Marine Company to be held in port until further notice. The only British vessel which steamed away from New York was the freighter Bristol City, which left her pier after dark for Philadelphia, where she will take on additional cargo and then sail for Bristol.

Vessels carrying munitions for the British Government will get sailing instructions from Captain Guy Gaunt, the British Naval Attaché, through the Consulate at 44 Whitehall Street, which has been in charge of the situation since the Fall of 1914.

The British steamships Dipton, Toftwood, Eastgate, and Strathspey, under charter to the French Line, are loaded and waiting in Gravesend Bay for a favorable opportunity to get away.

The White Star liner Adriatic will sail today for Liverpool with 40 first, 100 second and 100 third class passengers, and about 18,000 tons of freight. The Danish steamship Hellig Olav will sail at 2 o'clock for Copenhagen.

The White Star liner Cedric is due to arrive tomorrow or Saturday from Liverpool. She does not carry passengers. She has a four-inch naval gun on her deck aft. Other freighters due are the Verdi of the Lamport & Holt Line, Lancastrian of the Leyland Line, and the Lincolnshire from London.

The Cunard freighter St. George was loading horses at her pier last night and was expected to go to Gravesend Bay early today, where the Pannonia of the same company is taking on explosives yesterday afternoon. The Atlantic Transport Steamship Minnehaha will finish loading her 14,000 tons of cargo for London today and will go down the bay to take on a few hundred tons more.

Holding Ships in Boston Harbor.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—Uneasiness concerning the safety of the British steamship City of Naples, from Oriental ports by way of the Panama Canal, was relieved today when wireless messages were received from her saying that she expected to dock here early tomorrow. The City of Naples was due off Nantucket Lightship on Sunday at the time of the German submarine raid, and the failure to receive word from her caused some anxiety along the water front. No European steamship has left this port since the raid, and five heavily freighted British steamships are awaiting orders from the British Admiralty to sail.

DESTROYERS HUNT FOR U-BOAT BASE

Officers at Newport Run Down All Clues as to Coast Lair of Submarine.

FLEET KEPT READY TO SAIL

McCall, Porter, and Cummings Off on a Secret Mission—Kingston Tale a Myth.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 11.—The American Navy is taking every precaution against the use of the American coast as a base of supplies for foreign submarines. All day today there was great activity in the destroyer flotilla at the naval base here, and when the destroyers McCall, Porter, and Cummings went out on a mysterious mission this afternoon, Rear Admiral Knight, in command of this district, was asked if they were searching for a submarine base or looking up some foreign submarine tender.

"I cannot answer that," the Admiral stated, "but we are leaving no report of submarine bases or tender pass by without an investigation."

Shore leave among the men of the fleet has been greatly curtailed, and each ship in active commission has virtually a full complement always on hand. Many of the officers admitted tonight that they were running no chances of being caught short-handed, as they were on Sunday, when several destroyers went to sea with only a third of their men to rescue the crews and passengers of the ships sunk by the German submarine near the Nantucket Lightship. So suddenly did the destroyers put to sea for their life-saving work Sunday that some of them felt the strain of being driven under forced draught and the Ericsson, the Balch, and the Cassin were laid up for minor repairs to their engines today.

Further indication that in all probability no such ship as the Kingston or Kingstonian was sunk in the German U-boat raids of last Sunday was obtained by the naval authorities here today, and tonight practical certainty that only five ships were attacked and that those aboard all of them had been rescued led those in command here to regard the incident as closed.

The destroyer Jarvis late tonight wired to the flagship of the torpedo flotilla that she had found three abandoned boats in a region in which the Spanish steamer Antonio Lopez had reported sighting five, but that each of them had belonged to one of the sunken ships accounted for. The Jarvis's detour was caused by this message, relayed to Rear Admiral Knight, Commander of the fleeting station, by the Nantucket Lightship vessel, which got it from the Antonio Lopez:

"We found five abandoned boats along a radius of three miles approximately. They had on board his apparel [sic] only. It is impossible to read his name. One of them had painted word Liverpool."

What the confused part of the message meant no one knew.

This radio message also was received from the Nantucket Light Vessel, and was regarded almost as final proof that the Kingston incident was a myth.

"Kingston not sunk in sight of lightship. Information relative sinking received from Captain Wilson and crew. Strathdene, on arrival on board in open boats 11 A. M., the 8th, stated Kingston crew taking to boats after being fired upon. Nothing else heard from Knudson crew pulled seven hours for lightship, arriving lightship 3 P. M., Sunday, 8th. Sunk about 8 A. M., Sunday, thirty-five miles to southward. "BLANCHARD."

Nothing was heard of the U-53 or any other German submarine by the naval authorities here today. The movement of allied warships, which are supposed to have increased the vigilance of their patrol off the coast, was unknown here.

Neutrality restrictions were drawn tighter here today when, on orders from Washington, reports of incoming ships by the Coast Guard station at Price's Neck were shut off.

Clive Bayley, British Consul General, said yesterday that he believed the five empty lifeboats sighted by the Antonio Lopez of the Spanish Line on her voyage from New York to Cadiz were those of the steamship West Point, which was sunk on Sunday. He did not place any credence in the reported sinking of a steamship called the Kingston or Kingstonian, and from all he could learn the U-53 sank only five ships.

SEES OUR PORTS BESIEGED.

Joseph Reinach, French Publicist, Discusses the New U-Boat War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Under the heading, "From the Lusitania to the U-53," Joseph Reinach says in the Figaro today:

"How strangely once more the truth stands revealed! Imagine America having sent Germany on the morrow of the wholesale massacre of the Lusitania an ultimatum a l'Anglaise, to become effective in forty-eight hours. Either Germany would have given way (and how many victims would have been spared on the high seas!) or she would have stood her ground, in which case America would have declared war, and the world war would now be over, or very nearly so.

"The cry of the German press for several months has been: 'America supplies the Allies with cannon and munitions!' What does it matter if the Somme and Verdun munitions were supplied by our own or British arsenals? For Germany they were American.

"Will America accept this siege outside her own ports—this impudent violation of a promise given? Telegrams from New York say that the raid of the U-53 provoked great excitement in financial circles, and shares have fallen 10 points and the cotton market 49. The world has occasionally seen a decline of honor and a rise of stocks. It is now two years since Europe preferred a decline of stocks to German domination. A still formidable force rises insolently in the face of America. Nevertheless the might of England confronting General Washington was yet more formidable. Yesterday I read in Emerson 'We acquire the force we have vanquished.'"

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The newspapers continue to discuss animatedly the situation created by the operations of German under-sea craft in American waters. All of them evince a lively interest in what the Washington Government is likely to do in the matter. The Temps today concludes a leading article on the subject as follows:

"It is doubtful if American exporters are disposed to allow the organization of a blockade of their coast or that the country will allow the Germans to trifle with American neutrality. As to the Germans, one would have a wrong idea of them to think that they would confine themselves to these first exploits, even if there was an interval before the renewal of them."

LLOYD GEORGE HITS BACK AT HIS CRITICS

Defends "Fight-to-a-Finish" Interview, But Can't Disclose How Timely It Was.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent writes:

"The Prime Minister's speech in moving a new vote of credit this afternoon ranked with his best utterances since war began. It was listened to by a crowded House, which frequently interrupted the speech with approving cheers. The peroration thrilled the House, and when Mr. Asquith sat down he received quite an ovation. He has not won a greater Parliamentary triumph since the memorable occasion in August, 1914, when he publicly spurned the German Chancellor's 'infamous proposal.'

"The Secretary for War interposed in the subsequent debate and electrified the House by a speech in which he smote his critics hip and thigh. Richard Holt had been finding fault with Lloyd George's interview written by an American journalist. He complained of sporting similes employed in the interview, showing a strong dislike of the uncompromising declarations it contained, and suggested that the War Secretary was traveling outside his proper domain in making them. Mr. Lloyd George blazed with anger against the speech.

"'What you really object to,' he said, turning his face toward Mr. Holt, 'is not the manner, but the pith and purport of the hits view.'

"Mr. Holt had sought to extol the calm reason of the Prime Minister against the unreason of the Secretary for War. Quoting Mr. Asquith's words and comparing them with his own, Mr. Lloyd George showed that they were in fact almost identical.

"'I was simply elaborating what the Prime Minister and M. Briand had said,' he declared. He stated that the intervention by neutrals at this stage would be a triumph for Germany, and remarked with impressive emphasis that if he were at liberty to do so he could tell the honorable member how timely the interview was on its appearance.

"It expressed the views of the Cabinet, the War Committee, our military advisers, and every one of our allies. The pacifist point of view Mr. Lloyd George could understand. What he could not understand was that men who profess to believe in the war and sympathize with its objects, and who were silent when the enemy was in the ascendant, should now, when military fortunes are changing, begin to howl with the enemy for peace. These burning sentences, delivered with energy and scorn, drew a storm of approving cheers."

SILENT ON SUBMARINE NOTE.

Lord Robert Cecil Merely Announces That It Has Been Received.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—In the House of Commons today Lord Robert Cecil, War Trade Minister, announced that the reply of the American Government in respect to permitting belligerent submarines to enter neutral ports had been received.

Lord Robert said that he regretted that at present he was not in a position to make any further statement.

Deutschland Couldn't Be Tender.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—Henry G. Hilken, head of the Eastern Forwarding Company, said today that it was impossible that the German merchant submarines Deutschland and Bremen were acting as supply vessels to armed U-boats operating far from base. "The construction of the Deutschland and of the Bremen, her sister ship, is such," said Mr. Hilken, "that they could not carry munitions and supplies to the war submarines. There are very small spaces in these boats in which merchandise can be stored, and to load them it is necessary for the cargo to be in small parcels."

GLANDERS VIRUS IN WAR.

Expert's View of Reported Discovery at German Bucharest Legation.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—The Daily Express this morning says:

"The depth of infamy to which the German nation has descended in its war against civilized mankind is shown by the official announcement from Bucharest of the discovery at the German Legation of flagons labeled 'virus morve,' intended to propagate a simultaneous epidemic among men and horses. The fact that a representative of the United States Legation witnessed the discovery is convincing proof of its truth.

"'Virus morve' produces one of the most loathsome diseases known to mankind, generally known as glanders,' said one of the most eminent pathologists in this country to the Daily Express representative yesterday. 'It would be fiendish to spread it among human beings, to whom it is practically always fatal. Death may come rapidly or gradually and victims might undergo terrible sufferings.

"'Glanders is common among horses and may be communicated to man by virus touching a cut or a break in the skin. I do not think the germs would be harmful if swallowed with food or placed in the water supply unless the water were used for washing purposes. Cases of glanders among human beings are more numerous than is generally suspected. The germ has been known for twenty-five years, but no cure has been discovered in spite of much research.'"

SERBIAN RELIEF TO CEASE.

Red Cross Supplies Are Near Exhaustion, Dr. Stuart Reports.

BELGRADE, Oct. 9.—The food supplies of the American Red Cross Relief Commission will be exhausted by the end of November and the commission's relief work in Serbia will then cease, according to Dr. Edward Stuart, director of the commission. Rumania's entrance into the war, making it impossible to get food, and lack of support on the part of the people of the United States are given by Dr. Stuart as the responsible causes.

The situation, however, is not as serious as it has been. Dr. Stuart said today that the Red Cross had been able to tide the needy Serbians over the bad time while the crops were growing and that nobody was starving now. On the contrary he said that food was rather plentiful in Serbia, although clothing was still much needed, and this want he hoped would be supplied from the United States. The director paid a tribute to the Austrian authorities who, he said, had been very obliging in supplying labor he needed and transporting and grinding grain, all without charge. The commission will return to the United States early in December.

WILSON SPEEDING TO INDIANAPOLIS

Busies Himself in Private Car Writing Two Addresses to be Delivered Today.

A NONPARTISAN OCCASION

President Will Speak at Good Roads Celebration—Cordially Greeted at Philadelphia.

ON BOARD PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRAIN, HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—President Wilson was on his way to Indianapolis tonight on his second invasion of the Middle West since the campaign opened. He will deliver two speeches and review a parade tomorrow in connection with a good roads celebration. His visit to Indianapolis was announced as entirely nonpartisan, in accord with his determination not to make political speeches away from the Summer White House at Long Branch, N. J.

On the way to Indianapolis tomorrow morning, and returning tomorrow afternoon, the President is expected to make several short stops in Indiana and Ohio, but he reiterated tonight his determination not to make any campaign speeches from the rear platform of his private car. At Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond, Ind., tomorrow morning, however, he is expected to shake hands with the crowds.

The President, who left Shadow Lawn at 2 o'clock, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty, and Dr. Grayson, was applauded when he appeared on the observation platform of his car at Philadelphia this afternoon. He remained on the platform for fifteen minutes shaking hands with men and women. The cheering was renewed as the train pulled out.

Mr. Wilson worked until late tonight on the two speeches he will deliver tomorrow. He is due to arrive in Indianapolis at 10:35 tomorrow morning, and will leave for Long Branch at 5:45 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching Shadow Lawn Friday afternoon.

On his way West tonight the President received messages from several Indiana political leaders urging active participation in the Indiana campaign on his part, but he replied that all arrangements had been made through nonpolitical organizations and he would make no change.

The occasion on which the President is to speak is similar in character to the big anniversary celebration at Omaha last week. Good Roads Day will be observed all over Indiana, and it is expected that Indianapolis will be thronged with visitors from all parts of the State. The President's audience will be made up of persons of all shades of political belief, and the Democratic leaders are confident that, while Mr. Wilson will not make a political speech, his presence, with the personal contact with the Indiana voters which the visit will give him, will be of immense help to him politically. They are confidently expecting the President's reception in Indianapolis to be as enthusiastic as the one which Nebraska gave him.

URGES BREAK WITH BERLIN.

Charles E. Otis, New York Lawyer, so Cables to Wilson from London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—The Daily Express says that Charles E. Otis, a New York lawyer, who arrived in London after a prolonged tour in the neutral European countries yesterday, has cabled the following message to President Wilson:

"After many months of observation in Europe I respectfully submit my opinion that the only solution of the present difficulty is the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. The continuance of your present policy will rightly leave America when peace comes without a friend among the nations."

In an interview with a Daily Express representative Otis said that he left New York last May and since then he has traveled through Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Holland.

"Wherever I went," he said, "I realized that the leading public men took the view that Germany was beaten and without a friend. In fact, even the Germans with whom I came in contact admitted their country was engaged in a hopeless task and that they would be glad if the war ended tomorrow. I was also struck by the fact that these Germans expressed themselves bitterly against the Kaiser. I know President Wilson very well, and I honestly think that unless he takes the side of Great Britain and her allies America will find herself without a friend."

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Who shall settle your estate—an *executor* or an *administrator*?

If you leave no will your estate must be settled by an *administrator* appointed by the Court. This may or may not be someone you would have chosen.

On the other hand, if you make your will, you have the opportunity to decide beforehand who shall act as your *executor*.

If you are interested in knowing:

what an executor's duties are—

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Mr. Warren, our Vice-President, at our 60 Broadway office, or the Manager at any one of our uptown branches, will be glad to give such information to you in person or by mail.

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FRENCH HOLD GAINS SOUTH OF SOMME

Beat Off Two Strong Attacks Against Their New Positions in Chaulnes Wood.

PRISONERS NOW TOTAL 1,702

British Line Is Heavily Shelled, but Infantry Are Inactive—Many Fights in the Air.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Germans launched two violent attacks today on the positions captured by the French yesterday in Chaulnes Wood, south of the Somme. The Germans succeeded in penetrating as far as the French positions, where violent hand-to-hand fighting occurred. Both attacks were repulsed.

Additional batches of prisoners brought in today bring the total number of Germans captured by the French yesterday to 1,702, including two battalion commanders and twenty-five officers.

The British lines south of the Ancre were subjected to a heavy artillery fire throughout the day. North of Courcelette the Germans attempted an attack, but the British barrage fire broke it up.

The communiqué issued in Paris this evening reads:

In the Somme region there were reciprocal bombardments along almost the whole of the front from Morval to Chaulnes.

The enemy launched two violent attacks o nour new positions in Chaulnes wood. Both were repulsed after a sharp hand-to-hand struggle. Grenade attacks at the edge of St. Pierrevaast wood also were repulsed.

The total number or prisoners taken in yesterday's operations south of the Somme reached 1,702, including two battalion commanders and twenty-five officers.

The usual cannonading took place on the rest of the front.

The French afternoon communiqué says:

South of the Somme we organized ourselves on the positions captured yesterday and at certain points we extended our gains by the use of hand-grenades. The number of prisoners reached 1,377, including 26 officers.

North of the Somme there were no events of importance.

In the Champagne and on the Meuse, in the Fleury sector, small German attacks were repulsed without having reached our trenches.

In the Vosges, after violent artillery preparation, the Germans launched a strong attack on Schoenhaezen. Some enemy factions reached our trenches but were completely driven out of them with severe losses by our grenade throwers.

Yesterday bombs were dropped by enemy aeroplanes on Gerardmer and Belfort. The damage was insignificant. Five shells were dropped without any effect in the direction of that town by the enemy's long-range artillery.

In the course of yesterday, besides numerous surveillances, reconnoissances, and range-regulating flights our aeroplanes fought fifteen engagements in the Verdun region, fourteen south of the River Somme, and forty-four north of that river. In the course of the latter engagements four enemy machines were brought down, one by Adjutant Dorme, who thus reached his thirteenth machine brought down. Six other enemy machines were seriously hit and fell into the German lines.

Bivouacs and cantonments in the vicinity of Péronne and Tergnier, and aviation sheds and the railway stations at St. Quentin, Guissard, and the wood of Porquericourt were severely bombarded. A train between Annis and Ham was attacked both with bombs and machine guns.

During the night of the 10th the Lorrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the Colmar aviation ground, and the Muelheim railway station were bombarded.

British Front Under Heavy Fire.

The official communication from British Headquarters in France, issued tonight reads:

All day long shelling was directed against our front south of the Ancre, especially north of Courcelette, at the Hessian trench, around the Stuff redoubt, and in the neighborhood of Fiers and Gueudecourt.

North of Courceiette the enemy attempted an attack but was caught on his parapets by our barrage and stopped. Our guns also dealt effectively with bodies of hostile infantry assembling in the rear of the enemy lines. The prisoners reported in the past twenty-four hours from the Somme numbered two officers and forty-five men.

At Neuville St. Vaast this morning the enemy attacked a crater occupied by us, but was caught by our machine gun fire and suffered considerable loss. A similar attempt near the Hohenzollern redoubt was also repelled.

Yesterday our aeroplanes destroyed by bombing two enemy battery positions and damaged many others. They penetrated well behind the enemy's front and bombed railway stations, trains and billets with good effect. There was much fighting in the air and in one case two of our machines engaged seven hostile aeroplanes and drove them down or dispersed them. On of these enemy machines was seen to be destroyed; two others were severely damaged. Four of our machines are milsing.

The British official report of this afternoon says:

The enemy artillery was somewhat more active during the night on the greater part of the battle front (in Nortern France.)

North of Neuville St. Vaast the enemy blew a camouflet early this morning without inflicting casualties.

A successful minor enterprise was made by our troops against the enemy's trenches south of Hulluch.

Berlin Admits French Gain.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via London.)—German troops in a salient projecting toward the town of Vermandovilliers, on the battle front south of the River Somme, have been forced to retire by the French forces, it was announced in the German official statement given out today. The announcement follows:

On some sections of the front held by Grand Duke Albrecht of Wirttemberg and on the Artois front of Prince Rupprecht the British again displayed pronounced activity in patrol operations.

On the battle front north of the Somme during the evening and night, after strong enemy artillery preparation, numerous local attacks were made, extending far beyond the Ancre to the north. These attacks were repeated several times, especially from the Morval-Bouchavesnes line. Here the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on a narrow front in our first line southwest of Sailly. Elsewhere he was repulsed by our artillery or in hand-to-hand fighting.

Northeast of Thievpal fighting for possession of a small point of support has not yet come to a conclusion.

South of the Somme the French, after artillery preparation which lasted for several days, succeeded in penetrating into our position at the salient projecting toward Vermandovilliers and in forcing back our troops into the previously prepared line, cutting off this salient. Genermont and Bovent Farms are situated in the abandoned position.

Our aviators brought down four aeroplanes behind the enemy lines and four behind our own lines.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—Near Prunay, southeast of Rheims, a German reconnoitring detachment penetrated into the third line of the French trenches and took prisoners.

In the Meuse region (Verdun front) the activity of artillery, which has increased during the last few days, reached a point of great intensity at times, particularly east of the river. In the evening brief hand-grenade encounters took place in the region of Thiaumont and Fleury. An attempt of the French to advance east of Fleury was repulsed.

GERMANS MASSING MORE GUNS

They Keep Them, However, About Five Miles Behind the Somme Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Sunday, Oct. 8, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Although the Germans at present show no sign of general retreat to a shorter line, they evidently are becoming more and more alarmed at the success which attends the French attacks after methodical artillery preparation. They certainly are taking steps to retreat if it should become necessary to do so.

But, on the other hand, they mean to try their utmost to hold on along the Péronne-Bapaume front until Winter. They have brought up a great deal of fresh artillery, especially heavy guns, and showed no shortage of ammunition throughout yesterday's operations. To show how the Germans fear the rapid French infantry attacks, they now have taken their heavy guns a long way behind their front line. There is now none nearer than five miles. They evidently mean to do their utmost to save their heavy artillery.

BRITISH OUST BULGARS FROM TWO MORE TOWNS

Are Nearing Seres and Demir-Hissar—French Take First Line on Doiran Front.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The advance of the British troops in the Struma region of the Macedonian front continues unchecked. They have taken two more town, Papalova and Prosenik, the latter of which is beyond the railroad, seven miles south of Demir-Hissar, while cavalry is within two miles of Seres. The French in the Doiran sector also are advancing.

Following is the report of operations issued tonight by the French War Office:

On the right wing the British have crossed the railway and occupied Prosenik. In the centre we captured the enemy's first line on the heights west of Guevgeli (on the border southwest of Doiran).

On the left the Bulgarian army has received reinforcements and is offering desperate resistance to the Serbians.

The allied army took 2,616 prisoners from Oct. 1 to Oct. 10.

The text of the British Army Headquarters announcement reads:

Struma Front—A hostile cavalry detachment was dispersed and driven back by a mounted brigade two miles south of Seres. Some activity was shown by enemy working parties between Barakli and Barakli-Juma (six miles southwest of Demir-Hissar).

During the day we occupied Papalova and Prosenik.

Doiran Front—An enemy post near Krastali was successfully raided during the night and its occupants dispersed.

The statement made public by the Berlin War Office today says:

Macedonian Front—In addition to local lively artillery duels, fruitless enemy advances developed on the Cerna River, on the Nidji Planina and in the region of Ljumnica (to the west of the Vardar River).

The Italians who are advancing across Albania toward Monastir have made further progress, according to an official communication today from Rome, which reads:

Albania.—On Oct. 9 one of our units from Argyro Castro occupied Pemeti, on the Voyusa River to the southeast of Kilsura, establishing prompt communication with the latter place.

SOFIA, Oct. 10, (via London, Oct. 11.)—An official statement issued today by the War Department says:

Between Lake Presba and the Cerna River (Southern Serbia) there was lively artillery activity. In the bend of the Cerna our artillery fire and at some points out counterattacks repulsed all the enemy attacks.

In the Moglena Valley there was weak cannonading.

On both sides of the River Vardar the situation was calm. At the foot of the Belaschitza Mountains there was a weak gunfire.

On the Struma front there were patrol engagements.

On the Aegean coast there was active cruising.

NEW LOAN IN RUSSIA.

Denial That a Great Issue Is to be Made in the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interesting statements regarding Russia's present financial position have been made by M. Nikiforoff, Director of Credit at the Chancellerie, to a representative of the Russkoe Slovo. The Ministry purposes to issue in November a new war loan of 3,000,000,000 rubles at the same rate as the two previous war loans. There is no question at present of further foreign loans.

"During M. Bark's last journey abroad," said M. Nikiforoff, "all necessary credit operations were successfully arranged, and any new operations are a question of the more distant future. In America the Government has already raised a small loan of 150,000,000 rubles and intends to maintain connection with American financiers in the future, but the rumor of a coming American loan of 3,000,000,000 rubles is entirely untrue."

$47,000,000 TO THE PRESS?

German Socialists to Ask About Expenditures in Neutral Lands.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—According to a Berne telegram to the Wireless Press, German Socialists are planning to interpolate Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg in regard to allegations that 200,000,000 marks ($47,000,000) was spent for newspaper propaganda in the first two years of the war. One-fifth of this sum is said to have been spent in America, and large sums in Greece and Turkey.

The dispatch says explanations will be demanded of what value has been received. It is reported that the propaganda covered Austria-Hungary, German-speaking Switzerland, and Sweden.

MAY CALL MEN UP TO 63.

Germany Said to be Examining Members of 1870-5 Classes.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent quotes the Tageblatt of Berlin to the effect that examination of the military classes of 1870 to 1875 (men between the ages of 58 and 63) will take place this month in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is situated.

The dispatch says the order refers to all those who previously have been declared unfit for military service.

GERMANY TO SEIZE TOBACCO

Issue of Tickets Predicted as Sequence of Action.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The German Diet has decided to seize the stocks of tobacco throughout the Empire, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. It is expected that the issuance of tobacco tickets will follow the seizure.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The time was ripe for the French to strike another blow against the German lines south of the Somme. Following the last thrust north of the river, there was a period of extremely unfavorable weather which made offensive operations on a large scale almost impossible. There was, nevertheless, very heavy fighting, due to the German effort to retake the ground lost. This was followed by several days of clear weather, when the French artillery opened up on the lines to the south.

As has been the case for the last several weeks, the artillery performed its function admirably, and the way was well cleared for the infantry which went forward on Tuesday afternoon. Before the attack, a salient, about a mile deep and three miles across, bit into the French lines The chord of this salient stretched across from Hill 91 to the Chaulnes wood. At both ends of this chord the French positions were entirely favorable. The northern end, marked, as I have said, by Hill 91, gave the French a point of vantage which entirely overlooked the depression in which is found the village of Ablaincourt. In fact, the whole salient, as far as this village, lies below this hill.

From Ablaincourt there rises a small plateau which stretches out to Chaulnes. From the western edge of this plateau and from Hill 91 the French guns sprayed the salient from the sides, while from the front the Germans were faced with the fire of the positions at Vermandovillers, Soyecourt and Deniécourt.

In a short time after the infantry went forward, the French lines had been drawn directly across the chord of the salient. Here the advance stopped. The town of Bovent, south of Deniécourt, was occupied and passed, the edges of Ablaincourt were scorched by the French advance. Most of the wood of Chaulnes were taken.

Because of these shifting attacks of the French it must not be presumed that the only objective the French have lies to the north of the river. South of the Somme there is a point almost equaling in importance the northern goal. This is the town of Chaulnes. The first step to take this town was made some time ago, but the advance was delayed because of the greater necessity for activity in the north. Before anything could be done, however, it was necessary to reduce the salient which has just been mentioned. The French lines were too far in the rear really to affect the situation. Now, however, the familiar pocket is beginning to be formed.

The French lines from the town of Chilly to Barleux run almost in a straight line, paralleling the railroad which runs from Chaulnes to the river and thence up the Somme Valley. This places part of the line in front of Chaulnes, another part north and east of the city, while to the south the line is still somewhat to the west of the position. The next stroke of the French against this point will, if the same average gain is maintained, carry the French to the highway from Chaulnes to Marchelepot and cut one of the only two roads which enter Chaulnes from the east. A similar move toward the village of Puzeaux and the pocket will be complete. The Combles situation will be duplicated.

Chaulnes is a point of great importance in the section south of the river. If the French can take it, they will have possession of all the high ground between their lines and the river, a distance of nearly ten miles. This ten miles includes the control either by actual possession or by artillery fire, of that many miles of the main railroad from Le Fère to Amiens. There is in this section, moreover, an excellent system of lateral lines which are a very great advantage to the Germans fighting along the river. First, there is the railroad parallel to the present lines, reference to which has been made. This road is in turn paralleled by a dirt road, one of the main highways of France, from Chaulnes to Péronne. There is, too, the road from Nesle, an important railroad town on the main line northward to Barleux, and finally the road which runs also north up the Somme Valley. The first of these roads may be reached in the next attack. The others are still a long way off, but in this section, just as on the rest of the front, the cutting of any one of them will seriously though not fatally interfere with the German supply trains.

It is distinctly noticeable in all these attacks south of the river that for a long time the French have entirely neglected that section of the line between Biaches and Villers. This is the section nearest the river. There is no reason to believe that if the French selected this part of the line for an attack they would not be as successful as at any other particular portion. Therefore, it at least creates the supposition that for some reason the French wish for the present at least to let this section of the line alone and not to force the situation.

The answer may be found in the situations not south and south of the Somme. The capture of Péronne will, as I explained at length some time ago, flank out of position the German troops on the part of the line to the west which I have just mentioned. This will reduce the amount of fighting which has to be done and minimize the losses entailed. Again, success in the south which gradually pushes the French lines to the river anywhere between Berny and Chaulnes, will at the same time cut, one after the other, these north and south lines and force the supplies of the Germans to come across the river. It is difficult enough in the face of such activity as now prevails on this front, where every advantage is taken to pour artillery fire into anything resembling a supply train that appears on the highways, to keep the flow of food and munitions up to the absolute necessities of the situation. When these avenues of approach are cut, when these supplies have to pass over inferior roads and in some cases over fields where there are no roads, then these difficulties become practical impossibilities.

A certain measure of supplies, of course, can be pushed up. But the Germans are holding their trenches heavily; it is a part of their tactics. For example, in the fighting of Tuesday, in a front of not more than three miles, the total German casualties were close to 9,000. This was only a small portion of the forces engaged, as the greater part retirerd before the French advance. The trenches must have been literally packed with men to resist the French infantry attack when it came. This means that an enormous supply of foodstuffs alone must reach the front each day. When the necessary shell and small arm ammunition is considered, it means that at least a dozen carloads of material had to be transported over the roads entering the district in which these lines were intrenched every day. And this is but a very small section of the front. This is the thing which will tell the story in the west and which will make it unnecessary to gain foot by foot, or even mile by mile, all that stretch of territory between the French lines and the Rhine.

SEEK MORE BILLIONS TO CARRY ON WAR

Continued from Page 1.

ple and King, in defiance of a thousand calls to neutrality, joined our cause."

"I wish I could add Greece, with her imperishable record of resistance against the onrush of barbarism and tyranny," he continued. "Even now Greece, wisely guided and wisely governed, might take a worthy part on the side to which she is committed by great and glorious traditions."

Under the procedure of Parliament the introduction of a new vote of credit permits members to discuss any subject. It was expected the debate would cover a wide range, and would include, in addition to financial questions, the Government of Ireland, which Nationalists who have definitely taken sides against the Government will bring up; the suggestion of extension of conscription to Ireland, which Unionists are urging, but which it is understood the Government opposes, and the obtaining of more men from England, Scotland, and Wales by closer scrutiny of men under 40 years who have been thus far exempted from military service. Extension of the age limit to 45 is not expected at present.

Next Credit Before March.

As to-day's credit vote is expected to last only until the end of the present year, another request will be necessary before March, but in view of the statement made yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, there probably will be no fresh public borrowing in the shape of a long-term war loan at present, as the country's needs are being met by revenue from taxes and by short-dated issues.

The latest 6 per cent. Exchequer bonds yielded more than 20,000,000 last week. Financial circles, and particularly holders of the 4½ per cent. war loan and other lower priced issues, which recently have fallen to a discount, are hoping the Premier will make some statement regarding the possibilities of conversion of their holdings into a new loan when such an issue is considered.

Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, commented briefly on Premier Asquith's declaration. He said that the operations the Premier had detailed demonstrated that Britons need have no fear of the valor, courage, persistence and success of the new army, which had been tried against the best German-trained troops and found superior. Sir Edward said the fight would be carried to a finish, but declared there was no use in concealing the fact that the task before the army was a Herculean one.

The whole nation, he declared, was determined to gain a decisive victory. The question, he asserted, of more manpower, especially from the reserve power of Ireland, must be raised and debated before long.

George J. Wardle, on behalf of the Labor Party, declared that a great majority of his party was in full sympathy with the objects the Premier had outlined as to the aims of the war, and would give most cordial support to the vote.

BILL FOR 12,000,000,000 MARKS.

New War Credit to be Submitted to the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 10, (via London, Oct. 11.)—A bill for a new war credit of 12,000,000,000 marks soon will be submitted to the Reichstag. The bill has only a precautionary character, but is deemed necessary because the margin between the credit granted to June, 1916, totaling 52,000,000,000 marks, and the sum of 47,000,000,000 marks raised through the five war loans, has become rather small.

The new war loan is not expected to be floated before Spring next year as the Government hopes to get along until then with the funds on hand and the help of short term Treasury notes.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Subscriptions from neutral countries to the fifth German war loan, says the Overseas News Agency, surpassed those received for the fourth war loan. The German newspapers comment with satisfaction on this fact, which, they say, proves the confidence of the neutral countries in German power and efficiency. A dispatch from Warsaw says that the Eastern Bank received subscriptions to the fifth war loan amounting to 1,000,000 marks.

BRITISH APPLAUD BAN ON NEWS AGENCY

London Papers Say International News Was Not Suppressed for Being Pro-German.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The morning newspapers publish in conspicuous places the official order denying to the International News Service further use of the Official Press Bureau and the use of cables and all other facilities for transmission of news because of its "garbling of messages and breach of faith." The order appears under such headings as "No British News for Hearst," "News Made in America," and "American Agency's Garbling of Messages." The Daily Express says by way of comment:

"The Daily Express repeatedly has called attention to anti-British lies printed in American newspapers controlled by William R. Hearst—The New York American, The Chicago Examiner, and similar journals. This 'news' is supplied by the International News Service, which is entirely a Hearst organization. These papers will not have a line of Hearst 'news' today. This action follows repeated breaches of faith by the Hearst organization. One of the latest instances was a message in The Chicago Examiner, headed 'London in Flames' and purporting to describe a Zeppelin raid. It was never sent from London.

"While we rejoice that our Government has inflicted proper punishment upon an unscrupulous news agency, we trust that the measures taken will not be regarded by the people of this country as involving any slur upon the character and conscientiousness of the United States press as a whole. The reputation of the great majority of American journals for fairness and honesty stands above reproach, and it has again and again been vindicated during the war. We imagine, indeed, that the American press and public will be grateful to the British authorities for having punished wrongdoers, and especially for having made public the grounds for the action taken."

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RUMANIA INVADED ON HUNGARIAN LINE

Teuton Troops That Took Rothenthurm Pass Reported to Have Crossed the Border.

WIN IN ALT VALLEY, TOO

Bucharest Admits Retreat in the Kelemen Mountains.—Shells Set Fire to Widin.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The invasion of Rumania by Austrian and German troops has begun, says the Overseas News Agency. The Bavarian troops which captured Rothenthurm Pass have pushed further to the south and crossed the border.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (via London.)—Pursuit of the Second Rumanian Army, beaten by the Austro-Germans at Kronstadt, in Transylvania, continues, according to the German official statement issued today. The Rumanians, the statement adds, also have been defeated in the Alt Valley. The announcement follows:

In the Transylvanian theatre the enemy is still offering stubborn resistance in the Maros Valley. In the Georgeny Valley and northeast of Parajd the enemy again gave way. East of Csik Szereda and further south, in the Alt Valley, the enemy was defeated.

Pursuit of the Second Rumanian Army, which was defeated at Kronstadt, is continuing.

In Dobrudja there were no events of special note. Our aeroplane squadrons successfully bombarded troops and traffic near Constanza.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—The official communication from General Headquarters issued today reads:

Transylvania, southern front—There are no special incidents to report.

Near Kronstadt the district is being cleared of enemies. Csik Szereda has been reoccupied. In the Georgeny Mountains the enemy's resistance continues. North of Kirilbaba the Russian advance has been repulsed.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 11.—The following official statement was issued here today:

Western Front—The enemy is attacking on the whole front. We repulsed with sanguinary losses an enemy attack at Vulkoi Pass, and on the heights east and west of this locality there were artillery duels. We made some progress in the heights east of the Jiul Valley. To the west of Jiul Valley we stopped an enemy attack coming from the flank on the camp of Novegul. On the Orsova front there were artillery duels. We easily repulsed an enemy attack at Osancy in the Temos Valley. Our troops are holding the positions north of Predael, at Moccia, and northeast of Gulvale.

In the Kaliman (Kelemen) Mountains there were artillery actions. Our troops are retiring toward the right bank of the Maros and on the left bank of the Alt.

In the Buzcui (Buxeu) Valley, after lively combats, our troops retired toward the customs station at Crasna, in the Tarlang Valley.

Southern Front—Our artillery bombarded Widin, (on the Danube, in Western Bulgaria,) causing serious fires. On the remainder of the Danube front there were artillery duels.

In Dobrudja there was nothing new. During air attacks by enemy aviators bombs were dropped on Constanza and on towns on the banks of the Danube.

SOFIA, Oct. 10, (via London, Oct. 11.)—The appended bulletin was made public by the War Office today:

Rumanian Front—Along the River Danube and in the Province of Dobrudja there was calm.

On the Black Sea coast five Russian warships reached the port of Inkada (seventy-five miles northeast of Adrianople.) An enemy fleet shelled the heights around Tatladjakeai.

TRAP SET BY FALKENHAYN.

Battle of Kronstadt Called Brilliant Coup Against Rumanians.

VIENNA, Oct. 9, (via London, Oct. 11.)—The recapture from the Rumanians of the Transylvanian city of Kronstadt is regarded here as having been due largely to the generalship and strategy of General von Falkenhayn, ably supported by Austro-Hungarian Generals. Von Falkenhayn was able to execute what is regarded as one of the most brilliant open field manoeuvres of the war. Of the troops which assisted him especial praise is given to the Bavarians and the Hungarian honveds.

The fact that the Austro-German forces were able to interrupt Rumanian telegraph and telephone communications at many points played an important part. For example, the Rumanians operating near Hermannstadt were dependent on orders from headquarters at Ploesci, in Rumania, forty-five miles north of Bucharest. These troops felt the interruption of their communications so seriously that French aviators were directed to keep the wires intact, but they failed. Bavarian artillery made the work impossible, bringing down several French aeroplanes.

Telegraph lines were tapped, and orders from Ploesci to the commander of the First Rumanian Army to hold his ground until the arrival of the Second Army fell into the hands of the Germans unknown to Ploesci. The Second Army, occupying the Segesvar-Fogaras line, changed its position for the purpose of making a strong attack on General von Falkenhayn's troops. The Rumanian forces were directed at Hermannstadt, with the main body advancing in a westerly direction through the Fogaras Basin.

The situation of the Austro-German troops was critical for a time, but General von Falkenhayn changed the disposition of his forces to meet the emergency. The result was that when the Rumanians reached the crest of the Fogaras range they found themselves almost inclosed in Kukalol Valley. This was von Falkenhayn's master move. The Rumanians, realizing their danger, began a retreat.

Some Rumanian detachments advanced again into the Fogaras range, owing to the absence of Austro-German troops there. Von Falkenhayn paid no attention to this, but concentrated his troops against the Rumanians stationed on the banks of the Alt River, suddenly changing the direction and front of his forces from south to northeast. The Rumanians on the Alt in the meantime were hemmed in by Austrian and Hungarian forces, so that von Falkenhayn's attack the second time brought the Rumanians into a blind alley, exposed to an enfilading fire.

The Rumanians retreated to Fogaras, taking up a position from which they were dislodged quickly by smart work of the honved cavalry. They came under heavy Germany artillery fire, the guns having been placed in position in preparation for this move. Meanwhile honveds had advanced from the northwest upon Fogaras and Hoehaholm, while near Hermannstadt, on the Alt River, the Germans were breaking down the last resistance of their opponents. The Rumanians began a general retreat which ended on the railway lines from Fogaras to Kronstadt and from Homorod to Kronstadt.

The Austrians and Germans continued to press the Rumanians with energy. Teutonic reinforcements were summoned and did incredible marching, some of them covering more than seventy miles in two days. The Austro-German infantry, on establishing contact with the Rumanians, did not wait for the artillery to arrive, but attacked forthwith.

The Bavarian mountaineer troops proved to be the most dangerous enemy of the Rumanians, with the Hungarian honved cavalry a good second, notwithstanding the fact that the ground was unusually difficult for mounted troops.

The Rumanian loss of material was very heavy.

CALLS RUMANIA PERFIDIOUS.

German Paper Quotes Extracts from Austrian Red Book.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Berliner Zeitung am Mittag publishes extracts from the Austro-Hungarian Red Book concerning the relations with Rumania from July 22, 1914, to August 27, 1916.

"The Red Book," the newspaper says, "contains a large number of hitherto unknown and most sensational reports of the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Bucharest which prove the insincere attitude of the present Rumanian Government and shows the pathetic situation of the late King Charles.

"On July 22, 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Government instructs its Minister at Bucharest to inform the Rumanian Government confidentially concerning the coming presentation of a note to Serbia. On July 26 Austria-Hungary declares that it expects Rumania will remain strictly neutral and, in the case of Russian aggression, cooperate loyally. On July 28 the Ministry at Bucharest reports that King Charles has assured him of Rumanian neutrality in case of an Austro-Hungarian war against Serbia. He added that, unfortunately, Rumanian co-operation in case of Russian aggression should not be counted upon. King Charles, he says, added that 'No power on earth could induce him ever to seize arms against Austria-Hungary.'

"King Charles on Aug. 6 communicated to the Austro-Hungarian Minister the information that he was unable to make the Rumanian Crown Council accept the fulfillment of the treaty alliance, but that the union with Russia also had been repudiated unanimously. On Sept. 23 King Charles frankly told the Austro-Hungarian Minister to confer on the situation with Crown Prince Ferdinand, who declared it was impossible to participate in a war against Russia, but that virtually every one in Rumania wanted war against Austria-Hungary.

"On Oct. 9 the Austro-Hungarian Minister had an audience with King Charles, who was dying, and the King explained to him: 'I have only to die to see the end of this.' The King died on Oct. 10."

Excerpts from reports from the Austro-Hungarian Minister are then quoted by the newspaper. The reports cover the discussion in Rumania as to whether Russian troops would be allowed to march across Rumania and as to the concentration of Rumanian troops on the Austro-Hungarian frontier. On June 25, 1916, the Austro-Hungarian Minister predicted that a critical time had arrived.

"The Minister reports that the Entente threatens Rumania," the newspaper continues, "and that it will consider no Rumanian wishes in the peace conferences if Rumania does not enter the war now. On July 27 the Minister reports that King Ferdinand declared: 'I have the same intentions as my late uncle, but not the same authority.' On July 27 the Minister reports the conversation in which the Minister said to Premier Bratiano that he was conscious that this was one of his last conversations with him. The Minister announced to Premier Bratiano that in case of war German troops would cooperate in Transylvania. On Aug. 5 the Austro-Hungarian Consul at Galatz wired that the Rumanian mobilization was superfluous, since virtually all the troops were mobilized already.

"On Aug. 8 Premier Bratiano asked the cession of a part of Bukowina, alleging that this might strengthen the partisans of neutrality. The Minister, following instructions, declined, since this cession would not prevent Rumania from attacking Austria-Hungary whenever she thought the moment propitious. On Aug. 12 the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister instructed the Minister at Bucharest to point out in a friendly tone that Rumania left the Russian frontier unprotected, while she made strong war preparations against Austria-Hungary. The King's answer to these representations on Aug. 26, the Minister reports, was 'evasive as usual.'

"The night of the 26th Premier Bratiano declared in a conversation with the Minister that Rumania would enter the war only if attacked. On the 27th Rumania declared war."

DRIVE TURKS OVER RIVER.

Russians Report Success in the Caucasus Coastal Region.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 11.—The following announcement was made today by the War Office:

In the coastal region on the Caucasus front our gallant troops dislodged the Turks from the mountain slopes near Soga and Oinardjik and gained the right bank of the River Karshutdarasi, to the south.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 10, (via London, Oct. 11.)—The War Office today issued the following account of operations on the Caucasus front:

On our right wing we subjected the enemy's positions and encampments to efficacious fire and inflicted heavy losses on our opponents. Some enemy elements with machine guns were dispersed by our fire.

BRITAIN MAY BAR STEEL.

Economic Committee Favors Stopping Exports After the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 12.—The Daily Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent understands that the iron and steel sub-committee of Lord Balfour's committee, which was appointed to make recommendations on a basis of the Paris economic proposals, has presented a report urging the total prohibition of iron and steel imports into this country after the war during at least the period of demobilization and reconstruction.

Saw Napoleon Going to Moscow.

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—The war correspondent of the Zeit, in one of his recent dispatches, says that while passing through Volhynia he met a villager of Karpilovka who saw Napoleon on his way to Moscow in 1812. The man had recently celebrated his 113th birthday and himself related that as a boy of 9 he had seen the great French Emperor. The man is still in good health, and what makes his longevity so remarkable is that he has lived all his life in a marshy district, commonly regarded as unhealthy.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fourth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

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Glove Silk Vests
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"Parfait" make, in pink or white, embroidered in a variety of designs, hemstitched top. *Special* 1.95

Glove Silk Envelope Chemises
"Parfait" make, in pink or white; wide lace top, lace edged envelope drawers, ribbon straps. *Special* 1.95

Glove Silk Bloomers
"Parfait" make, in pink, white or black, reinforced. *Special* 1.85

Glove Silk Combinations
"Parfait" make, in pink or white, tailored top, fully reinforced. *Special* 2.45

Embroidered Silk Vests
"Parfait" make, of French Milanese silk, in pink or white; emb'd hemstitched top. *Special* 2.75

Embroidered Silk Combinations
"Parfait" make, of French Milanese silk in pink or white; emb'd hemstitched top. *Special* 4.95

Special for To-Day

Women's Winter Underwear

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French band top, lace or tight knee. *Special* .45

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HUGHES WILL FAVOR NO NATION, HE SAYS

Declares His Policy Looks to an Honorable, Not a "Cowardly," Peace.

BIG WEST VIRGINIA CROWDS

Candidate Rebukes Man Who Questions Him About Supreme Court Decision in Debt Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Charles E. Hughes tonight in a speech here before a crowd of 7,000 people pledged his word to the voters of the country that if elected President no foreign nation would find special favor at his hands. He added that America should take its proper position to vindicate the integrity of international law and the rights of neutrals.

"I stand for the development of the American Nation, according to the genius of its institutions, for the honor of our country in the protection of American citizens, and, with respect to every American right on land and sea, for its firm enforcement," he said. "We are before the world, a great, neutral nation, to vindicate the integrity of international law and the rights of neturals, and I stand unflinchingly for the maintenance of the rights of American citizens with respect to life, property, and commerce.

"I stand here to say that nothing at this time is more important than to maintain the dignity of American citizenship and to show to all that we propose to maintain our peace and security by firmly demanding the recognition of all our known rights."

Replying to the assertion of President Wilson that the success of the Republican Party would mean war, Mr. Hughes said:

"We want peace, but we want peace that is honorable, that squares with the dignity of American manhood. We can have that sort of peace a great deal more easily than we can have the other sort of peace, which borders on the cowardly and the loss of the self-respect of the nation. Now, I am amazed when our opponents tell us that the alternative of their policy is war. They ask for a vote of confidence, and yet when we inspect their record they protest. They do not seem to like to have the facts held up to be reviewed, for as soon as that is done they throw up their hands and say: 'Oh, if you don't agree with us, you want war.' Now, that kind of logic never held a respectable place in any American institution of learning."

American Rights and War.

Mr. Hughes talked much of Americanism and his position in regard to the rights of this country in his addresses during the day. He was greeted everywhere by large and cordial crowds, which turned out as to a county fair. There were bands and parades and much cheering and good-humored comment about the nominee and his wife, who apparently were very satisfactory, so far as appearance was concerned at any rate. The assertions about the protection of American rights made by Mr. Hughes always brought applause.

The schedule today included addresses at Clarksburg, Parkersburg, Huntington and Charleston, all in West Virginia. At Huntington the candidate said:

"All nations desire our friendship. We desire the friendship of every nation. We have no policies that are threatening; we are not going about seeking territory. We are not covetous or lustful of anything that belongs to another nation. Everybody desires to live in amity with our great people, and we cherish no notion of hostility toward any one.

"It is said that we have been kept out of war. Only the most inexcusable blundering could get this nation into war. The truth of the matter is this, that self-respect is the best assurance of peace for those who only desire the recognition of their known rights, and we propose to be reasonably prepared. We are not militaristic, but we propose that our words shall have back of them the assurance of power. We have no threats to convey. We simply insist that life, property, and commerce of American citizens throughout the world shall be accorded the privileges recognized in international law, and that, as a great neutral nation vindicating the integrity of international law, we shall maintain those rights without fear as respects all nations.

"The policy of a sound enforcement of known rights is not a policy of war. It is a policy of security. It is a policy of self-respect. When this nation forgets the dignity of its own citizenship and the rights of its own citizens, it will enter upon a period of decadence, will invite insults, and will surely end in overwhelming disaster. No party can stand before the American people and say that it will not maintain American rights, and I propose that this shall not simply be said but that it shall be done."

A man in the crowd of 8,000 at Huntington interrupted the address with a shout: "How about the Virginia debt?"

Mr. Hughes was a member of the United States Supreme Court when the case was decided. The decision cost West Virginia some millions of dollars. The Democrats have been making an issue of it in West Virginia. Mr. Hughes turned to his questioner:

The Questioner Rebuked.

"The Virginia debt, Sir," he retorted, "is a matter to which the Supreme Court of the United States gave its best attention and unanimously renderd a decision which you and everybody else ought to respect."

There was loud applause and the questioner disappeared.

The attacks upon the Adamson eight-hour day legislation were continued, and Mr. Hughes made much of his newly-coined phrase, "the new slavery."

"There are no persons in the country," he said, "who represent so completely the victories over every form of tyranny and force as the plain people, who steadily through the centuries have been fighting to secure the opportunities they now enjoy. I heard four years ago eloquent discourses on the New Freedom. I object to being introduced to the New Slavery. And that is no idle suggestion. It is possible to develop very swiftly the idea that we are to be governed by the success of this group or that group in holding of pressing force, instead of the judgment of reason. We can take the time that is necessary—and I believe in being prompt in these matters—to see what is right, and that gives us the pressure of a general, reasonable, forward movement, which is the way we have won all the successes of our people."

Mr. Hughes will campaign in Kentucky tomorrow, with a night meeting at Louisville

SEABURY ASSAILS NEW MILITARY LAWS

Tells Southern Tier Audiences That He Opposes the Draft and Conscription.

FARMERS PRAISE WILSON

Candidate Discovers an Apparently Overwhelming Sentiment Among Them for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, Oct. 11.—Samuel Seabury began his up-State campaign as Democratic candidate for Governor today with a handshaking tour of three Republican counties—Chemung, Schuyler, and Tioga—winding up with a night meeting in this city. Mr. Seabury left for Ithaca after tonight's meeting confident of carrying Chemung and hopeful of cutting down greatly the Republican pluralities in the other counties.

The existence of an apparently overwhelming sentiment for Woodrow Wilson among the farmer population was the day's big surprise. In these districts where the protective tariff has been the chief issue for years, Mr. Seabury found the farmers declaring for Wilson, "because he has kept us out of war." He devoted a large part of his speech tonight to praise of the National Administration.

The military laws signed by Governor Whitman—the Slater act, the Welsh act, and the Stivers act—were attacked in tonight's speech. The prison reform issue was also introduced into the campaign tonight by William Burnet Wright, Jr., Chairman of the Seabury Nonpartisan Committee, who, in denouncing the Governor, quoted from Thomas Mott Osborne's letter of resignation as Warden of Sing Sing, in which Governor Whitman was accused of "breaking every promise he ever made."

Mr. Seabury covered about sixty miles by automobile today and stopped at several crossroads settlements and three good sized cities or villages. A throat affection prevented him from speaking at every stop. He addressed an afternoon meeting at Watkins, in Schuyler County, besides tonight's meeting. W. Caryl Ely of the McCombs Campaign Committee spoke for Mr. McCombs, the Democratic Senatorial candidate, who is ill.

Waverly, the first place visited today, is a railroad centre, and many of the railroad men turned out to greet Mr. Seabury and pledge him their support. The Democratic leaders said that the party candidates would get a big vote in Tioga County because of the railroad men's support.

The crossroads stops found the first indications of Democratic strength among the farmers. The Wilson sentiment seemed to be the strongest, but a widespread anti-Whitman sentiment also was disclosed. This on the farmers' part was chiefly based on the Governor's trip to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, with its attendant expenses. Schuyler, normally a strong Republican county, would give Mr. Seabury a big vote, the leaders said after the Watkins meeting.

Chairman Daniel Sheehan of Chemung said that Mr. Seabury probably would carry the county. Mr. Seabury was warmly greeted in Elmira, where the audience was made up chiefly of workingmen. Mr. Seabury attacked the amendments to the workmen's compensation law, saying that Governor Whitman and his administration had "mutilated" the law.

Declaring for "genuine preparedness," Mr. Seabury asserted that he was against the Stivers act permitting the Governor to draft any citizen for three years' service in the National Guard, because Americans should be free from compulsory military service in time of peace. He also assailed the Slater act providing for military training in the schools.

"The Slater act," Mr. Seabury said, "provides for a military training commission to impose physical and military training in schools and makes substantial appropriations therefor. It is made the duty of this commission to recommend to the Board of Regents the establishment in schools 'of habits, customs, and methods best adapted to the development of correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, discipline, and initiative, sense of duty and the spirit of cooperation under leadership.' A more indefinite statement cannot be imagined. It establishes a commission independent of the authority that now controls the schools. Conflict will result between the commission and the educational authorities. This law will introduce politics into the schools."

"If I am elected Governor of this State I shall urge the repeal of these military laws. Under the provisions of the Stivers law, conscription and draft can only be made operative when the Governor of the State signs a warrant directing conscriptinn and draft. If I am elected Governor of this State I pledge myself that there shall be no conscription or draft in time of peace while I hold that office.

"Governor Whitman in his so-called White Book, runs away from the issue which his support of the Stivers law has created. He says that law creates no new provisions. His claim is that it re-enacts the existing provision of the State Constitution. Does not Governor Whitman know that a provision of the Constitution of the State has the force and effect of law without being re-enacted by the Legislature? Will he assert that there is in the Constitution of this State any provision which sanctions draft and conscription in time of peace? He knows that there is no such provision. It was because he realized this fact that he induced the Legislature to confer this new power upon him. The attempt at defense upon the grounds which he assigns is only an attempt to deceive and is too shallow to fool any intelligent person."

A noon meeting at Ithaca and another automobile trip ending with a night meeting at Auburn are scheduled for tomorrow.

FREE FILM FOR WHITMAN.

Movie Men Will Repay Governor for Vetoing Censorship Bill.

Out of gratitude to him for vetoing the Cristman bill, which would have imposed a more severe censorship on films than exists now, and a tax which, moving picture managers assert, would have been prohibitive, they are arranging to make the Governor a film feature for the rest of the campaign by giving him, free of charge, publicity in some 16,000 moving picture theatres in this State.

The project is being managed by D. W. Griffith. The Whitman campaign film will bear the title, "The Executive of the State." It is to be a one-reel production of 1,000 feet, and it will require fifteen minutes to show it. The picture will be released on Sunday or Monday, and will be sent out on the ordinary movie circuits, only it will be given to the managers free of charge.

The film shows Governor Whitman at his desk in the Executive Chamber, interrupted now and then by State officials who want to confer with him. Another part of the reel shows the work of State departments.

It was said last night that one view would show the Prison Department and that the model prison to be put on the screen was Great Meadows, which Warden Osborne of Sing Sing denounced recently as an example of cruel and mediaeval methods in prison management.

WHITE OPPOSES HUGHES.

Head of Mine Workers Says Rights of Labor Are at Stake.

John P. White, President of the United Mine Workers, issued a statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee pointing out that the rights of the working man were at stake in the present campaign and would be endangered by the election of Mr. Hughes. Wage earners, he said, should look with grave fear on the success of the Republican ticket.

"For every working man and woman the paramount issue in this campaign is the right of wage earners to organize and act together for their own protection and advancement," he said. "Every big corporation and labor exploiter in the country intent on defeating organization and defenseless is working might and and defenceless is working might and main for the election of Hughes. They know that he concurred in the Danbury Hatters decision, and they count on him to repeat his performance whenever the issue of the right to organize comes before him."

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fourth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EF some folks changed their own temp'r'ments they'd be better satisfied with those of their neighbors'.

A neighborly idea—pass your tin of VELVET

Velvet Joe.

Koch Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance

H. C. F. KOCH & CO. INC.
Established 1860.
125th Street, West

Koch Special Boys' Suit
With Two Trousers, Is
An Unequalled Value at 5.50

FIRST—Because of its superiority in the quality of material used.

SECOND—Because it shows workmanship that is looked for only in the much higher priced clothing.

THIRD—Because strongest where the wear is the hardest.

Exclusive Features, found only in Koch Boys' Clothing:—

Coat bottom faced; stayed seams and pockets; all seams sewed with silk. Both pairs of trousers lined throughout. All seams taped and reinforced.

Smart Norfolk models, displaying every quality that style and good fit dictate. Fifteen attractive patterns. Sizes 7 to 18.

FOOT FREEDOM Shoes for Children

Growing feet find the room and ease they require in this latest of the Koch ideas in School Shoes.

For Boys—
Sizes 1 to 5½.....$2.25 to $2.75
Sizes 10 to 13½....$1.50 to $2.50

For Girls—
Sizes 8½ to 2.....$1.50 to $2.65
Sizes 11½ to 2.....$1.75 to $3.50
Sizes 2½ to 5½.....$2.50

Third Floor.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., INC., 125TH ST., WEST

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE" Next to the Corner
SIXTH AVE., BETWEEN 13TH STREET

Open All Day Today (Columbus Day)

Today's Sales

Prominently Featured
Fall & Winter Suits & Overcoats

Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats—newest styles; best materials; all sizes for men and youths; usual prices to $20; sale..... $12

In the Boys' Store We Offer:

Two-Trouser Suits, Button-to-neck Overcoats, the New Long Overcoats, Mackinaws and Juniors' Overcoats,

Special at $3.95 and $5

Sample Line of Men's and Youths' $1.50 and $2 Soft Hats and Derbies, at..... $1
Men's $1 to $1.50 Negligee Shirts—big range of materials; all sizes..... 79c
2100 Children's Hats—59c to $1 values; at..... 35c
Women's and Misses' Stylish Silk Dresses—choice of ten styles; at..... $9.75
Women's and Misses' Coats—newest styles and materials; sale..... $14.75
Women's and Misses' Suits—complete range of materials and styles..... $16.50
Girls' Coats—sizes 8 to 14 years; at..... $5.95
Junior Coats—sizes 13 to 17 years; at..... $8.95
Juniors' Serge Dresses—attractive array of styles and materials; sizes 13 to 17 years; at..... $8.95

Annual October Sale of Drugs and Medicines Begins This Morning.

Here are 12 of the specials from our great big list:

80c SIZE PHILLIPS' MILK MAGNESIA..... 33c
35c SIZE FLETCHER'S CASTORIA..... 19c
PLUTO WATER—large size..... 27c
25c SIZ DJER KISS TALCUM..... 19c
75c SIZE POMPEIAN MASSAGE CREAM..... 45c
50c SIZE DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S CREAM..... 33c
25c SIZE KOLYNOS TOOTH PASTE..... 15c
BORINE TOOTH POWDER can..... 9c
POND'S EXTRACT 50c size..... 29c
BABESKIN SOAP—box, 3 cakes..... 10c
10c CAKE PALM OLIVE SOAP..... 7c
$1 SIZE NUXATED IRON TABLETS..... 75c

Our Second Shipment of Brand New
Auto Tires and Tubes
Of Standard Makes Has Been Received

A bigger, and even better collection of tires and tubes than were offered in our first sale which proved such an overwhelming success last week.

Best known makes of tires and tubes, including: FIRESTONE, McGRAW, GOODRICH, UNITED STATES, NEWCASTLE, KELLY SPRINGFIELD, MIDGLEY, in a most attractive range of popular sizes.

The more you know about tires and tubes, the more readily you will appreciate the importance of this economy event.

THESE TIRES AND TUBES ARE NOT GUARANTEED.

These are classified by the manufacturers as "Seconds" and "Factory Blemished," and we do not guarantee them for any specified mileage.

The prices are sensationally low.

Sale begins this morning, and will be continued for the remainder of this week. First choice is best choice.

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

COLUMBUS DAY SPECIALS

All Day Today at the Busy Brill Stores

Special Values in Fall Clothes arranged and offered for the particular benefit of Men and Young Men who ordinarily have considerable difficulty in taking time to do their buying with the care and attention which every economical man should accord to so important a matter. Time spent in a Brill Store Today will mean many dollars saved.

Brill Suits & Topcoats at $15

Offer Opportunities for Economical Clothes Buying Which No Man or Young Man Can Afford to Overlook—

Suits and Topcoats with more style, individuality, durability and fit than will be found ordinarily at much higher prices—the very superlative of value-giving at $15.00.

In Suits, this season's newest and smartest models—blue, gray, brown and green flannels, blue serges, black thibets, pencil and pin stripes, overplaids, checks, two-tone grays and browns, fancy cassimeres, silk mixtures and worsteds.

Topcoats in black and oxfords; some of them silk lined; smart coats of blue, green and brown flannel, quarter silk lined and silk sleeve linings, and some choice Scotch Mixtures, with velvet or self-collar.

Suits & Topcoats
Specially Priced at $20

Twenty smart models and more than 100 fabrics. The very choicest Autumn patterns, many of the coats full silk-lined and with silk sleeve linings. Wonderfully well tailored and finished. In TOPCOATS—Those good old favorites, Black and Oxfords, lined throughout with silk.

Smart Fall Suits
Specially Priced at $25

Some of the most stylish suits shown this season—specially selected woolens, highly skilled tailoring, perfect in fit and finish, their appeal is equally as strong to men of conservative taste as to young men with a decided preference for dash and distinction.

The Brill Stores Will be Open All Day Today—Columbus Day

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers Street
Union Square, 14th St., near Broadway 47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich St.
125th St., CORNER THIRD AVE.—Open Evenings
Flatbush Ave. at Fulton St., Brooklyn 791 Broad St., at Market, Newark
And Our New Store in Bridgeport—1192 Main St., at Golden Hill Street
Union Square, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark and Bridgeport Stores Open Saturday Evenings

GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

"GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS. "GET THE HABIT." GO TO BRILL BROTHERS.

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

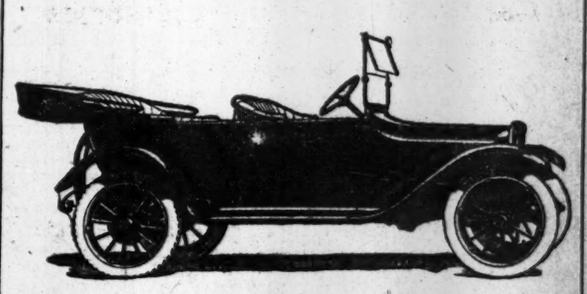
Satisfying the demand which the goodness of the car creates is still our one great problem.

Dodge Brothers works are attaining the proportions of a city in themselves, but the demand grows in excess of the expansion.

It will pay you to examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

The price of the Touring Car or Roadster complete is $785 (f. o. b. Detroit).



Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600

RIDDER SAYS WILSON SOUGHT HYPHEN VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

course of an hour or two that he is friendly to Germany."

Knowing that he had kept his word with Mr. Muller, I knew that Senator Keller was authorized to make good his promises. Nevertheless, I declined. The details of the Keller interview are of no large importance. For his own purposes, he wilfully placed words in my mouth which were never spoken.

There are bigger questions involved, however, than Senator Keller and myself, and they have to do with the visit of Mr. Abeles. This gentleman came as the bearer of an invitation from Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, to discuss the questions of the campaign at a gathering of influential German Americans to be arranged at Terrace Garden that very evening. I declined the invitation. Mr. Abeles immediately called up Senator Stone from The Staats-Zeitung office and told him that I had declined. Senator Stone then spoke to me, saying that he would regard it as a personal favor not only to come myself but also to bring influential German-Americans with me. Embarrassing as my position was, I could not decline to accept the invitation of one who was not only the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, but who was also the spokesman of the Administration on the floor of the Senate.

I learned that a luncheon had been arranged at the Hotel Astor on the same day, which had proved a fizzle, because the German-Americans had declined to receive Senator Stone. Under the circumstances I felt that we should at least hear what Senator Stone had to say and a number of us gathered together at Terrace Garden for dinner at 8 o'clock on September 16 as the guests of Mr. Abeles.

There were present at this conference Mr. Otto Van Schenk, Mr. Henry Abeles, Mr. Joseph Frey, President of the German-American Catholic Societies; President Collmeyer of the United German Turners, and one or two other friends whose names I do not remember; George Sylvester Viereck, the editor of The Fatherland, and Senator Stone.

This conference lasted from 8 o'clock at night till 3 on Sunday morning. Senator Stone used all his well known powers of persuasion—and I am ready to concede him the palm as an able advocate of the Administration—to convince us that the apparent anti-German-American policies of the Wilson Administration were only for public consumption and that privately they were ready to work hand in glove with the German-American leaders.

The whole object of this conference, so far as Senator Stone was concerned, was to find out what action was necessary on the part of the Administration in order to secure the support of German-Americans at the coming election.

Calls Spectacle Humiliating.

Can anything be more humiliating than the spectacle of the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate gumshoeing in a small room of a Third Avenue beer garden and bartering for the votes which the President from the platform of Shadow Lawn and in his speech of acceptance had repudiated?

The conference broke up at 3 o'clock in the morning, and matters were left in a state of watchful waiting.

Hardly ten days passed by when the second emissary of President Wilson appeared in New York City to accomplish what Senator Stone had failed to accomplish. This time the messenger appeared in the person of a Cabinet Minister—no less a personage than Albert Burleson, Postmaster General, who divides the honors with Senator Stone and Colonel House in the intimate advisorship of the President.

Mr. Burleson arranged through Mr. Viereck, the editor of The Fatherland, for a conference at the offices of the Democratic National Headquarters in the Forty-second Street Building for the hour of 12 o'clock on Tuesday, Sept. 26. Invitations were extended to the following: Bernard H. Ridder, Oscar Seitz, the editor of the Hearst German paper; Rudolph Pagenstecher, and many others. The committee was to meet in Mr. Pagenstecher's office, which was conveniently located in the same building as the Democratic National Headquarters. Be it said to the credit of the gentlemen invited that they declined to have any dealings in the subterranean political diplomacy which was being engineered by the Wilson group.

Mr. Viereck was the only one to welcome Mr. Burleson. What transpired between Mr. Burleson and Mr. Viereck may safely be left to the imagination until such time as either one of the gentlemen is willing to take the public into his confidence.

So much for the campaign of Keller, Stone, Burleson, and Wilson. What they have done in New York they have done in the West. They have been hypocritical to the limit, and we have been in the best position to observe their hypocrisy.

I should like to be present at the next interview between Messrs. Hapgood, Stone, Burleson, and Wilson. Perhaps I shall not be invited.

VICTOR F. RIDDER.

Bernard H. Ridder, a brother of Victor F., was in the private office of Chairman Willcox when the statement was made public; in fact he carried the statement to headquarters.

Chairman Willcox was jubilant. "I regard Mr. Hapgood's conduct as absolutely indefensible," he said. "It is the muttering of a desperate man in a desperate cause."

"Mr. Hapgood has said that he was about ready to expose a conspiracy between Wall Street, the Catholic Church, and the German-Americans to slaughter Wilson and he claims to have proof," Chairman Willcox was told.

Never Conferred With Hughes.

"Tell him from me," said the Chairman, "that he cannot come out with it too soon to suit me, and that I hope for his own sake that his so-called proof this time will have a vestige of common sense, if not of veracity."

Mr. Ridder, while sitting by the desk of Chairman Willcox, was asked if he had had any conferences with Mr. Hughes.

"No, we have not," he replied.

"Have I or any representative of the Republican National Committee or of the candidate ever made any promise to you or any request to you in relation to the campaign?" asked Chairman Willcox, turning to Mr. Ridder.

"No, none whatever," said Mr. Ridder.

"I am not afraid of asking any man in Christendom the same question," interjected Mr. Willcox.

"Have you conveyed to Mr. Hughes directly or indirectly any word as to what you would like to have him say in this campaign?"

"No, never."

Mr. Ridder invariably made his statements inclusive enough to cover both him and his brother.

Commenting on the Ridder statement Mr. Hapgood said last night:

"Mr. Ridder does not answer a single charge made by Senator Keller. He simply makes the blanket assertion of falsity. I know Senator Keller well and have abundant proof of his veracity.

Sought to Win German Votes.

"What we maintain is that the pressure on Mr. Hughes from the Germans has been exactly along the lines reported by Mr. Keller and also by others. Does Mr. Hughes deny that he has been constantly besought to say what he said in Philadelphia? Does he deny that there are a number of letters from prominent Germans urging him to take precisely that stand?"

Mr. Hapgood said that while he could not speak for either Senator Stone or Postmaster General Burleson, he was not disposed to deny that they and Senator Keller in particular were engaged all the time in efforts to win German votes for the President.

"We can certainly do no more useful work than to make the Germans see the situation as other Americans see it, instead of remaining in a bunch by themselves," said Mr. Hapgood. "That is very different from the Germans coming to Hughes and saying: 'You must take this position or that,' and Mr. Hughes yielding."

STONE ADMITS TALK.

But Indignantly Repudiates Victor Ridder's Version of It.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—When Victor Ridder's statement in reference to his conference with Senator W. J. Stone was shown to the Senator, he said:

"I emphatically deny that I sought a conference with Victor Ridder, or with anybody. I was asked to meet a number of gentlemen at Terrace Garden and did so, spending a pleasant evening. I deny without qualification that I ever made any such statement as that quoted by Mr. Ridder.

"It is amazing that any man would assume to state publicly what occurred at a private supper; and it is unthinkable that Mr. Ridder should make such a statement as that attributed to him. German people are usually gentlemen and have a correct conception of propriety. I should hate to think that the son of my old friend, Herman Ridder, is an exception to this rule."

"I was in New York about the middle of September," the Senator went on, "I was invited to meet a number of gentlemen at Terrace Garden. Victor Ridder was present.

"During the afternoon, before the night's meeting mentioned, I was called at the Waldorf Hotel from Ridder's office and he told me he would come by the hotel in his machine and drive me to the meeting.

"I had known his father, Herman Ridder, somewhat intimately for years. I was personally glad to meet Mr. Ridder and the others I had been invited to meet.

"In the talk I made at this meeting I did undoubtedly speak strongly in favor of the President, but it is utterly untrue that I said that the President's apparent anti-German-American policies were for public consumption and that privately the Administration was ready to work hand in glove with the German-American leaders.

"It is positively untrue that I said anything bearing any resemblance to any such statement."

BURLESON SAW VIERECK.

Admits a Five-Minute Chat Here Not of His Own Seeking.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Postmaster General Burleson said tonight that he had never sought an interview with George Sylvester Viereck, but that a request was made of him to meet Mr. Viereck at Democratic National Headquarters in New York. At that conference, he added, he had a talk of five minutes with Mr. Viereck, with Viereck doing most of the talking, although Mr. Burleson asked Mr. Viereck three or four questions.

Mr. Burleson said he did not care to say anything about the matters discussed at the interview. He added, however, that, so far as he himself was concerned, Mr. Viereck was at liberty to do all the talking he pleased regarding what transpired.

Democratic National Headquarters last night gave out the following statement as obtained from Mr. Burleson over the long-distance telephone:

"I was asked by a mutual friend if I would see Mr. Viereck. I said 'Certainly,' and he called at the office of the Democratic National Committee. There were several newspaper men about the office when Mr. Viereck came in. I talked to him in Mr. Morgenthau's room. There was no secrecy about the meeting, for people were coming in and going out during the entire time. No one came with Mr. Viereck, and I never heard of any invitations having been sent out for other persons to be present.

Mr. Viereck criticised the Administration's foreign policy along the lines of his writing in the Fatherland. I listened to him and asked him what he wanted me to do. He continued to express his opinions and nothing further came of the interview, which lasted only a few minutes.

"I did not come as an emissary of the President. The President knew nothing about it either before or after the interview. It was my understanding that Mr. Viereck had asked to see me.

"Mr. Viereck is at perfect liberty to repeat every word during our conversation. I shall be delighted to have him do so."

HUGHES DENIES INTRIGUE.

Has No Understanding with Anybody and Stands for America Only.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 11.—Mr. Hughes, speaking here today, made no direct reference to the statement of Norman Hapgood that he had agreed with certain German interests to attack the British blacklist of American merchants, tossing such an accusation aside, it was understood, as unworthy of notice. He did, however, pound out this declaration of independence:

"I have no understanding, no agreement, no intrigue with anybody; but I stand for the interests of the United States and the protection of American lives, American property, and American commerce throughout the world."

The attitude of Mr. Hughes in making these statements is summed up this way on unquestioned authority: He stands firmly against unneutral acts by German submarines which might involve the destruction of the property of neutrals or the lives of noncombatants. He is firmly against the British blacklisting of neutral merchants and against the holding up of the mails by France.

His position is not one of enmity to any Power, Ally or Teuton, engaged in the European war. He has made no promises to any Power, taken no step in his campaign at the dictation of any nation in order to win favor or votes. He has singled out no particular nation for attack and has sought the favor of none by the course he has pursued.

He expects to be elected President and to face the great problems which confront this country because of the situation abroad; problems which he feels have been sorely mishandled by the present Administration. It is his desire to approach these problems as the President of the great neutral nation which he feels has a solemn duty to perform and grave responsibility as the leading representative of the neutral nations, whose interests are involved in all that transpires, and accordingly must needs be affected gravely by the course this country pursues.

Efforts to get Mr. Hughes involved in one way or another in the quarrels of the nations at war are deplored, and no notice will be taken of them. He feels that such efforts are unworthy and that all American citizens must realize that his one purpose is to serve America first and to give way to no other interest, whether pro-German or pro-Ally.

It is his hope and determination to be in a position, if elected President, where no nation engaged in the war can point to an unneutral act or word upon his part, a position which will leave him best prepared to uphold the rights of America under international law in regard to every nation on earth.

The nominee feels also, it is understood, that the campaign might well be decided without endeavoring to make capital out of the European war and the partisan desires of one side or the other.

WANTS HUGHES TO SAY MORE.

Hapgood Puts Questions as to Attitude on Foreign Affairs.

Norman Hapgood last night commented on Mr. Hughes's denial of any agreement with the Germans as follows:

"Mr. Hughes evades the direct question as usual. It is not a matter, of course, that could definitely be called an agreement. It is pressure on the side of the Germans and yielding on the side of Mr. Hughes. Will Mr. Hughes deny that he has received urgent letters from Germans along exactly the lines indicated in my statement about Ridder? Will he deny that his going into the question of the blockade, the way he did, is a concession to the urgent requests in these letters?"

Mr. Hapgood also replied to a question by Chairman Willcox as to whether he objected to what Mr. Hughes had said about the blockade.

"I certainly do object to everything he said on the subject. Anything whatever said in response to the demands of men who put Germany before America would be objectionable. It is particularly objectionable, however, to undertake to embarrass the President in a delicate foreign negotiation for partisan purposes without considering any single helpful suggestion. Mr. Hughes said just enough to meet his obligation to the Germans, and not enough to be of any use to anybody. It would be a very dangerous thing to have as President in this crisis a man who was nominated by the Germans and elected by them, and who had indicated before his election his willingness to be influenced by them. Partisanship is not supposed to intrude on the Government in foreign cirlse. Mr. Hughes is falling below the level indicated by the saying, 'Partisanship stops at the water's edge.' The issue of this campaign is going to be patriotism. It is going to be question of loyalty. Mr. Hughes's concession to the Germans is disloyal and unworthy of his past.

"If he means anything by his observations, except to annoy the President, let him be more explicit. Would he go to war with England instead of keeping a strict account for settlement after the war, as in the Alabama case? Would he sign a bill putting an embargo on the shipment of munitions? If he is going to interfere in the successful conduct of our foreign relations he owes it to the country to show at least the courage to make some one positive, constructive suggestion."

Walling Inclines to Wilson.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 11.—William English Walling, Socialist author and lecturer, said today that if the crisis became acute he believed many Socialists would vote for Wilson. It is reported that J. G. Phelps Stokes has taken no stand yet. Several other Socialists here, including Norman Talcott, editor, are for Wilson.

MOOSE HOSTS TO PARKER.

Vice Presidential Candidate Here to Speak on Saturday.

John M. Parker, Progressive candidate for Vice President, came to New York yesterday to attend a reception in his honor at the Biltmore Hotel on Saturday afternoon. Invitations were sent out yesterday by a Progressive Committee, including Bainbridge Colby, New York; Matthew Hale, Massachusetts; Henry M. Wallace, Michigan; Frank J. Heney, California; J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey; L. H. Trieschmann, Connecticut; John C. Parker Virginia; W. H. Nichols, Vermont, and Randolph W. Walton, Ohio. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, is directly in charge of the reception.

Mr. Parker said last night that he would make no statement on political matters until he had made his speech at the Biltmore on Saturday. He said he knew nothing about an invitation being sent to Colonel Roosevelt. He knew the meeting was to be absolutely under the auspices of the Progressives, and that the Democratic National Committee had no connection with it, he said.

WOMEN MAN WILSON VAN.

Invade Wall Street with Election Slogans and a Band.

The big speechmaking van of the Women's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee started on its first trip at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning from the headquarters of the bureau at 30 East Forty-second Street. The van was decorated with American flags, and on one side was a Wilson lithograph and a plea for votes for the Democratic candidates, and on the other a picture of little children on a deep blue background painted by two young artists, Miss Violet Maxwell and Miss Kate Hill, with the words: "Now we have time to play." The first stop of the van was at Wall Street.

In the van were Mrs. Max Heidelberg, Chairman; Mrs. Winter Russell, Miss Elizabeth Yaselli, Miss M. E. Smyser, Mrs. John H. Williams, and Miss Maud Madison. A band accompanied the outfit.

Ely to Head McCombs Committee.

W. Caryl Ely of Buffalo is to be chairman of the committee that is to conduct the campaign of William F. McCoombs for United States Senator. Mr. Ely is a well-known business man and has been mentioned as a gubernatorial possibility. He will spend most of his time between now and election in the active direction of the campaign. Robert E. Dowling of this city is to be treasurer of the committee. The Executive Committee will consist of George D. Burd of Erie; D-Cady Herrick of Albany, John M. Bowers of New York, Charles E. Treman of Tompkins, Herman A. Metz of Kings, and James J. Hoey of New York.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

ORIGINAL MODEL

GOWNS & TAILORED SUITS

For Fall and Winter Wear

From the Leading Paris Couturiers.

Also exclusive designs from our workrooms.

We are prepared to make copies

At Very Moderate Prices

B. Altman & Co.

The Department for Lamps and Lamp Shades Candlesticks and Accessories

is now located on the

FIFTH FLOOR

(in the Madison Avenue Section)

The assortments are unusually large and interesting.

Lamps mounted to special order.

Fifth Avenue, New York

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

1200 Smart New

Suits and Overcoats

in a very special

"Sixth-Birthday" Offer

At $14.75

So diversified and complete is the GIMBEL clothes business that it requires some 22 different manufacturers of fine clothes to satisfy the rather discriminating taste of our Clothing Buyer.

Of this number four were asked to contribute about 300 suits and overcoats as a special birthday feast to GIMBEL patrons, and here they are:

FROM FOUR GIMBEL MAKERS

506 Fall and Winter Suits—Large variety.
321 Fall Weight Overcoats, full silk lined.
262 Winter Weight Overcoats, quarter silk lined.
105 Raincoats, ultra smart styles; guaranteed.

The Suits At $14.75

Clever new styles; 2 and 3 button sack coats; pinch-back Norfolks, snug, graceful fitting; a few smart double-breasted models and conservative business suits.

New pocket ideas, new lapel designs, new sleeve effects, and tailored with the same care put on regular GIMBEL clothes.

Blue unfinished worsteds and blue serges, homespuns, cheviots, cassimeres, basket weaves and silk mixtures. Every new color and shade of the year.

Overcoats at $14.75

Chesterfields — yes, at $14.75. Conservative coats in a fine variety. Smart pinch-back, slash-pocket models for men who like speed. Double breasted, semi-form-fitting coats and winter weight coats in all new styles.

Fall coats fully lined with guaranteed Wm. Skinner's silk. Winter coats quarter silk lined.

Coats in light knitted fabrics, Irish friezes, vicunas, coverts and heavy finished worsteds. Every shade or color you could want.

Full Dress & Tuxedo Special $24

Another maker adds 150 full dress and tuxedo suits to sell at this special figure.

Cut along very smart lines, not a big extreme, but not exactly conventional. For men who like style.

Rich, unfinished black worsteds that never shine; silk braid trimmed; lapels faced with guaranteed silk and tailored to the king's taste.

On Sale Beginning Today

Men's Hats at $1.85

The new Fall and Winter hats for men are now being shown—soft hats in all sizes, shapes and colors, and derbies in black.

These GIMBEL hats were made by one of the best manufacturers in the East—made for the men who swagger a bit, who must have something different, and for the men who are easily satisfied and who look well in any hat.

This Is Good Clear Weather to Try Out a New One
Excellent Value at $1.85
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor

Seasonable Men's Furnishings

This cold weather is forcing men to change their underwear. GIMBELS is meeting this situation with some very fine garments, cut and finished to meet every man's fancy, and priced specially for our "Birthday" sale.

At $1—Men's Merino Shirts and Drawers; fine merino wool mixed yarn, in natural gray color; long sleeve shirts, ankle drawers. Underpriced.

At $1.15—Men's Medium-Heavy Cotton Union Suits. Choice of bleached or cream cotton suits in winter weights; long sleeves and ankle-length legs.

Men's Silk Socks, 35c Pair—3 for $1

5,000 pairs of pure thread silk socks, in black, white and many colors. Double soles and high-spliced heels. Regularly 50c.

GIMBELS—Main Floor

TRADE MARK STERLING

REED & BARTON

Established 1824

Heppelwhite Silver

For October Brides

Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street
4 Maiden Lane

J. M. GIDDING & CO.

Fifth Ave. at Forty Sixth St

Importers
THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA
Designers

ART IN FURS

To assemble perfectly matched skins of superior quality—designing them into artistic models, inspired by the whims of Fashion—involves a life study in the "Fine Art of Woman's Dress."

No other Establishment in America gives so much thought to the Fashion detail of their Furs as the "House of Gidding" Maintaining their own Fur Headquarters in the Northwest almost at the borders of Canadian Lake Superior, and being primarily Fur Experts, assures a harmonious blending of the elements that constitute the "Supreme Fur Garment."

Luxurious Fur Coats of Russian and Hudson Bay Sable/Kolinsky Chinchilla/Ermine/Broadtail/Baby Lamb/Caracul/Seal/Mole and novelty furs including Leopard, Beaver and Hair Seal, etc./Also smart Fashions in Shoulder Capes/Stoles/Pelerines/Muffs and Sets of Sable/Ermine/Kolinsky/Silver Fox/Natural and Dyed Blue Fox/Black Fox/White Fox/Cross Fox/Taupe and Red Fox/Skunk/Mole/Seal and other fashionable Furs.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS ALSO DIRECTED TO IMPORTED MODELS IN FUR SETS/PAISLEY SETS/VELVET AND FUR SETS.

AN ASSEMBLAGE UNRIVALLED BY ANY OF ITS KIND

Established Nearly A Century

Balch, Price & Co.

YOU have an unusually wide choice as to kinds of fur. Quality and Workmanship are of the unvarying Standard which we have maintained for nearly a Century.

Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn, N.Y.

15 Minutes from Grand Central to Borough Hall Subway Station.

SKILLED CHAUFFEURS.

Owners of automobiles may find chauffeurs of experience by consulting the Want columns of The New York Times. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ONE DEAD, 20 SHOT IN BAYONNE RIOTS

Continued from Page 1.

and fled. Railroad detectives and the girl operator were hurried back to Police Headquarters in the motor car.

Again and again Griffin and his men turned out, rescuing trolley cars from mobs that had smashed the windows after pulling the trolley poles from the wires. They saved scores of citizens from beatings, always rushing the mobs in just the same way and always winning by their display of sheer nerve.

But at noon, after they had brought eight prisoners into the cells below Police Headquarters and Judge Peter Stilwell was holding municipal court on the top floor, there rose a cry of warning that the strikers were coming. From blocks away the sound of their yells drifted to the building and Chief Reilly, getting his arms from a cabinet holding the weapons taken from notorious murderers, yeggmen and thieves, armed every man in the building. Judge Stilwell adjourned court and took a weapon. Presently every one, police, court attendants, witnesses and reporters were armed, but all told they made a force of less than fifty men, and toward them came a mob of more than 1,000.

"I'll Shoot First Man Who Enters."

There are two entrances to Police Headquarters, one in Twenty-sixth Street and one in Avenue C. The mob was approaching on the Avenue C side, and to this entrance went the white-haired Chief of Police. With no one beside him, he stood on the steps swinging his revolver, and when the mob halted before him he raised a hand that finally hushed the shouts of the throng.

"I have been on this force for twenty-eight years," he called, "and I have never lost a prisoner. I do not intend to lose one now. So help me, God! I'll shoot dead the first man who steps into the building."

Some in the throng did not understand his words, but they understood the manner in which he delivered them. Others comprehended, and presently Frank Trakimen, a local photographer, who could speak the language of the mob, sprang from the group and harangued it. He told the men they were going about the rescue of their comrades in the wrong way. He warned them many would be shot, some perhaps killed, if they tried to rush the building, and finally he persuaded them to send a committee of six to consult with Recorder Cain. At last the mob moved off and presently a committee called on the Recorder, and, learning that they could arrange bail for the prisoners with the consent of the County Court, left Headquarters satisfied.

The stoning of cars and the sending of false fire alarms continued, however, until orders were given to the firemen to respond to no more alarms unless they were verified by telephone. A real alarm came at 7 o'clock last night, when fire started in a shed of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Twenty-second Street and Avenue F, and the firemen found a mob of 1,000 strikers drawn up at that point, where the dead line had been established on Tuesday night. From their quarters in Fire Engine House 4, further down Twenty-second Street, Inspector Cady and the police saw the mob cutting the hose. With twenty men, Cady rushed to the place.

Bride Killed at Her Window.

It was dark, and presently there came a revolver shot. Cady had warned his men not to fire without provocation, but now he gave the order, and ten men, armed with riot guns, each holding five shells containing fifteen buckshot apiece, answered the fire. The strikers fled as the bullets whistled among them. It was in this fusillade that Mrs. Sophie Torack, only 20 years old and a bride of three weeks, was killed by a ball that entered the second-story window of her home at 100 East Twenty-second Street and struck her in the head.

Afterward the two men were brought to the Bayonne Hospital. They were Edward Flagg of 21 East Twenty-first Street, shot in the head, and August Stromboski, shot in the left chest and twice in the left leg. Late last night the condition of both was said to be serious. The police learned that Stanislaw Tileski of 83 East Twenty-first Street had been shot in the right ankle, and John Wilk of 101 Avenue F shot in the left hip. Dr. Malitt of 24 East Twenty-second Street attended these men, and it was said that more than a dozen others received treatment in the offices of other doctors, the strikers seeming to fear to enter the hospital.

This fight had little more than ended when a fire started in the repair shop of the Standard Oil Company. Engine 1, from Headquarters, started at full speed down Twenty-second Street, its crew of five men hoping to run the gauntlet of strikers at Avenue F. They found the street filled with paving stones, however, and when they halted because of them a mob surrounded the engine. The firemen pleaded to go through, suggesting that the whole town might burn if an oil tank caught fire, but the strikers ordered the engine back, declaring that, no matter what happened, no aid should go to the oil company.

Dead Line Maintained.

One result of the day, the most satisfying to the strikers, was that their dead line had closed practically every plant on Constable Hook.

The strike began with the refusal of demands by Standard Oil employes for increases in wages of 30 per cent. for those earning less than $3 a day and of 20 per cent. for those receiving more than $3. From the beginning the effort has been to force from work, by causing the plants to shut down, such other oil workers as they could not induce to join in the strike.

Throughout the day some concerns had tried to operate by collecting employes at Brady's Dock, at the foot of First Street, outside the strike zone proper, and transporting them by boat to the piers of the oil plants on the Kill van Kull. The strikers learned of this ruse early and there were several battles at the pier until the companies abandoned this plan.

Last night the Standard, the Tidewater Oil, and the Vacuum Oil Companies, the Pacific Coast Borax Company, and the General Chemical Company had closed their plants, leaving some 12,000 men out of work. The International Nickel Company, which is engaged on war contracts, continued in operation, transporting its men to their own piers from Staten Island. Officials said the plant would continue in operation.

Threaten Entire Hook.

The strikers insisted they would close every plant on the Hook, and late last night there seemed to be no evidence that they could be prevented. Inspector Cady with six Lieutenants and ninety-eight policemen were quartered in Engine 4 in Twenty-second Street, opposite the entrance of the Tidewater Oil Company. They were inside the dead line that the strikers had thrown about the Hook, and, though they might have fought their way out, their absence would have left the oil plants at the mercy of the strikers.

The only other policemen were practically under siege in Police Headquarters. Of these there were eight Hudson Boulevard motor cycle policemen, Captain Griffin's battle squad of six men, and the seventy-five deputies. Though they sallied out on one riot call, only to return quickly, declaring that they had shot "dozens of strikers," it was evident to frightened residents that they could remain in the streets only in groups, and then only on the suffrance of the strikers. Mobs ruled the city.

WON'T RE-EMPLOY STRIKERS

Jobs No Longer Open for Men Who Went Out on Crosstown Line.

James L. Quackenbush, General Attorney for the New York Railways and Interborough Rapid Transit Companies, announced yesterday afternoon that normal service with a full force of permanent employes had been restored to the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street crosstown lines, and that he had notified the former motormen and conductors of those lines still on strike that their jobs were no longer open for them. He directed these strikers to turn in to the company their badges, punches, and other property belonging to the company and to remove their personal belongings from lockers in the car barns.

Mr. Quackenbush said that the New York Railways Company's offer to reemploy strikers at the wages they were receiving on Sept. 8 with promise of the new scale after a period of probation, was no longer available for the Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth Street men.

Union officials denied that their men were returning to work in any considerable numbers, and the Women's Trade Union League made preparations for its parade today, which, it predicted, would be attended by hundreds of the wives and sisters of strikers.

There was almost no disorder yesterday. A collision of two cars at Tenth Avenue and Forty-second Street resulted in minor injuries to four passengers, but whether green motormen were responsible could not be established.

CZAR'S ARCTIC ROAD HALTED

Germans Say U-Boats Have Prevented Its Completion This Year.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from Copenhagen to the Overseas News Agency say that the Russian railroad on the Murman Coast, bordering on the Arctic Ocean, will not be completed this year, despite the employment of 20,000 workmen.

The recent destruction by fire of large wood stocks and the torpedoing by German submarines of steamers carrying materials from England is said to have caused the delay in constructing the road.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

is as far removed from the ordinary apartment building "project" as is Oshkosh from Kamchatka. Several years were spent in studying and comparing the best developed cities in Europe and America before even the first house was erected. This cost a lot of money, but paid. New ideas in developing and building are now making the city's other sections look to their laurels. Jackson Heights has found "its place in the sun."

Send for Descriptive Folder of New Apartments,

THE **QUEENSBORO CORPORATION**

Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, N. Y.

HISTORY IN PICTURE.

Bound volume of ten issues of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, containing reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities, sent on receipt of $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT. | ADVERTISEMENT.

The following Announcement was issued last night to producers at every country plant of the

BORDEN'S

Farm Products Division

1. Announcement of price for November and December milk at 45c per cwt. increase over Borden's last year's prices.

2. That the prices to be paid by the Borden Company for January, February and March, 1917, will be left to arbitration by a committee of representative men, none of whom shall be holders of public office, to be appointed in the following manner:

One by the Governor
One by the Mayor
One by the Merchants' Association
Two by the Dealers
One by the Commissioner of Health
One by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester
Two by the Dairymen's League

3. Prices for said months, as determined by said committee, shall not exceed 45c per cwt. over last year's prices for the corresponding period.

4. Surplus production during said period, in excess of Borden's requirements for its Farm Products Division (the fluid milk branch of its business), to be paid for on the following basis: If in any month or months the Borden Company shall fail to sell in its Farm Products Division all milk received by that Division, such surplus of milk not so disposed of shall be paid for at the market price for cheese or butter of 92 score, as published in the Producers Price Current for the month, with a charge of 1c per pound for manufacture, with the understanding that the Borden Company has the privilege, if it so desires, of shipping this milk to its plants for manufacturing purposes, at prices as fixed in paragraph No. 2 less an allowance to be made to it of the freight or hauling involved in the transfer from one point to the other, not exceeding 30c per 40 qt. can.

5. Milk to be purchased subsequent to March, 1917, on a monthly basis, the Borden Company announcing its prices for such subsequent months not later than the 15th day of the preceding month.

6. In order to place us in a position to successfully operate this plant we would urge our patrons to signify promptly their acceptance or rejection of our offer, as we have been buying milk liberally in other territory and do not wish to run the risk of committing ourselves too much, preferring to get all our supply if possible at our existing plants. Therefore, the above offer holds good until further notice and subject to our purchase of sufficient supply to warrant operation of this plant.

BORDEN'S FARM PRODUCTS DIVISION.

Bent Bones
That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
Straight Bones
That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes
EDUCATOR SHOE
Not every broad-toed shoe is an Educator. It must be branded on the sole THUS.

Give Your Toes a Chance

DON'T crowd them into narrow, pointed shoes which cause corns, bunions, callouses, bent bones, ingrown nails and flat feet, etc. Give each of your five toes a chance to do its work in broad-toed, sensible Educator shoes. Let Nature relieve or free you of all foot-ills. Get the whole family into long-wearing Educators today.

Made for MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN

Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston

RICE & HUTCHINS
EDUCATOR SHOE
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Lace Educator for Men

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.

Rice & Hutchins New York Co., New York

A Musical Wonder

The Wurlitzer Piano, the one upright of the world with a *Double* Sounding Board, is pronounced by great concert pianists to be *"a musical wonder."* Resonates the tone 25 seconds longer than any other Piano, yet costs no more. Price $325. Convenient terms.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th St.
Just East of Broadway.

Would you like to join the

Largest Club in the world?

This Club Has 150,000 Members
70,000 men and women have joined so far this year

ITS members are the ablest public men, the most distinguished lawyers and jurists, the most successful physicians, the most progressive business men, the captains of every industry, the ambitious and rising men of every state in the Union, and in every part of the world. This club has over 1500 trained and dependable servants to wait upon your needs at any time. There are no annual dues.

This club will instantly admit you to full life membership, with all its privileges, upon your application.

What the Club Will Do for You

Suppose that you are going on an automobile trip from New York to the White Mountains, and thought that you would enjoy your trip more if you knew all of the historic and interesting places through which your journey takes you.

Or that you want to study up on the causes of the present war in Europe and wished to know where you could obtain authoritative and impartial information on the subject.

Or that you are going to Japan and would like to know what is most worth a visitor's attention.

Suppose that you are shipping soft fruit in cold storage and want to know how long it may be expected to keep in good condition.

Or that you own an apple orchard and want to find out how far apart trees should be planted to secure the best results.

Or that you wish to know whether the milk you have been getting has been "watered."

Suppose that you are going to put on a roof and you want to know about the good and bad points of zinc, tin, slate, and corrugated iron.

Suppose that you are a "kodak fiend" and would like to know how to develop your own films.

Suppose that you wish to learn about the various kinds of cotton cloth.

Suppose that you want to know just what is meant by calling a building "fireproof."

A membership in this club entitles you to quick and accurate information on any subject in which you may be interested.

What Is This Club?

It is the Britannica Club, consisting of the 150,000 men and women who have purchased the Encyclopaedia Britannica. If you purchase this great work by paying only $1.00 down and $3.00 a month for a limited time, you are a full member from the moment you pay that dollar, and entitled to use in your own business or for your own pleasure all the knowledge and experience of the 1500 distinguished specialists who have contributed to the Britannica. They will give you any information you need.

Everything that the 1500 experts who made the Britannica know could not be published in 29 volumes or in 2900, but if you are a member of the Britannica Club you can use as your own the knowledge and experience of these men by writing the editor to find out for you whatever you may wish to know.

The 1500 contributors to the Britannica are all your servants.

A Man Is Known by His Club

It is a credit to you if you belong to the best clubs in your town, it brings you into contact with the leaders of the community and makes you known as one of them. If you belong to the Britannica Club, you will also have daily association with the best minds in the world and your fellow citizens will know you as the man who cares enough to make sure that when he says anything it is so.

Nobody can know everything. The wisest man in the world could not possibly carry about in his head all the information that there is in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Even if he could, he would have no advantage over you, for you can have it at your finger's end *if you are a Britannica owner.*

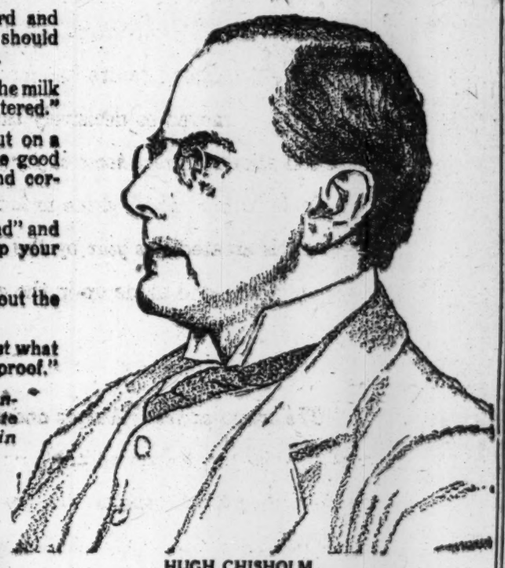
But there are men—you know some in your community—who are masters of their own specialty and whose word you would take as final upon any question that concerned their business, whether it were a knotty point of law or only the best way to clean a smoky chimney.

Suppose that you were in a heated argument on American politics, and you could say, "I know this to be so, because my friend, James Bryce—man that wrote *The American Commonwealth,* you know—told me so." Wouldn't that settle the question?

Or, if a group of friends are talking about the wonders of radium, in that half-informed, rather vague fashion that most of us do talk about scientific subjects, would it or would it not clear matters up if you could give some clear, definite information on the topic, and add, "I had this straight from Sir Ernest Rutherford, the man who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1908"?

Or, again, if you were only talking about the weather, can you think of anyone whose opinion you would rather have than that of the professor of meteorology of the United States Weather Bureau?

These men and 1500 other authorities of equal standing and reputation in their chosen fields, are the servants of the members of the Britannica Club.



HUGH CHISHOLM
The Head of the Largest Club in the World

Every member of the Britannica Club who wants fuller information on any subject than he finds in the Encyclopaedia Britannica can get it by writing to the Editor, who will either answer directly, or obtain the desired information from one of the expert contributors, who are at the service of all members of the club.

There is no charge for this service; it is your right to ask it as a purchaser of the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

If you walked into the Union Club, of New York, or the Rittenhouse Club, of Philadelphia, and asked each member you met on what day and month Washington was born, and whether it is true that he cut down the famous cherry tree, it is probable that you would get an incorrect answer from everybody who took the trouble to reply to your question. But if you were to ask Professor MacDonald, of Brown University, Professor of American History, he would tell you that Washington was born on February 11, 1732, and that the cherry tree story was invented after Washington's death by a biographer who was less truthful than the hero of his narrative.

If you asked the men of your acquaintance why the sky was blue, how many do you think could answer your question? If you belonged to the Britannica Club, you could ask Lord Rayleigh, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, to explain it to you.

Is there any club that you could join that would help your standing in the community so much, or be of greater advantage to you personally?

Can you afford NOT to be a member?

If you would like to have further information regarding this great club, send in the coupon. DO THIS TO-DAY.

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA
120 W. 32d St., New York

Please send me prices and terms on which I can purchase the Encyclopaedia Britannica and in that way become a member of the Britannica Club. Also tell me to what privileges such membership will entitle me.

Name_____

Address_____

88.

MOVING *the* FUR CENTRE ACROSS *the* OCEAN

New York has become the new fur centre. While the fur-bearing animal does not know it, this is the heaven where his skin will come after he dies. If he is a good fur-bearing animal, with a very rich coat, his coat will become the coat of some very beautiful woman--an interesting transmigration which the woman does not know enough about—*so we must tell her.*

MOST important to the American woman, the fashion centre has moved with the fur centre—moved so decisively that there is no longer any question about *the real home of fur fashion.*

Paris in her rabbit skins is looking on with wonder at the models created *this year* by the designers of H. Jaeckel & Sons *in Paris*—and made up in the great fur establishment in Thirty-second street.

* * *

The crown sables of Russia and the "sables of Bergusin"—that Siberian wilderness so thick that no ray of sunshine ever touches the ground, making the sables grow almost as black as coal—are wondering why the fur buyers of Irbit have surrendered their activity.

To New York and St. Louis the great "sales" have gone. The furriers of the world who raced on ocean greyhounds to the "London sales" and Leipsic are coming in through Sandy Hook.

* * *

Simply to go to Paris to buy fur coats means to take styles that are secondary and fur workmanship that is indifferent. To copy fur garments which are first produced in Paris—a very general practice—means mediocrity of style no longer satisfactory to American women.

But to work in Paris *with these artists* in their own ateliers, translating into furs that precious portion of the Parisian fashions which will be smartest and most appropriate in furs, is the effective method that for many years has been peculiar to this house.

Contrary to the popular idea, the couturiers of Paris are not furriers. Their wonderful imaginations run to other materials. It requires the expert adapter—the genuine artist whose imaginations runs *altogether to furs*—to secure the benefit of that great originality for which Paris is and always will be famous.

Months ago the H. Jaeckel & Sons' chief designer went to Paris, as he has gone scores of times before, to prepare for a coming season. It is part of the method of this establishment, which has been instrumental in making this the representative fur house of this country.

"America's Leading Furriers" is not an empty phrase, adopted with the hope of growing up to it. The title had been well earned and was given official acknowledgment as far back as 1900, when the international juries at the Paris Exposition awarded to this establishment the two Grand Prizes over all the furriers of the world:

The Grand Prize for Fur Garments

The Grand Prize for Skins and Furs in General

—which was a graceful and emphatic recognition of the *methods* long followed by H. Jaeckel & Sons to produce the finest results possible in adapting the richest furs to the ultra fashions of women's dress.

* * *

For this is an old house, with the respectability of years behind it—the solidity of a fixed belief that the way to endure is to do the thing correctly, no matter how different it may be from the practice of others.

The founder of this business is to-day actively interested in it. He has had the wisdom to keep the house constantly regenerated, with his sons and younger partners working with him, shoulder to shoulder, keeping on the very frontier of furs and fashions.

On the floors at this moment are more than twenty exclusive new models, the work of H. Jaeckel & Sons' designers, in collaboration with such leaders in the world of fashion as Callot, Cheruit, Drecoll, Bernard, Doucet, Worth, Lanvin and Paquin.

These fur creations of H. Jaeckel & Sons are to-day setting the fur fashion of both America and Europe—a triumph to methods adopted by this house years ago.

That America should capture the fur market of the world is but natural—this being the greatest fur-producing country.

This house still looks to Europe, however, for many of its rarest skins. There are in the storerooms in Thirty-second street, Russian sables which it would be next to impossible to duplicate to-day! There are matched black fox skins with genuine histories—skins that have an international identity.

Here are silver foxes and ermine and seal—rich furs meant for people of opulence, and furs equally fashionable, selected with the same technical skill, within the reach of moderate incomes.

* * *

Whether it is a $20,000 coat or a $40 scarf, the style is unquestioned and the quality that which has lifted "H. Jaeckel & Sons' furs" far above the level of ordinary excellence.

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America's Leading Furriers

(Eight Doors West of Fifth Avenue—No Connection With Any Other Establishment)

DEATH SIGN HALTS ROFRANO ACCUSER

Court Takes Recess After La Salle, Telling of Conspiracy, Is Threatened on the Stand.

TWO MEN FLEE COURTROOM

Had Signaled Witness by Gestures —Hand to Mouth to Throat Terrified Convict on Stand.

A sign of silence or death, communicated to Joseph La Salle, convicted gunman and slayer, while he was testifying at the trial of ex-Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, alleged conspirator in the killing on March 8, 1915, of Michael Gaimari, forced an unexpected recess yesterday afternoon in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

The sign, according to John T. Dooling of the District Attorney's staff, was transmitted to the witness as he was about to give testimony implicating Rofrano in the murder of Tom Foley's Lieutenant in the Second Assembly District. Mr. Dooling said he saw two men signal the witness, but did not appreciate the significance of their action until they had slipped from the room.

La Salle refused to continue his testimony after receiving the alleged warning. Although reputed to be a man of unshakable nerve and courage, he complained of feeling ill and asked to be excused until this morning. Justice Weeks granted the convict's request after questioning him in a low voice about his sudden indisposition. Assistant District Attorney George Brothers, conducting the case for the State, said after recess that La Salle's relatives, including his father and mother, had been threatened with death if he gave testimony implicating Rofrano, and that it was not surprising the convict temporarily lost his courage.

"We will watch for the men who made signs to La Salle," said Mr. Brothers. "If they come to court tomorrow they will be arrested."

Assistant District Attorney Brothers established the murder through the policemen who had arrested Montemagno, the actual slayer. Montemagno was brought into the courtroom three times for purposes of identification and will, it is expected, be one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution. He is now under sentence of death for killing Gaimari.

La Salle said, when he took the stand, that plans for killing Gaimari had frequently been discussed at the home of Rox Cornell, one of the gangsters, at 5,211 New Utrecht Avenue, Brooklyn. La Salle took refuge in the Cornell home, he said, after he and his brother had killed James Minott on Jan. 1, 1915. While he was in hiding there he met, he said, Joseph Brundini, co-defendant, with Rofrano in the murder conspiracy charge; Frank Fennimore, another gangster; Charles Casey, and others.

La Salle identified the revolver found after the murder as one he had frequently seen in the possession of Rox Cornell and Montemagno. He laid stress on the fact that he had seen the revolver and its owner at the Home Rule Club, a political organization formed by Rofrano after his split with Foley, and at the Chatham Club in Doyers Street.

He had previously testified that most of the gunmen were intimately acquainted with Rofrano, and was about to tell what had happened at the Cornell home on Jan. 4, 1915, when the alleged sign to quit talking was made by the mysterious men among the spectators. Mr. Dooling later told Assistant District Attorney Brothers he had seen the men make peculiar gestures toward their mouths and throats. An increasing unwillingness to talk was displayed by the convict soon after and finally he quit testifying altogether.

"I am sick at the stomach," he complained, "and I want to be excused." He will be recalled when the trial is resumed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Alumni at Rutgers for Celebration.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 11.—Alumni in large numbers are arriving here for the 150th anniversary of the founding of Rutgers College. At least 1,000 graduates are expected, as well as delegates from practically every university and college in the United States, and from England and Holland. An educational conference will be held tomorrow, which will be addressed by United States Commissioner of Education P. P. Claxton and by Commissioners Finley of New York and Kendall of New Jersey. There will be a great historical pageant a torchlight parade on Friday and a banquet on Saturday evening, at which the key of the city will be presented to the college authorities and their guests.

PAINT MEN WANT INQUIRY.

National Association Says Cost of Materials Is Excessive.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—The Government will be asked to extend the present investigation into the alleged petroleum monopoly to include materials used by the National Association of Paint, Oil, and Varnish Manufacturers. Delegates in convention at the Hotel Traymore today charged that the abnormal prices demanded for benzine, naphtha, and other products used by them were unwarranted.

The Dye Color Committee reported that America was rapidly becoming independent of foreign materials. T. J. Armstrong of Philadelphia stated that within two years this country need no longer look for these products from abroad.

Howard Elting of Chicago was nominated for President. He is the only candidate, and will be elected tomorrow. Other officers named were: First Vice President, Frank P. Cheesman, New York City; Second Vice President, George C. Morton, Boston; Third Vice President, J. H. O'Donnell of Detroit, and Treasurer, Frank Waldo of New York. Chicago was selected for the next convention.

BEACH QUITS ALIMONY CLUB.

Nephew of Connecticut Justice Instructed to Support Wife.

John Francis Beach, a nephew of Supreme Court Justice John Kingsley Beach of Connecticut, who has been in Ludlow Street jail since July 20 last because he couldn't pay alimony in a suit for separation brought by Mrs. Eleanor Smith Beach, was released yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum with instructions to find employment and try to earn enough to support his wife.

Beach contended that his wife spent more of her time at fashionable dance resorts than in keeping house for him, and the Court advised her to pay a little more attention to her home in order that she might make it pleasant for her husband if he returns. Beach receives the income from a trust fund left by an aunt which yields $10 a week. He was ill and on crutches when he joined the Alimony Club, but appeared in perfect health when he left Ludlow Street prison yesterday.

SHARK KILLS A FISHERMAN.

Florida Man's Leg Chewed Up by Monster Caught in a Net.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST PALM BEACH, Oct. 11.—J. L. Hanscom died in a hospital at Fort Pierce this afternoon as the result of being attacked by a shark at Sewells Point, near Palm Beach, this morning. He was assisting some fishermen in hauling in a fishing net, when a large shark was found entangled in the meshes.

Hanscom jumped into the net and attempted to take the monster alive. In the struggle which followed the shark seized Hanscom's right leg and severely mangled it.

Hanscom was rushed to the hospital in an automobile by a party of tourists passing at the time. His lacerated leg was amputated, but he died a short time afterward from loss of blood.

This is the first known instance where any one has been attacked by sharks along this portion of the East Coast, and even then the shark was drawn into the net beyond the bathing limits off the beach.

Denial from T. St. John Gaffney.

St. John Gaffney, who was dismissed as United States Consul General at Munich, issued a denial yesterday of the statement that he brought with him from Germany money to use in supporting Hughes among the American Irish. "I never knew or heard of an American organization in Germany that raised money for propaganda work for Hughes in this country," said Mr. Gaffney. "I was never asked to bring, nor did I bring, money from Germany for that or any other political or propaganda work in the United States."

SCHOOLS

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Columbia University, Extension Teaching, offers courses in the speaking of Arabic, Armenian, Chinese, English, French, German, Irish, Italian, Japanese, Modern Hebrew, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, and Turkish. Term begins October 16. Fee $6. For French, (given in connection with the French Institute,) fee $2. Apply for information to the Secretary of the University.

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Results of Concentration

The following records were obtained by the application of the principles of concentration. A boy of 15 who had studied in a well-known New York school for seven years without passing a single subject made the record indicated below in nine months:

In September, 1915, after taking concentration courses for five weeks at this school, he passed the Princeton examination as follows:

Elementary Algebra	C
Intermediate Algebra	C
English A.	C
Plane Geometry	B

In January, 1916, he passed:

English, 4 years	75
French, 3 years	80
Latin, 3 years	75
Solid Geometry	82
American History	80

In June, 1916, he completed his college entrance work by passing the college board examinations.

Elementary Latin Composition	78	
Advanced Latin Composition	80	
Virgil and Sight Prose	64	(Studied 4½ months)
German, A.	82	
Trigonometry	85	
Physics	84	(Studied 4½ months)

Comparison shows the value of Concentration

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	52
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	33
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board June, 1915, to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for nine months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board June, 1916, in the following subjects:

English Grammar & Composition	80	Elementary Algebra, Complete	84
English Literature	74	Chemistry	60
Elementary German	68	*Cicero and Sight Reading	75
Intermediate German	80	*Virgil and Sight Reading	75
Elementary French	65	*Advanced Latin Composition	75
Plane Geometry	67	*For Harvard.	
American History	60		

Our records are not confined to one or two students. Two other students passed the following subjects in June. One boy of 16 received the marks shown below on the left. His brother's marks are shown on the right.

Elementary Algebra	90	Elementary Algebra	75
French (4 years)	75	French (4 years)	80
Spanish (3 years)	85	Spanish (3 years)	85
Plane Geometry	90	Plane Geometry	72

Boarding and day pupils. Daily outdoor exercise for boys under twelve. The principal welcomes interviews between 10 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 4 P. M. daily.

The second lecture on Applied Concentration will be given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Thursday Evening, October 12th, at 8 P. M. This is the second of a series of ten lectures of interest to doctors, teachers, lawyers and business men.

The Clark School for Concentration
259 West 75th St., Corner of West End Ave. Tel. 744 Columbus.

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Individual instruction by graduate teachers experienced in training of difficult children.
Kindergarten, Elementary and Manual Training Departments.
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Full particulars upon application.

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French, German, Spanish, Italian Etc., Etc.
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Location protects from many disadvantages and dangers of a New York City School.
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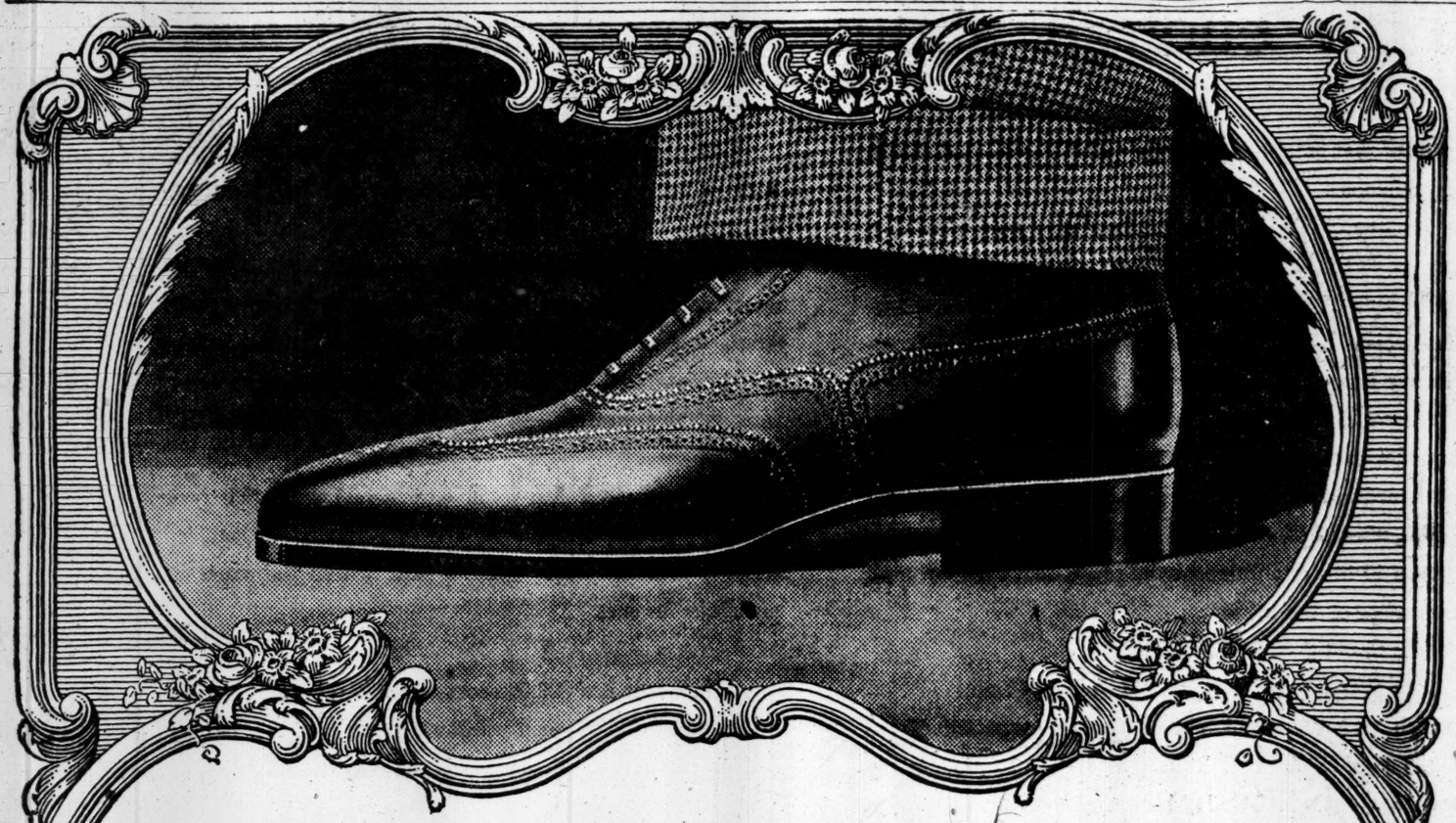

Are You to Blame for Your Shoes

BUYING shoes for ones-self or family these days is no joke!

Men are asking each other, "What is the matter with shoes?" You pay more and the shoes look like they used to—but they don't behave as well.

What are the facts? What *is* the matter with shoes?

It might surprise you to know that part of the trouble is with *you*. The average manufacturer is afraid of you—afraid to trust your *intelligence* and *common-sense*. He knows you have always bought shoes by *eye* and he glosses over the facts.

Good leather is scarce: there is not enough to go 'round. The United States grows only three-quarters of the leather she uses.

The price of the higher grades has nearly doubled. Hence so many low-grades, imitations and substitutes; so much use of wax and finish; so many dry, brittle leathers oiled up and dressed up—but that won't stand up as you think they should.

Your shoe-dealer is to blame too. He has great pride of opinion: and there is much about a shoe that only wear will prove.

You both have been looking intently at the shoe and not thinking enough about *what is behind the shoe*—the idea, the principle, the institution.

These are times when you have to think back to that "something" built into the shoe—bigger than the shoe. Call it principle if you like, call it purpose. If it's there, your shoe is right.

That bigger thing, that institution back of it all, is what gives you in Regal Shoes something more than a matter-of-*opinion* shoe. It gives you a matter-of-*fact* shoe—and facts are stubborn things.

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The demand of our trade for better and better shoes led us to the highest grade of shoe-making: $5, $6, $7 shoes.

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There are forty Regal Stores in the Metropolitan Centers. And about one thousand dealers, special Regal representatives, in other towns and cities—all giving you the Regal values. *Price stamped on sole of the shoe.*

Because of our exacting city trade, Regal styles have to be in the very fore-front of the fashion.

We have specialized for twenty-five years in developing the smartest fashion—in lasts that give comfort on the foot.

All our leathers are of special tannage—fresh, selected hides and skins. There is life in this leather. There is no wear in leather that is dry and brittle.

What you want is the 'glovey' feeling; pliable but tough.

You can't get it for $4 any more.

We advise you to pay $5, and up—and to get Regal shoes if you can.

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Broadway at Duane St.	Broadway at 27th St.	6th Ave. at 21st St.	2929 Third Ave.

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4 Flatbush Ave	1375 Broadway	301 Broadway
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EPISCOPALIANS URGE PEACE IN CHURCH

Harmony the Keynote of Addresses at the Triennial Convention.

DR. MANN IS RE-ELECTED

Again President of the House of Deputies—Bishop Greer Ill, Starts for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 11.—Eminent men lifted their voices for freedom from internal strife over doctrines and policy in view of the present world crisis as the forty-fourth triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was opened in the Moolah Temple.

The keynote of the convention, in the opinion of many, was sounded in the address of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, re-elected as President of the House of Deputies, and in the reply which George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia made to the welcome of the Mayor of St. Louis.

The feeling of deputies, clerical and lay, as they met informally was that it was time to bury the Panama controversy, to forget the differences over ritual, and to join in the aid of humanity. Hence in all the programs of the days to come social and missionary questions have a prominent part. For months the leaders of the various elements have been holding conferences like the recent love feast given under the auspices of the Catholic Club, the New York organization of high church men.

"This national council of our church," said the Rev. Dr. Mann in his address opening the House of Deputies, "meets at a great and solemn time. I take it that perhaps no general convention of the national church ever assembled under circumstances like these, unless perhaps it was the convention of the church which met during the great civil war.

"The council of the Kingdom of Peace meets here today and a great war, the greatest of all human history, has been raging for some two years, primarily and chiefly between Christian nations. It is a solemnizing thought, and I take it that every man here has for the last two years been walking under the gray shadow of that great catastrophe. There are, of course, matters of large and serious importance which will come before you. There are questions of missionary reorganizations and missionary progress. There is the great question of the revision of the Prayer Book. There are matters touching on the regulation of marriage. Mistakes in policy can be borne and remedied, but it is my feeling that the one mistake which could not be rectified, the one corporate sin not to be forgiven, would be for a council of the Christian Church to meet at this time in any other temper than the temper of Christian brotherhood and Christian peace."

Mr. Pepper toward the close of his speech said that at this time there ought to be no lapsing into petty controversy, and that none ought to be found losing their tempers. If in the face of the momentous events of the present time were wasted on non-essentials power should be heaped rather upon individuals than upon the Christianity they so imperfectly represented.

The convention opened with 104 Bishops of the 122 present and 905 deputies, clerical and lay. It brought to St. Louis 2,000 visitors. Throngs gathered about the Moolah Temple waiting for the procession of the rulers of the Church. The October sun shone upon the flowing vestments, the red consecration robes, the bright-hued academic hoods. First came the venerable Dr. Samuel Hart, the Secretary of the House of Bishops, and the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, the Secretary of the House of Deputies. Then, in the inverse order of their consecration, walked the heads of the Sees. Midway in the procession, in purple cassocks, were two High Church leaders, Bishop Weller of Fond du Lac, Wis., and Bishop Osborne of Springfield.

Bishop Greer of New York was not in the procession. He had arrived the evening before in a special train from the East, which had been delayed for more than five hours, and fatigue had brought on an attack of neuritis. He was unable to leave his room at the Jefferson Hotel, and on the advice of local physicians started back to New York this afternoon. The Right Rev. Charles Sumner Burch, Suffragan Bishop of New York, therefore walked alone in the procession.

In the opening service of the General Convention, which followed, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann. The first lesson was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice and the second by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hart. The closing collects were recited by Bishop Boyd Vincent of Southern Ohio. Bishop Tuttle then preached his sermon—an appeal for Christian unity.

Both houses met in their respective halls at 3 P. M. The long-expected contest between the adherents of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann of Boston and the Rev. Dr. James E. Freeman of Minneapolis for the Presidency of the House of Deputies began as soon as the roll was called.

Dr. Mann received 343 votes, his opponent 103, mostly from the Western dioceses. The Rev. Dr. Anstice was again chosen secretary and chose as his assistants the Rev. Carroll M. Davis, Dean of Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis; the Rev. William C. Prout, of Herkimer, N. Y., and the Rev. James C. Glass, of Anniston, Ala.

The House of Bishops chose as its chairman the Right Rev. Thomas F. Gailor, Bishop of Tennessee. This is the first time that a Southern Bishop has been chosen for this office. He succeeds Bishop Boyd Vincent, of Southern Ohio.

The two Houses then held a joint conference at which the general convention was welcomed by Bishop Tuttle and by the Mayor of St. Louis. The replies were made by Bishop Weller, of Fond du Lac, and by George Wharton Pepper.

SAMUEL GARDNER PLAYS.

Excellent Playing of Program by a Young American Violinist.

Mr. Samuel Gardner's name has had a good sound in New York concert programs for some years, though he is still a young man; and his violin recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall will enhance it. An American, his training has been all in New York; he has had the advantage of playing with the Kneisel Quartet as its temporary second violin when Mr. Letz was detained in Germany by the fortunes of war, and on other occasions when assistance has been needed. More recently he has played with the Chicago Orchestra in the honorable post of second concertmaster and as a soloist with that organization. His performance yesterday was admirable in many ways and affirmed his place as a serious and accomplished artist, a master of the technique of his instrument as well as of the higher attributes of a ripe and finished style. His is unquestionably a deeply musical intelligence; and, while he is not lacking in ardor and imagination, he has arrived at a maturity in which the "fire of Spring" is checked from ravaging the beauty and symmetry of what he plays, and in which repose and power are manifested. His tone is round and full; but there were times yesterday when some would have welcomed more sensuous charm.

His program contained interesting matter. Such was a concerto in A minor by Vivaldi, arranged by Nachéz, with accompaniment of organ and piano, a work of real nobility and expressiveness in the eighteenth century manner, in the first movement of which, especially, might be observed a certain foreshadowing of Bach. Mr. Gardner played it not as a piece of cold formality, but as something imbued with a contained passion and the suggestion of poetical feeling. There was charm in his playing of a siciliano and rigaudon by Francoeur and a brilliant rondo by Mozart. Tschaikowsky's concerto, to a pianoforte accompaniment, even so well played as it was by Mr. Emil Newman, is not exactly for edification; but Mr. Gardner's performance was both robust and finished, and conveyed something of the significance of its underlying morbidezza.

Among his shorter numbers were several of fresh and varied interest—a capital humoresque by Victor Kolar, who has already made his mark here as an orchestral composer; a piece in an American idiom by Mr. Gardner himself, "From the Clambake," showing genuine fancy; another, "Negro Air et Danse," by the Englishman Cyril Scott.

'MAJOR PENDENNIS' OCT. 24.

John Drew to Appear In Langdon Mitchell's Comedy at the Criterion.

Arrangements were completed yesterday for the presentation of "Major Pendennis" at the Criterion Tuesday night, Oct. 24. This is the comedy Langdon Mitchell fashioned from Thackeray's novel for John D. Williams with the idea of having John Drew play the title rôle. The play will be produced tonight in Atlantic City. The drama has been made to compass as nearly as possible the range of the novel and was designed as a comedy of character. This is Mr. Mitchell's second dramatization of a Thackeray novel. About ten years ago he put "Vanity Fair" on the stage for Mrs. Fiske under the title of "Becky Sharp."

Brandon Tynan will play Arthur Pendennis, the Major's nephew; Helen MacKellar will portray Laura Bell, and Lester Lonergan will be the Captain Costigan of the drama. The costumes, scenery, and accessories have been designed by Caroline Dudley. Rehearsals have been under the direction of B. Iden Payne.

George Arliss will end his engagement at the Criterion in "Paganini" Saturday night of next week. He has begun rehearsals in a modern version of J. M. Barrie's comedy, "The Professor's Love Story," and after a brief tour will appear at another threatre. His supporting company will include Margery Maude, Molly Pearson, Mrs. Arliss, Keith Wakemann, Grant Stewart, Arthur Eldred, and Edgar Kent.

Two Ships Wrecked in Panama Bay

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLON, Oct. 11.—Two coastwise sailing ships, the Padre e Hijo and the Monte Cristo, were wrecked in the gale in Panama Bay last night. A Greek passenger on the Monte Cristo was drowned.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A new modern English drama by John Hunter Booth will be placed in rehearsal today by Richard Walton Tully. Guy Bates Post will be starred in the piece, and in his supporting company will be, among others, Thais Lawton and Louis Calvert.

A professional matinee of "Wie Einst im Mai" was given yesterday at the Irving Place. Charles Dillingham owns the American rights to the operetta, and will star Joseph Santley in an Americanized version of it. Mr. Dillingham and Mr. Santley were in the audience.

Louis Lafont, Anna Held's Paris attorney, arrived Tuesday on the Espagne. He brought with him papers which were signed yesterday by the comedienne consummating the purchase of a chateau and estate in the Compiegne region. Miss Held will occupy the estate as a Summer home.

Lillian Greuze, who appeared last season at the Theatre Francais, has just arrived from France, and will be added to the cast of "Le Poilu" at the Garrick. Mlle. Greuze will give a dance she gave at an entertainment for the soldiers in the trenches.

The members of the Brooklyn and Boston ball teams have been invited by Taylor Holmes to attend a performance of "Bunker Bean" at the Astor if the world's series holds out long enough for them to play here again.

William Rock and Frances White, who dance nightly in Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic" atop the New Amsterdam, will be headliners next week at the Palace.

Florine Arnold, late of "Mr. Lazarus," has been engaged by Arthur Hammerstein for the new Hauerbach-Clark-Friml musical comedy, "You're in Love." This will be Miss Arnold's first appearance in musical comedy, at least in recent years.

Special features will be introduced in the Hippodrome show today for the holiday audiences.

Irene Fenwick has been engaged by the Famous Players Film Company to act for a picture called "Princess Zim Zim," the scenario of which was written by Edward Sheldon, the dramatist.

The Rialto has secured the exclusive exhibition rights to a series of war motion pictures taken by Donald C. Thompson. The pictures will be shown in serial form from week to week, and next Sunday Mr. Thompson will give a lecture.

Julia Arthur has added Brigham Royce to the cast that will appear with her in William Lindsey's romantic drama, "Seremonda." Mr. Royce was last seen here in "The Scarecrow."

The first performance of the new Winter Garden revue, "The Show of Wonders," has been announced for Monday night, Oct. 23.

MISS ANNA CASE'S RECITAL.

First Appearance as a Song Singer of a Metropolitan Soprano.

Miss Anna Case, who has been heard in New York hitherto at the Metropolitan Opera House in operas and in the Sunday night concerts, appeared here last evening in Carnegie Hall for the first time in a song recital. The occasion was made festive by an elaborate decoration of the platform with palms, by the bestowal of many flowers, and by the presence of a large audience of the friendliest disposition, eager to applaud. Nor was occasion for applause lacking. Miss Case's voice is one of the most beautiful of its kind that has been heard in the opera house for a long time, and the fact that she is an American and of American training has naturally created a sympathetic feeling in her listeners that found renewed expression last evening. Her voice is not of a sort that is most appropriately surrounded or most congenially employed in the Metropolitan Opera House, nor, indeed, in Carnegie Hall, on account of their size. It is a light soprano of the most lyric quality, of delightful freshness and transparent purity when it is heard at its best; a voice that is not adapted for dramatic expression nor for the utterance of deep emotions, but yet capable within its limits of a variety of color and of manifold charming effects. It is perhaps needless to say that it is not heard at its best when it is forced in order to make it something other than it is, and Miss Case is wisest when she shuns the temptation to do so.

She was not often so tempted last evening. Her program was chosen with a judicious regard to what she is best capable of doing, and also with a sense of musical contrast that spoke of a real musical feeling.

She sang the eloquent "Lament" from Monteverde's "Arianna" with fitting simplicity; perhaps a little more of such simplicity would have been better in the air "Angels ever bright and fair" from Handel's "Theodora." There was grace in her delivery of Pergolesi's "Se tu m'ami," and in Dr. Arne's English air, "Lovely Celia," which she added to the group. Miss Case showed sympathy and understanding of German Lieder by Rubinstein, Schumann and Brahms, and added Schubert's "Ave Maria" to the printed list. And yet there were occasions when the quality of her sustained tones in Schumann's "Röselein" and "Mandnacht" was not maintained with purity and evenness. An interesting feature of her program were Swedish songs by Södermann and Kjerulf, a Swedish folk dance (which she had to repeat) and a Norwegian folk song sung with one exception in the Scandinavian tongues and with a fully characteristic expression, though she did not always succeed in preserving the beauty of her tone in imparting vigorous brilliancy to the "Dalpolska." The program also included a group of French songs and songs by Americans—Alexander Russell, Charles Fonteyn Manney, Fay Foster, MacDowell, and Charles Gilbert Spross. Mr. Spross was her accompanist and played with much skill.

CALLS WAR THE ISSUE.

Reed Tells St. Louis Turn Verein What Campaign Means.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11.—With American citizens of German acestry as his hosts, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri at the Tower Grove Turn Verein tonight carried the message of "War with Germany or Peace?" into the very centre of the German-born population of this city.

Senator Reed described Colonel Roosevelt as the War Lord who would take the sword against Germany, and he quoted the telegram sent to the former President by Charles E. Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, congratulating Colonel Roosevelt upon his Maine speech.

"The people of the United States," Senator Reed said, "might as well face the cold facts. If Hughes were to be inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th day of March and were the next day to send a message to Congress demanding a declaration of war against Germany, he could say to the American people with perfect fairness that he gave them abundant warning of his intent. He could with absolute justice assert that the repudiation of Wilson was the repudiation of a policyof peace and an instruction for one of war Do the American people want this frightful calamity?

"A war with Germany cannot be waged with paper bullets. It would demand the best of our youth. It would ravish every American home of its firstborn. If in the end we were to conquer and crush Germany we could gain not one whit more by the expenditure of an ocean of blood and tears than Woodrow Wilson has gained by peaceful diplomacy."

Matinee of Little Mozart Operas.

Under the direction of Albert Reiss of the Metropolitan Opera Company a matinée will be given at the Empire Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 26, at which two little operas of Mozart, "The Impresario" and "Bastien and Bastienne," will be sung. Both will be given in English, and the company will comprise Mabel Garrison, Lucy Gates, David Bisphan, and Mr. Reiss. Sam Franko will conduct the orchestra. The versions in English have been made by H. E. Krehbiel and A. Mattulath, and on this occasion will be heard for the first time.

110 COMPETE AT GOLF.

Play in Fall Tournament of Hot Springs Club Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 11.—W. S. Stafford of New York, with a low gross score of 80, won the qualifying round today in the annual Fall tournament of the Hot Springs Golf Club on the Homestead Links. W. R. Simon of New York followed with a gross score of 82, and other low scores were: T. S. Fuller, Ardsley, 83; W. P. Averill, Garden City, 84, and L. G. Young, 84.

H. C. Richard of New York, who won the tournament last year, is not here to defend his title this Fall. Former club champions entered include Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, winner in 1914; S. H. Harris of Montclair, T. S. Fuller, Ardsley, and W. B. Averill, Garden City.

Match play will begin tomorrow in three sixteens and continue through Friday. A handicap has been arranged for Saturday. One hundred and ten golfers teed off this morning, a larger entry list than in any tournament here in the last five years.

This afternoon at three o'clock

DUO-ART MUSICALE

in the

LITTLE RECITAL SALON

Aeolian Hall

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An interesting program will be presented, each number exactly as played by one of the following noted pianists:

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Admission Without Charge

AT AEOLIAN HALL, WEST 43 ST.
This Afternoon at 3, Violoncello Recital
MICHAEL PENHA
TONIGHT at 8:15 Piano Recital
THEO. HENRION
SAT. AFTERNOON, OCT. 14, at 2.30.
SONG RECITAL—REINALD
WERRENRATH
Monday Afternoon, Oct. 16, at 3.
MME. ELLEN DeSadler | WILLIE JACQUES DeSadler Jolas
SOPRANO. BARITONE PIANIST.
Seats Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34. or Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 21st, at 2:30,
VIOLIN RECITAL
Zimbalist
STEINWAY PIANO.
Tickets at WOLFSOHN BUREAU, 1 W. 34 St.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
Make a note of these dates:
Next Sunday, Oct. 15, at 8:15,
Mme. Leginska—Theo. Karle.
Oct. 22, Percy Grainger, Oscar Hammerstein
Oct. 29, Jacques Thibaud
Nov. 5, Osnip Gabrilowitsch
POPULAR PRICES. Box Office Now Open

Sat. Eve., Oct. 14, Auditorium Wash. Irv. H. S.
FLONZALEY Quartet in first of Series of Six Chamber Concerts.
Saturday Evening Kneisel Quartet—Mr. & Mrs. Mannes and others. *Friday Eve., course—same organization—begins October 27th, with Kneisel Quartet.* Subscriptions—6 concerts—to students and workers, etc., ONE DOLLAR; others, $3. Apply Room 1206, 32 Union Sq., till 7 P. M. (Stuyvesant 1755) and R. H. Macy's.

Carnegie Hall, Sunday Aft., Oct. 15, at 3.
EDDY BROWN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Monday Evg., Oct. 16, at 8:15
SONG RECITAL Merlin Davies
WELSH CANADIAN TENOR
Seats 50c. to $2. Mg'ment Haensel & Jones.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Oct. 14, at 2:30.
Tickets 75 cts. to $2. Boxes, $15 & $18. Now at Box office.
Kreisler
Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano Used.

Aeolian Hall, TOMORROW AFT. at 3.
Piano Recital by BERYL RUBINSTEIN
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Kranich & Bach Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 15, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL
RUDOLPH GANZ
Tickets at Box Office. STEINWAY PIANO.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS | COLUMBUS DAY CELEBRATION
CARNEGIE HALL TONIGHT AT 8 o'Clock
Addresses by Rev. Jos. A. Mulry, S. J.; Hon. Aaron J. Levy and Hon. Martin H. Glynn.
Eminent Vocalists. De Witt Clinton Orch. of 60.
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Three good orchestra circle seats for Friday nights or alternate Friday nights for the Opera season. Write D. V. Grady, 25 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Two Metropolitan Opera subscribers' tickets for Thursday nights; will alternate or take full tickets. Write Opera, R 322 Times Downtown.

81 st. St. Theatre, on B'way. Tel. 3980 Schuyler
Bessie Barriscale in "PLAIN JANE."
Keystone Com.. Splendid VAUDEVILLE. TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

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Every Eve. 8:15 "Wie Einst Im Mai" Big Musical Show.

BANDBOX | 57TH STREET AND 3RD AVE.
Every Eve. 8:15 "WILL und WIEBKE" Comedy by Zobeltitz.

BROADWAY THEATRE at 41st St. | BLANCHE SWEET in "THE STORM."
Next Week—Marguerite Clarke in "Mice and Men."

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WILLIAM FOX Presents
A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS
WITH
ANNETTE KELLERMANN
The Picture Beautiful
Musical Score by Robert Hood Bowers
FIRST PERFORMANCE
TUESDAY OCT. 17
at 8:15 P.M. Sharp
TWICE DAILY INCL. SUNDAYS
SEAT SALE OPENS TODAY 9 A. M.

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MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50
PASSING SHOW OF 1916
Sunday Night Concert
BIG BILL OF STARS AND SURPRISES.

NEW GARRICK, 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
LE POILU Latest Parisian Operatic Success.

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Matinee Today 2:20.

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Taylor Holmes
ASTOR THEATRE. B'way & 45. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today, Sat. & Wed.
His Majesty Bunker Bean

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20
WM. HODGE MATINEE TODAY and Saturday 2:20. In a new comedy. FIXING SISTER.

WINTHROP AMES'
LITTLE THEATRE
Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy
TONIGHT AT 8:45.
HUSH!
Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY 2:15.
THE GIRL FROM BRAZIL

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY
RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S
THE FLAME
DIFFERENT

LONGACRE WEST 48TH STREET. TONIGHT 8:30.
Wm. Collier in Nothing BUT TRUTH
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY 2:30.

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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse MAT. TODAY

Casino Broadway & 39th. Evenings 8:15. MAT. TODAY 2:15.
LINA ABARBANELL
BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

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LAST 5 TIMES IN N. Y.
Very Good Eddie
A Musical Comedy That Is Different.

Pierrot THE Prodigal
MUSIC THROUGHOUT
"Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times.
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POPULAR $1.50 TO $1.50 MATINEE TODAY.

39th St. Theatre, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, and Sat. 2:20. SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY.
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With Mary Boland, Frederick Truesdell and the Most Notable Cast on Broadway.

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Wash'n Sq. Players NEW One-Act Plays

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Oliver Morosco's Great New Comedy Hit.
UPSTAIRS AND DOWN
"Brightly written; admirably played."—Times.

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The Best Appointed and Most Beautiful Ice Skating Rink in the World. Sessions 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 8 P. M.

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE, OCT. 21st. TREASURE ISLAND.

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SEASON OPENS NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 16
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th & 8th Ave.
Evgs. (Except Wed.) 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30.
Repertoire:
Mon., Oct. 16—Sylphides; Sadko (American Premiere); Spectre; Scheherazade.
Tues., Oct. 17—Cleopatre; Carnaval; Igor; Sadko.
The repertoire for the remainder of the week will be announced later.
Pierre Monteux, Cond'r
SENSATIONAL NOVELTIES.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan OPERA HOUSES Manhattan

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to hear oneself think at dinner, to be in a cheerful place without being in a noisy one, to dine amid picturesque surroundings instead of garish ones—in short, it is nice to dine at Shanley's.
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After the Play See (Atop This Theatre)
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GAIETY Theatre, B'way & 46th. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GEO. COHAN'S B'way, 43d St., Evs. at 8:20. M. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
DAVID BELASCO PRESENTS
Seven Chances

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
"SPARKLING COMEDY."—Times.
MARGARET ANGLIN
in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy.
"Caroline"

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"A Great Actor in a Great Play."—American.
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in Booth Tarkington's Comedy Success.
"MISTER ANTONIO"

CRITERION Broadway & 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
GEORGE in PAGANINI ARLISS

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MATINEES TODAY & SATURDAY 2:15.
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DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID
WARFIELD
in THE MUSIC MASTER
Seats now for all performances.

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MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20.
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HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Sat. & Wed. 2:20.
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.
Under Sentence
With GEORGE NASH and JANET BEECHER.
"Another 'Lion and the Mouse.'"—Globe.

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ELTINGE WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat.
CHEATING CHEATERS
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TODAY.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1916.

CITY AND COUNTRY BANKING.

The New York Clearing House tabulation of the returns of national banks under the September call shows a continuation of the tendency of deposits to increase faster than loans. For this city the increase on a year's comparison is $410,685,000 for deposits and $266,504,000 for loans. Both are at their high level, but the cash is the lowest for a half dozen years. The explanation is that the Federal reserve system is accumulating gold, and that the banks of the interior are carrying their own reserves increasingly.

The Federal Reserve Board opportunely publishes the statement that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York has transferred to other Reserve banks $191,000,000 gold. Chicago also lost $10,000,000 in this manner. The pyramiding of reserves is passing, although it has not passed. The country balances here are not declining while New York is losing gold, for the use for them here is rather greater than less. That is clear from the large increase in the item of Clearing House exchanges, and the full maintenance of the item "due to banks and bankers." The corresponding figures for country banks are not yet available, but there is confirmation for this interpretation of the city bank figures in THE ANNALIST'S publication of the compilation by the Controller of the Currency of the facts regarding the country's 100 largest banks. They include all with resources above $15,000,000 up to $615,000,000 by one bank, in this city, of course. Altogether New York City accounts for twenty of the 100 banks, and for something less than half of their total resources. The banks of this city are in number but one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the country's national banks, but they hold one-fifth of the resources of all national banks. Philadelphia has nine of the 100, and several cities have six apiece. Of six banks with $200,000,000 resources, five are in New York and one in Chicago.

This statistical picture is necessary to correct an impression authoritatively spread, that the new banking system is in some way detracting from the importance of New York as a banking centre. Even the President in his Shadow Lawn speech said, regarding the growth of the country's banking resources under present conditions of prosperity:

> It was no doubt shocking to see the money deposited in country banks and not in Wall Street, but the country banks knew how to use it, and they were very much nearer the great masses of the people who need it than were the great depositaries of financial resources in New York.

There is cause neither for surprise nor regret that the foreign money spent on this side the ocean for food and munitions tends to increase the resources of the banks near the food factories of the prairies and the munitions factories of New England. New York also is a large manufacturing centre and gets its share from that source. But New York is a clearing house as well as a factory, and it is not the function of a clearing house to retain beyond necessity the funds in transit through it. The plethoric condition of the banking reserves and the moderate rates in the money market sufficiently explain why New York is not seeking the country's funds, and is content to have the South finance its own cotton boom and the West finance its own grain boom. The funds left here can be put to commercial use better than in noncommercial centres. The banks of the interior play but a small part in floating foreign loans or carrying the foreign trade which depends upon them. New York's resources are adequate for the present, and if the country finds itself strained with the food and fibre speculations, no doubt New York could help out in the customary manner. New York's resources always have been at the command of those who needed them.

Thus the country has as much cause to be gratified with the growth of New York's banking resources as New York is gratified with the country's growth. Each has its own resources and is thriving. The notion that New York is suffering under the new banking system, or is jealous of the country's prosperity, is not in accord either with the facts of the case or with the sentiment with which they are regarded here. It is in a spirit of detachment and fidelity to the truth that New York remarks that the money in the country banks is less useful to that foreign trade to which so much importance is attached than money in "Wall Street."

THE NEED OF VIGILANCE.

To the warning of the Allied Governments that neutral submarines in waters visited by belligerent submarines might find themselves in great danger, there was, of course, but one possible answer, and that answer our Government gave in the note of August 31, when it said that the responsibility for any neglect of a belligerent to distinguish between enemy and neutral submarines "must rest entirely upon the negligent power." That was the answer we made to Germany when in proclaiming the war zone about the British Islands she pointed out that neutral vessels would expose themselves to danger within that zone because of the misuse of neutral flags and of the contingencies of maritime warfare. It was upon that occasion that the Department of State used the words "strict accountability" and warned Germany that the destruction of any American vessel or of American lives through mistakes or otherwise would be very hard to reconcile with the friendly relations now existing between the two Governments. The adoption by the Allies of a form of warning we have already rejected when given by Germany is so inept as to be somewhat astonishing.

The danger to which the Allies refer is quite imaginary, since submarines of the United States visiting waters where the presence of German submarines was suspected would not be submerged, showing merely a periscope they would go their way upon the surface of the sea and they would fly their colors. In such circumstances a mistake, indeed, would carry with it full responsibility.

In the note of Aug. 31 we declined the request of the Allied Powers that belligerent submarines be excluded from the use of our neutral waters and harbors. The note was written many weeks before the visit of the U-boat which sank five ships near the Nantucket light. The request is not one which it is easy to grant, since the exclusion altogether of war submarines and merchant submarines might be held to involve the necessity of a general rule of exclusion of all belligerent craft, which, of course, would be out of the question.

Nevertheless, the danger to our neutrality from visiting submarines lies in plain sight before us. According to the position taken in the note of Aug. 31, we shall not exclude undersea boats, but we must watch our visitors. In our own interest, it will be necessary that during their coming, their stay, and their going they be observed with unusual vigilance. Violations of our neutrality, possibly subjecting us to heavy damages, might easily be accomplished by a submarine paying a visit of courtesy or even by a merchant undersea boat ostensibly on a commercial errand. Against that we must be on our guard.

DISFRANCHISEMENT WEEK.

This is registration week, and thousands of voters are being disfranchised by the election laws of New York State. The laws are intended to disfranchise them, and they operate so as to disfranchise, in the main, the very voters who are most desirable—intelligent, thoughtful voters. They are particularly intended to disfranchise voters in the City of New York.

Two things are to be wished for in elections—that intelligent voters be encouraged to vote, and that fraudulent voting be prevented. Years ago the City of New York was disagreeably distinguished for fraudulent voting, and in attempting to cure this the lawmakers lost sight entirely of the other desideratum. They leaned so far that they bent backward. The personal registration law, so far as it affects great cities, was improved and improved until now it may almost be said that the burden of proof is on the voter to show that he is not a fraud. Or rather, in seeking to prevent fraud, everything has been made as easy as possible for the election officers and as hard as possible for the voter.

Any voter who does not happen to be in New York City this week loses his vote. The number of such voters in a city of such size must be large. Men whose business takes them traveling are not, as a rule, of the illiterate or undesirable classes; they are not millionaires, either; they are men capable of thinking about the questions at stake and casting intelligent votes—salesmen, buyers, newspaper reporters, business agents, and the higher classes of labor, such as railroad men.

Other States take pride in such voters and try to conserve their votes. Their laws make provision for such cases, by such means as subsequent registration, mail registration, or registration by affidavit. New York casts them all out. As if this were not enough, the old county lines, which are obsolete so far as the real life of New York City is concerned, are invoked to disfranchise voters who move about within the city before election. A man who moves from Greenwich Village to Harlem is not disfranchised, but a man who moves from Brooklyn to Manhattan is, though both still remain within the City of New York. This is because Brooklyn and Manhattan, though within the same city, are in different counties; and a rule which might have some reason if applied to Cattaraugus and Chemung Counties has no reason at all when applied to Kings and New York Counties.

It is all very well to protect the ballot boxes from fraud; but other States seem to have found out how to do it without tossing into the discard enough intelligent votes to change the result of an election.

MR. GERARD'S HOLIDAY.

Ambassador GERARD, returning to his country for a short rest after a three years' absence, most of which has been spent in unexpected toil manfully handled, finds it necessary at the outset to brush away a swarm of rumors about the reasons for his coming. He denies that he has come here to bring either a plea for peace or a warning of Schrecklichkeit. He has come, he says, for a rest, as other envoys have returned. His word should be taken for it, and the rest should be granted him. He has served his country well.

The men appointed to our missions and embassies abroad were named with no thought of the fearful situation of which they were so soon to become a part. They have done their work with a skill and faithfulness which should shame Mr. HUGHES from his attempts to make a partisan point by jeering at them as a class. None of them all has shouldered more cheerfully his great and unlooked-for task, or has labored more earnestly and conscientiously to discharge it, than Ambassador GERARD. The country for which he has worked so unremittingly amid such difficulties—and they have been greater in his case than in that of most of his colleagues—welcomes him and honors him not only for his work but for the spirit in which it has been done.

THE DEMAND OF FORCE.

Mr. HUGHES continues to be grieved by Mr. WILSON'S "yielding to the demand of force and demanding legislation [the Adamson eight hour law] without inquiry as to its justice."

Does Mr. HUGHES remember the remarks about woman suffrage made by an eminent Republican and former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on July 31, 1916?

> Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and cause of this demand, led one to the conclusion that the granting of woman suffrage is inevitable. • • • We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist organization constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues.

Without consideration of the justice of woman suffrage, without inquiry as to its past effect or probable future effect, proceeding from his own assumption or interior illumination of the inevitability of woman suffrage, he favored woman suffrage by States, according to the Republican national platform. The next day, being incapable of vacillation, he favored woman suffrage by Federal amendment. He was "held up" by the Woman's Party. He yielded to the force of imaginary inevitability. "For a brave man," writes Dr. ELIOT, in The Atlantic Monthly, "this seems a strange submission to what he thinks destiny and an intemperate agitation."

In the Baltimore speech devoted to Dr. ELIOT'S article, we look in vain for any reference to this ironical compliment to the father of courage, the source of firmness, the just and tenacious man who won't yield to the demand of force.

COUNT TERAUCHI.

Count TERAUCHI has thought it advisable to disclaim, in an Associated Press interview, any warlike purpose for the new Ministry of which he is the head. Possibly his selection as Prime Minister was intended to convince the Chinese Government of the "firmness" of Japan in its treatment of and demands upon China. To the rest of the world the change of Ministry is to signify nothing. Since OKUMA'S resignation was long expected and had been offered more than a year ago, since Japan under forms of the Constitution is steadily controlled by a small group of men, since ministerial responsibility to Parliament does not exist for her, the rise and fall of Ministries are rather a perplexity to foreigners, a game of the Elder Statesmen, than the indication of policies. If Count TERAUCHI had passed his life in foreign embassies, instead of having been Director of the Military Academy, Minister of War, Field Marshal, and so on, his policy could be anticipated as neither more nor less warlike on that account. It will be a Japanese policy directed by some of the ablest and shrewdest statesmen in the world solely to the believed advantage of Japan. There is no more patriotic and loyal people than the Japanese. The currents of popular opinion are turned, the strings of national and international interests are pulled by wise old hands.

Count TERAUCHI denies that he will take up with the United States the questions of immigration or discriminatory State legislation. He disclaims sympathy with Baron SAKATANI'S recent interview. As to the open door, "people talk of closing" it, but "that is a complete non possumus." That is perhaps too modest a phrase. The closing or opening may be a matter of "we wish" rather than of "we can't," but after so many treaties and reassurances it would be churlish to worry about the open door, especially since the United States shows no excessive zeal to push her goods through it. Japan's present engagements and interests bind her to the policy of the open door. We are good customers. The geographic and economic advantages which she has with regard to the Chinese markets may well suffice here.

"So long as Japan's vital interests and dignity are not infringed," says Count TERAUCHI, "Japan will take no "aggressive step against any nation, "especially America." Industrious weavers of lies and legends are always trying to make trouble between the United States and Japan. There is no apparent reason for controversy between the two nations except as to the somewhat sensitive Japanese dignity. Count TERAUCHI disavows any intention of reopening the matters as to which the Chauvinists of Nippon have held that dignity infringed. The disposition of the German possessions which have come into Japanese hands in the war waits upon peace.

The Premier's language about China is indefinite, perhaps a trifle patronizing. He has not had time to discuss China with his associates, the Ministry being but a day old at the time of the interview:

> However, speaking generally, Japan's ambition is to have China benefit, like Japan, from the fruits of world civilization and world progress. The Japanese and Chinese people have sprung from the same stock. Our future destiny is a common destiny that is historically involved.

Cynics in Peking will perhaps recall ill-naturedly that the Japanese and the Koreans sprang from the same stock, and that since 1910 they have had a common destiny.

MILK AND POTATO CONSPIRACIES.

The first case under the Clayton law has resulted in the conviction of five officers of the Aroostook Potato Shippers' Association. They had claimed exemption for their blacklist on the ground that they were an agricultural association. It seems that they may be conspirators in restraint of trade under the Sherman law just the same. The Judge's charge to the jury was that their guilt depended upon whether their acts were reasonable. The conviction is a finding that their acts were unreasonable restraints of trade, and that such acts are not exempt under the Clayton law.

The proceedings against our milk combinations are under the Donnelly State law. The two anti-trust laws are not the same in language, but there is an equality of argument according to the rule of reason. Moreover, so far as our milk trade is interstate, the proceedings against the producers and the distributers may be brought under the Sherman law as thus interpreted, the Clayton act notwithstanding. There is the like inference regarding unions whose acts may be unreasonable and, therefore, unlawful. In all these cases the question is not whether collective bargaining is right or wrong, but regarding the quality of the acts of the combination. Labor and capital, farmers and distributers of farm produce, producers and consumers, all have an equal right to combine and to promote their interests in lawful manner. But none of them has dispensation from the law.

A signed circular regarding our milk dispute says: "The present fight "is that the laborer and the farmer "shall have the right to organize "without the benevolence or the supervision of any corporation or "trust; that collective capital shall "be compelled to deal with collective "producers, and that individual contracts shall be forever relegated to "the scrap heaps of the past." Thus, according to these distinguished gentlemen, the authorization of collective bargaining passes over into compulsion of collective bargaining. And the compulsion of collective bargaining is held to include the making of a bargain for both the parties by one of them. Individual bargains are "scrapped." There are to be only collective bargains, and those made by the laborer and the farmer are to be enforced.

Fortunately the law is otherwise. Neither party to a bargain is to be allowed to enforce its will, whether the bargain be individual or collective. Every party to a bargain has the right to decide whether the bargain shall be individual or collective. And contracts are to be matter of free-will negotiation, not of unreasonable constraint by any combination, however benevolent the language it uses.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Good for Peace as for War.

With the end of September, England completed the experiment in "daylight saving" which it began four months before, and, in accordance with the act of Parliament that went into effect at the latter date, all its clocks and watches were then set back an hour and made to agree again with the justly celebrated approximation to accuracy known all over the world as "Greenwich time."

Inquiries addressed by The London Morning Post to the representatives of the several social classes and of many of the more important forms of industry have elicited replies in the great majority of cases warmly commending the effects attained this Summer by beginning and closing the workday an hour earlier than has been the almost immemorial custom. A few people—the commercial travelers, for instance, and others whose labors have always been done with little or no reference to a time schedule—said the change made no particular difference to them, but even these found no fault with it and admitted its general advantages.

The practically unanimous opinion of those questioned was that the innovation, though adopted as a war measure and for reasons of economy made necessary by the war, should be continued after the return of peace because it hurts nobody, and because, by adding to the daylight leisure of almost all, it tends to increased happiness and health.

One of the most confidently expected results of setting the clocks ahead—that of decreasing the use of gas and so saving coal—failed, curiously enough, to be realized, and that, too, in spite of the decreased illumination of English cities at night through fear of aerial attack. The amount of gas consumed for lighting purposes did, of course, decrease, but the gain made in this way was more than balanced, according to the reports of the gas companies, by the increased use of gas for cooking, due to the frequent difficulty of getting coal for domestic purposes.

The experience of the British with the daylight saving plan has been, presumably, the same as that of the other European nations that have tried the same system from the same motives, and the plan is therefore worthy of our own consideration, not particularly because there is economy in it, but because it interferes in no degree with work and gives more time for the sorts of play done by daylight—which tend to be the more commendable sorts and not the least enjoyable.

More About Mysterious Satisfaction.

There was nothing mysterious, declares The Savannah News, in the satisfaction which, as was recently recorded in this column, it took in chronicling and emphasizing the reprehensible conduct of certain residents of New York State—to wit, our street car employés who make too wide distribution of half bricks and beer bottles and our farmers who tip over the milk cans of other farmers with whom they disagree on financial questions.

As it happens, nobody really thought it mysterious that The News could get joy from calling attention to the sins of neighbors, but that paper has taken pains to give for its sharing with the rest of us this too familiar and very human weakness an excuse that does not excuse, its basis being an assumption of inadmissible premises. It says that it mentioned in a tone other than that of virtuous sorrow the evil doings of Northerners because from outside the limits of the South there "have come "at times prejudiced, violent, inexcusable attacks upon the South, upon Georgia, upon all the citizens of Georgia, because some Georgians committed terrible crimes."

Now, without going so far as to deny that such absurd indictments of a whole people, or father of a whole section, have ever been made by misguided Northerners, certainly it has not been done often enough to be worth talking about as a Northern characteristic or habit, and a good many of us can honestly assert that no instance of it has ever come to our own attention. The crimes of individuals or of groups are justly chargeable to the communities or the States or countries in which those individuals or groups live only when the communities, States, or countries with some approach to unanimity approve and defend the acts in question.

With the rarest of exceptions, the approval or defense of what The News calls "terrible crimes" can be unanimous, or even nearly unanimous, only in seeming, anywhere, and the seeming can be due only to the failure of decent people to be articulate and audible at a distance. If that has ever occurred in Georgia, Georgia shouldn't have been surprised by unjust or too sweeping criticism, but it can hardly be sincere in its intimation that anybody of even a little consequence ever condemned all Georgians for what some Georgians had done or said.

Mitigation Is His Only Plea.

Probably the passengers and crews forced by the submersible U-53 to take to their boats off the Nantucket coast were as nearly safe as passengers and crews ever could be when well out at sea in such frail craft. All the circumstances were favorable to their preservation—fairly smooth water, little wind, and willing rescuers near at hand. Still, even then the situation had its obvious dangers, and it was rather wonderful luck, not the tender considerations of Lieut. Capt. HANS ROSS, that enabled all the men, women, and children whose voyages he interrupted to reach shore alive and well.

He exposed them to innumerable accidents, and there is yet more than excuse for apprehension as to the fate of those who were on the mysterious Kingston or Kingstonian. Should it turn out that there was a steamer of that name, and that all its company are lost, the precautions he took not to violate the rules his Government had promised to make him scrupulously observe will have been proved clearly inadequate as to all his victims.

After all, about the best that can be said of the Captain's treatment of the travelers he so summarily deprived of their chosen means of transportation is that it might have been much worse than it was.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

The U-Boat's Treatment of Women and Children.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just witnessed the landing of twenty-five women, fifteen of them with children in their arms, who were made to walk the plank at the muzzle of a gun, a hundred miles at sea off our coast. At nightfall, in sight of gleaming lights placed in that remote sea waste for the guidance and security of those at sea, these women, with none of their belongings but the children in their arms, were hurried down the swaying sea-ladders into boats to take their chances at night on the open sea. As it happened, fortune was kind. The sea on turbulent Nantucket shoals was comparatively smooth; their distress had been made known, and relief was under way almost as soon as their peril began.

They were landed at 3 o'clock in the morning, silent and dazed, nine hours after the sudden summons came to leave their ship. Fortune was kind, but what shall we say of the human agency that figured in their so sudden disaster?

AMERICAN.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 9, 1916.

Motor Repairs in the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there no city ordinance to prevent garages from using the streets on which they are built as an annex for repairs and cleaning, thereby adding to the awful noise and confusion which already prevail? At the moment of writing there are eight motors in the street, a residential one close to Broadway, having their needs attended to. These needs frequently consist of letting the motor run to "warm her up," which, as we all know, makes a nerve-racking row when two or three are going at once, combined with passing motors, clanging trolleys, and junkmen. It is pandemonium let loose. Is there no remedy for this, or must it be patiently borne like all the other tyrannies the citizens of this city endure? A SUFFERER.

New York, Oct. 9, 1916.

MRS. CATT REPLIES.

Where the Suffragists Stand on the Preparedness Issue.

New York, Oct. 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to accept the proffered space in your valuable columns to explain, for the thousandth time, the attitude of suffragists toward "preparedness."

First, let me say that Mrs. Wood, whose perturbation of mind has been much advertised, is the only member of the organized suffragists in State or nation, so far as I have heard, who has been transformed from a suffragist into an anti, on this account, I have not heard of it. On the other hand, a very large number of men, including some very confirmed antis, have declared their conversion to woman suffrage, because the horrors of the war have convinced them that the world needs feminizing at least to the extent that innocent men will not be ordered out to kill one another because their governors have quarreled. The war has made our movement stronger, not weaker, in numbers, spirit, and determination. Others may talk; we know.

Next, Mrs. Wood reasons that three suffragists having expressed opinions which disagreed with her opinion, it follows that all women are unfit to vote! Indeed, this logic so closely resembles that of some men in high places when discussing the same question that Mrs. Wood seems to deserve that compliment held to be the supremest honor ever paid a woman—"she reasons like a man."

As a matter of fact, the women who are giving their all in the struggle to gain the vote for women are not working for their own enfranchisement, but for that of all women, and when they succeed, it will be all women who will have the vote. It is clear, then, that if any one would know what effect woman suffrage will have upon the military spirit of our nation, he must test the majority of women, not a few suffrage leaders. There are suffragists who are quite as bloodthirsty as men, others who get as panicky as Wall Street when a U-boat visits Newport, and there are others who would like a conscripted army with a battleship in every port, and now and then there is a "peace at any price" suffragist. In fact, the variety of opinions among women is only matched by the variety among men.

If the process of determining how the majority stand is too difficult, he might turn to Europe and ask whether the women in any land have weakened the movements for national defense. In whatever land the investigation is made the answer will be the same, and that is that the magnificent loyalty of the women, their unselfish sacrifices, their willingness to man every department of life from the cultivation of the fields to the street cars and railroads, have made the defenses possible. Not one rumor of obstruction to preparedness on account of woman's immortalized frailties or timidity has been reported.

To charge American women with a tendency to weakly sacrifice honor to peace because some women do not love war is as illogical and ridiculous as to accuse American men of trembling with cowardice before our Southern neighbors because Mr. Wilson has not declared war on Mexico.

What European women have done, American women under similar conditions are likely to do.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.
President National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Prison Camp Charges.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the inoculation of French prisoners in Germany with tuberculosis germs, may I call attention to the interview in THE TIMES of Oct. 8 with Dr. William H. Welch, who has just returned from an inspection of the British and French Armies? As head of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, as well as head of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, a more eminent witness could not be found. He says: "I looked into the tuberculosis in the army and found there is a great deal of it." Not one word of this infamous slander! A point to be noted is that no such charge has come from English sources, though it is universally said that the British prisoners are the most hated of Germany's enemies.

Still more noteworthy is the fact that the charge so far rests solely on mere hearsay evidence from women, (both writers of fiction in times of peace,) not one man having put his name to it. If Mme. Bramson and Mrs. Atherton wish to convince the public of so grave an accusation let them produce signed statements from the eminent medical men of France, as well as our own skilful physicians who are working there. Until then lovers of truth and justice must refuse credence—no court convicts on hearsay evidence!

S. B. STEPHENS.

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 10, 1916.

British and German Mines.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent issue of THE TIMES contains an article by Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon respecting "Travel in War Time." Mr. Van Loon details the mine-laying operations of Great Britain and Germany. He carefully omits, however, any reference to the fact that British mines are all anchored, that they become inert if they break loose from their anchorages, and that neutrals are carefully notified respecting the limits of the mined area, whereas the German mines are sown indiscriminately over the high seas. One action is legitimate warfare; the other is potential murder.

Mr. Van Loon also says that an American citizen remarked to the Captain of the steamer that the blockading was "a rotten business," which remark seems to have his approval. When the Federals were blockading the Confederate ports, was that a "rotten business"? JAMES WHITE.

Ottawa, Canada, Oct. 6, 1916.

THE HARVEST.

"The Warring Nations Need More Men,"
—Newspaper headline.

Dust to dust shall all men go,
Till the earth shall overflow!
Year by year the Autumn yields
What in Spring the sower wills.
When the harvest should be men,
Why do they not rise again
Who were sowed like wheat in fields
And like barley on the hills?

Between the little crosses
Red poppies blow,
On the rough mounds
Green blades grow,
Forget-me-not and celandine
And maiden-hair,
But never a man of all the men
Who were sowed there!

Out of the soundless void they came,
They were, and we gave them each a name.
Why do you not multiply,
O Earth, the seed we give to you?
Now the Nations call for men,
Let them rise and fall again
Who rest more quiet where they lie
Than wheat and barley do!

The women have harvested
Barley and rye,
They walked where the grain stood
High, waist high!
Where the little crosses are
No one stirred,
Not a man lying there
Has said a word!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

BRITAIN DECORATES PRINCETON TEACHER

George Wright Glover Gets Distinguished Service Award in Somme Offensive.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—George Wright Glover, who was one of the several members of the Princeton University Faculty to take up arms in the cause of the Allies, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct and example during the Somme offensive, it has just been learned here. The citation of the War Office, published in The London Times, reads as follows:

"Second Lieutenant George Wright Glover, Rifle Brigade, though twice wounded in the advance, continued to lead his men forward under heavy machine gun and artillery fire into the enemy's third line, where he organized the defenses. Although his left arm was useless, he threw bombs as long as there was any supply; he set a splendid example all day."

Lieutenant Glover is one of those who, like the French airman, Guynemer, had been several times rejected for the service because of his short stature. He had studied in Germany, had been a member of the staff of the German university of Marburg until he came to Princeton to teach. Germas just before the outbreak of the war. He had been rejected for service before leaving England.

Although Glover could receive no assurances that he would be accepted, since he was only 5 feet 2 inches, he resigned from the Faculty and returned to England in June, 1915. He was sent to the front a short time before the beginning of the Somme offensive as a Second Lieutenant of the Rifle Brigade. A brother officer says that he was wounded in the first fifteen minutes of the attack, but continued throughout the day, proceeding to the Germans' third line, and establishing his company in the apex of a salient, where he was nearly surrounded and his company vastly outnumbered. He defended himself all day, and finally brought back most of his wounded and his company to safety.

The action for which Lieutenant Glover has just been cited took place on the very first day of the Somme offensive. He describes the fighting as follows:

"Most of our casualties were in the first few minutes, myself among them. But such is the effect of imagination that, since I couldn't see any hole in my tunic nor at first any blood, and since I got the two bullets absolutely simultaneously, I imagined that a shell had gone off somewhere and that two pieces had given me rather hard knocks, one of which had certainly bruised my shoulder. So I got a feeling sick for a second or two, I picked myself up and decided that I was still very much alive, and that it would be foolish to stop for that, so I proceeded. And, anyway, an officer doesn't altogether need his arms, provided he keeps his head.

"However that may be, I had the day of my life; and am not exactly hankering for another immediately, though I wouldn't have missed it for anything. The noise was fearful. I found difficulty in making myself heard at a couple of yards part of the time. Once the tension was relaxed, I slept like everything. The strange part about it was that I did not feel any physical fear at all, (though as the day wore on I developed a loathing at the thought of a head wound—the result of seeing skulls shattered, British and German,) and my first sensation on being wounded was of intense surprise that I was wounded. For the men one cannot have anything but the greatest admiration. They were perfectly calm."

DISCUSS NEW PLANS FOR BORDER PATROL

Suggestions of Major General Bliss Are Laid Before the Mexican Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—With indications increasing that the American and Mexican Joint Commission is nearing an agreement on the method for patrolling the Mexican border after the Pershing expedition is withdrawn, the Commissioners maintained silence regarding the discussions at the two sessions today.

Changes in plans suggested for border control, as recommended by Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Army, were placed before the Mexican representatives by the Americans today. It was said the attitude of the Mexicans indicated a willingness to consider the General's suggestions.

The Mexican Commissioners have remained inflexible in their refusal to hold any negotiations regarding the internal affairs of Mexico, its methods of taxation or its treatment of foreigners, and in fact all points not directly connected with the border situation until an understanding is reached for the removal of American troops from Mexican soil.

If a military arrangement is arrived at within the next few days for cooperation in the hunt for Villa and suppressing Mexican raids into this country, the arrangement will be a strictly military one, and may be limited to a recommendation that Carranza be supplied with munitions. It may result in opening up routes of transportation into Mexico's mining districts and encouraging mining enterprises to return. The essential first step toward peace, in the opinion of the American Commissioners, is to provide labor for unemployed Mexicans.

As the Mexican Commissioners have been obdurate in rejecting every effort toward negotiations regarding Carranza taxation decrees, safeguarding of lives and property of foreigners, and foreign demands for damages, the American Commissioners have no hope of putting on paper any promises from Mexico on these subjects. The utmost that can be gained in the way of the internal reforms which the American Government wishes Mexico to adopt is an understanding that the Mexican Commissioners will transmit the desires of this Government to Mexico City.

It is not likely that an agreement will be reached to withdraw the Pershing expedition while Villa still figures in the news almost daily, but a plan of border control may be adopted with the understanding that it will not become effective until Villa has been disposed of. The feature of this plan which most interests the Mexicans is that it leaves entirely with Carranza the question of how quickly the withdrawal is to take place.

EXTEND MAXWELL'S LEAVE.

Another Six Months with Pay Granted by Board of Education.

The leave of absence granted by the Board of Education to City Superintendent William H. Maxwell for the restoration of his health expired yesterday. Dr. Maxwell wrote to the board that by the advice of his physician he asked to have his leave extended. In secret session the board decided to grant Dr. Maxwell six months' additional leave, with pay.

Six months' leave of absence with pay, at the request of Mayor Mitchel, was granted to A. Everett Peterson of the Evander Childs High School to permit him to oversee the compilation and printing of the New York Common Council minutes for 1784 to 1831, providing that the Corporation Counsel decided that it was legal. Several teachers having been kept from school by the Board of Health's infantile paralysis quarantine, it was decided to give them temporary employment in the department where they will not come in contact with the children until the quarantine period is ended.

PRESIDENT NAMES DEFENSE ADVISERS

Board of Seven to Act with National Council Is Headed by Daniel Willard.

SAMUEL GOMPERS A MEMBER

Bernard Baruch and Julius Rosenwald Among Others Appointed—Executive Explains Their Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S TRAIN, HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 11.—President Wilson made public tonight the names of seven men whom he has appointed members of an Advisory Commission to be associated with the Council of National Defense, created at the late session of Congress with an appropriation of $200,000. The men who make up the commission are distinguished in wholly different fields of activity, and it is known that the President had this in mind in naming them. The list follows:

Daniel Willard of Baltimore, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Samuel Gompers of Washington, President of the American Federation of Labor.

Dr. Franklin H. Martin of Chicago.

Howard E. Coffin of Detroit.

Bernard Baruch, the New York banker.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey of Philadelphia.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Dr. Martin is a distinguished surgeon who was recommended by the Affiliated Medical Societies of the country. Howard E. Coffin has long been active in the American Automobile Association, and Mr. Wilson is known to regard him as a man who has done much toward co-ordinating the automobile industry for service in time of national emergency. Dr. Godfrey is a prominent engineer, who gave up his private practice to assume the Presidency of Drexel Institute in Philadelphia.

In announcing the appointments, the President issued the following statement:

The Council of National Defense has been created because the Congress has realized that the country is best prepared for war when thoroughly prepared for peace. From an economic point of view there is now very little difference between the machinery required for commercial efficiency and that required for military purposes. In both cases the whole industrial mechanism must be organized in the most effective way. Upon this conception of the national welfare the Council is organized, in the words of the act, for "the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

The organization of the Council likewise opens up a new and direct channel of communication and co-operation between business and scientific men and all departments of the Government, and it is hoped that it will, in addition, become a rallying point for civic bodies working for the national defense. The Council's chief functions are:

1. The co-ordination of all forms of transportation and the development of means of transportation to meet the military, industrial and commercial needs of the nation.

2. The extension of the industrial mobilization work of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board. Complete information as to our present manufacturing and producing facilities adaptable to many-sided uses of modern warfare will be procured, analyzed and made use of.

One of the objects of the council will be to inform American manufacturers as to the part they can and must play in national emergency. It is empowered to establish at once and maintain through subordinate bodies of specially qualified persons an auxiliary organization composed of men of the best creative and administrative capacity, capable of mobilizing to the utmost the resources of the country.

The personnel of the council's advisory members, appointed without regard to party, marks the entrance of the non-partisan engineer and professional man into American governmental affairs on a wider scale than ever before. It is responsive to the increased demand for and need of business organization in public matters and for the presence there of the best specialists in their respective fields. In the present instance, the time of some of the members of the Advisory Board could not be purchased. They serve the Government without remuneration, efficiency being their sole object and Americanism their only motive.

KINGS STRONG FOR WILSON.

McCooey Predicts President Will Receive Record Vote.

John H. McCooey, Democratic leader of Kings County, predicted yesterday that Brooklyn would pile up this year the greatest Democratic vote it has ever recorded. Mr. McCooey discussed campaign plans with Chairman Vance McCormick of the Democratic National Committee and afterward said:

"The Democratic organization of Kings County will roll up the largest vote for Wilson, Seabury, and McCombs that was ever given by it to the party ticket. We were never in better shape from an organization point of view than this year, as the result on Election Day will show. Kings County, I believe, appreciates the reason why the Administration of President Wilson should not be discontinued, and it is not only the regular organization's votes that will appear in our column on Nov. 7.

"Many Republicans will vote for President Wilson this year primarily because he has kept the country out of war, at the same time preserving our national honor, and brought us into an unprecedented era of prosperity. The Progressives will vote for President Wilson not only because they believe they were betrayed by Perkins, Roosevelt, and others, but because President Wilson stands for all the principles for which they have fought."

GERMAN PRAISE FOR WILSON

Americans of Teutonic Origin Denounce Unneutral Schemers.

A petition signed by sixty-seven German-American residents of Knox County, Ohio, in which they state their emphatic disapproval of the "hyphenated" propaganda against President Wilson was given out at the Democratic National Committee Headquarters yesterday. The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned American citizens of German parentage, residents of Knox County, Ohio, wish to voice our approval of President Wilson's methods of avoiding war with any foreign power, and wish to thank him for our present peace and prosperity. Word has come to us that Republican managers are expecting Democratic voters of Teutonic extraction to help them defeat the President.

"We feel that Mr. Hughes could have done no better, and might have done worse. Therefore, we ask all sympathizers with the Fatherland to support the President, and register a truly American protest against the conduct of a few professional politicians who are trying to concentrate the German vote for Mr. Hughes. We wish to express our measureless contempt for those un-American schemers who have brought discredit upon the name of German-American."

COACHING CLUB ON WAY TO MARYLAND

New Yorkers' Arrival in Princeton Revives Memories of Tally-ho Days in Historic Town.

TAKE TURNS AT DRIVING

Trip from Knickerbocker Club to Home of Wm. Woodward Will Be Third Longest Club Has Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—The historic town of Princeton, formerly a famous stopping place for "tally-ho" parties, was taken back to years gone by for a few minutes this afternoon when the coaching party from the Knickerbocker Club, New York, drew up to the Princeton Inn to stay over night. The party, which is making a journey from New York to the Maryland home of William Woodward, will leave here early tomorrow morning on the second lap of the journey, and Wilmington will be the destination for the day.

In the party are some of the prominent clubmen who were formerly coaching enthusiasts and who are still doing a great deal to continue the sport. Among them are August Belmont, Perry Belmont, J. H. Alexander, Harris Fahnestock, R. W. Rives, F. K. Sturgis, William P. Kenny, H. E. Coe and William Woodward. The travelers took their turns at driving. William Woodward taking the horses across Staten Island. August Belmont drove the team next as far as Metuchen.

The start was made from the Knickerbocker Club early this morning, and it will be the third longest trip ever made by the Coaching Club. In 1894 some of the members drove to Shelburne Farms, Vt., a distance o 317 miles, where they were the guests of Dr. W. Seward Webb, and in 1906 there was a drive to Lake Delaware and return, a distance of 299 miles.

By Friday the party will reach Baltimore, Md., and the coach will be driven out to the farm, going through Laureiton and Bowie.

Forty horses were collected for the drive, the Knickerbocker stables supplying five teams. The horses used the first day will be sent forward by rail in express cars to be driven again on the third day, and those used on the second day will be forwarded in the same way for the fourth.

BRIDE OF COMMANDER EDGAR

Miss Elizabeth Dalgleish Married Retired Officer of U. S. Navy.

The marriage is announced of Miss Elizabeth Dalgleish, sister of Mrs. John A. Longmoree, of Brooklyn, and Commander Webster Appleton Edgar, U. S. N., retired, which took place last Monday in Montreal, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Askwith, the latter also a sister of the bride.

The bride, who has lived much abroad, was in Paris when the war began, and remained for fifteen months, doing volunteer nursing in England and France.

Commander Edgar is the great grandson of Daniel Webster, and is the son of the late Newbold Edgar. His mother was married the second time to Jerome Bonaparte, and, as Mme. Bonaparte, was a famous figure in Washington society until her death several years ago.

His first wife was Miss Matilda Emory, and he has two sons, Lieutenant Campbell D. Edgar, U. S. N., and Webster LeRoy Edgar.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in the West Indies.

MISS FOSTER'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Her Marriage to Theodore Sizer to be Held at Dover, Mass., Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Caroline W. Foster, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. W. Foster, and Theodore Sizer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ryland Sizer of 15 East Seventy-third Street, this city, will take place in the First Parish Church at Dover, Mass., on Saturday. The Misses Emmalena Sizer, a sister of the bridegroom; Hilda, Barbara, and Edith Foster, sisters of the bride; Esther Hosmer of Boston, and Edith Hagel of St. Louis are to be Miss Foster's attendants.

Mr. Sizer will have Henry Parkman, Jr., as his best man, and the ushers are to be Arthur T. Lyman, Coleman Jennings, and Boughton Cobb, all of this city, and Higginson Cabot, George Hayden, and Robert T. P. Storer of Boston. The reception will be held at the Foster country home in Charles River Village. Mr. and Mrs. Sizer will live in New York at 1,186 Lexington Avenue. The engagement was announced in April last.

Mr. Foster was for years the President of Chickering & Son.

Haskell-Farrell Wedding Oct. 21.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The marriage of Miss Regina Farrell, daughter of Mrs. John Henry Farrell of this city, and Dr. Henry S. Haskell, a native Albanian of Yokohama, Japan, and brother of Colonel William S. Haskell, U. S. A., of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., will take place at St. Vincent de Paul Church on Oct. 21. James C. Farrell, son-in-law of the late Anthony N. Brady, will give the bride in marriage, and the Rev. Joseph A. Farrell, S. J., brother of the bride, will celebrate the nuptial mass. Dr. Clayton K. Haskell, brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man and Miss Theresa Farrell will be her sister's maid of honor.

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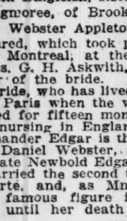

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MISS LINTON'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Ward Van Alstyne on Oct. 18.

Miss Edith Linton, a daughter of Dr. Charles Carroll Linton and Mrs. Linton, of 400 Riverside Drive, and Ward Van Alstyne of Pittsburgh, Penn., a son of Mr. and Mrs David Van Alstyne of 112 Riverside Drive, this city, are to be married on next Wednesday evening, at 8:30 o'clock in the ballroom of the Gotham, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton of the Collegiate Reformed Church, and by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. John H. Leas of Cincinnati.

Miss Linton will have Miss Fay Walker as maid of honor, and Mrs. J. Homer Littlefield as matron of honor. The other attendants will be the Misses Marguerite de Buys, Mary B. Guy, Lucy Everett Tompkins, and Mrs. D. Rowland Davis of Chicago.

Mr. Van Alstyne will have his brother David Van Alstyne, Jr., as his best man and the ushers selected are Francis McCook of Boston, Samuel Adams Hartwell, and Albert Seth Wanner of Pittsburgh; Victor Jones of New York, and also J. Madison Blackwell and Richard Wentworth Weeks, the last two being now on the Texas border. About 200 guests have been asked to the ceremony and reception.

A number of entertainments are being given for Miss Linton. Today Mrs. D. Rowland Davis, a recent bride, who is here from Chicago for the wedding, will give a luncheon for her at the residence of her father, Dr. Joseph S. Taylor, on University Heights. On next Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Van Alstyne will give a dinner for the bridal party at the Gotham.

MISS DRAPER MEETS PRINCE

Fiancee of Andrea Boncompagni and Her Mother Here.

Mrs. William F. Draper and her daughter, Miss Margaret Preston Draper, who is to marry Prince Andrea Boncompagni of Rome on Oct. 25 in Washington, D. C., are at the Ritz-Carlton for a brief stay. They came from Washington to complete their shopping for the wedding trousseau and met the Prince here. As Miss Draper is having her bridal robe made in New York, she had a try-on yesterday. Last night they entertained informally at dinner for a few friends and later went to the theatre.

Lace and quantities of filmy tulle will be used on Miss Draper's bridal costume, which will afterward serve as a presentation robe at the Vatican. While under instruction, she has not entered the Catholic Church. Cardinal Gibbons is to officiate at the wedding, which will be one of the most important of the Autumnal functions in Washington.

MISS STRAHMANN WEDS.

Banker's Daughter Marries Henry von Twistern—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Amalia Strahmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Strahmann of 1,603 Albemarle Road, Brooklyn, and Henry von Twistern, son of William von Twistern of 204 West Seventieth Street, took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock in St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in West Forty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. William Koepchen officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Adelina Strahmann, as maid of honor, and the Misses Dorothy Strahmann and Anna Climers as bridesmaids.

William von Twistern, Jr., was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Walter Rehr, Everard Volk, Dr. F. W. Ziebell, and Christine H. Strahmann.

A reception for about a hundred and fifty guests followed at the Hotel Astor.

The bride's father is a Vice President of the Hudson Trust Company.

NAVAL ARCHITECT TO WED.

B. B. Crowninshield and Laura A. Wildar, Divorcee, Get a License.

Bowdoin Bradlee Crowninshield of Marblehead, Mass., a well-known naval architect, and Laura A. Wildar, daughter of Leonard J. Wildar of Flushing, L. I., yesterday visited the office of Deputy City Clerk William Zimmerman, in the Queens County Court House, Long Island City, and obtained a marriage license.

According to the statement taken by the clerk, the bride-elect obtained a divorce from her former husband, Charles T. Long, in August, 1915. She is 36 years old.

Mr. Crowninshield, who gave his age as 48, is a son of Benjamin W. Crowninshield, and was born in this city. He was architect of Thomas W. Lawson's yacht Independence and the seven-masted schooner Thomas W. Lawson. He belongs to the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers. His first wife was Miss Priscilla J. Macphail of New York.

MISS EDNA SCUDDER A BRIDE.

Her Father Officiated at Her Wedding to Archibald K. Coles.

Miss Edna H. Scudder, daughter of the Rev. Henry T. Scudder and Mrs. Scudder of 201 West Eighty-fifth Street, was married to Archibald K. Coles on Tuesday at 4:30 o'clock in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The Rev. Mr. Scudder officiated. Only the immediate families were present, and there was no reception.

Mr. Coles is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis W. Coles of this city. The young couple will live in New York on returning from their bridal trip.

Miss d'Auria Weds Wm. J. Holt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—The wedding of Miss Helen Robert d'Auria, daughter of Mrs. Luigi d'Auria of Philadelphia and niece of Mrs. De Witt Clinton Redgrave of this city, to William J. Holt of Philadelphia, son of John P. Holt, also of that city, took place at 1 o'clock today in the Cathedral, the Rev. Louis Stickney officiating. Henry M. Robert, Jr., of the staff of instructors at the United States Naval Academy, gave the bride in marriage in place of her grandfather, General Henry M. Robert of New York, who was prevented by illness from attending the wedding. It was very quiet, owing to the recent death of the bride's father, the late Louis d'Auria, formerly of Italy, but for many years one of the best-known writers on scientific subjects in this country.

Evans-Haviland Engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Evans of Brooklyn yesterday announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor W Evans, to Amidee T. Haviland. Miss Evans was a debutante last Winter, and Mr. Haviland, who is a son of James M. Haviland of Port Jefferson, is a Yale graduate, class of '15.

Passengers for Copenhagen.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the Hellig Olav are:

Frank H. Armbruster, Captain L. Christensen, Miss Agnes Christensen, Grover C. Hart, Major M. C. Korth, Dr. Albert H. Rober, Lieutenant T. Zeflau of the Danish Army, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lameiro, Mrs. Margaret Popert, D. E. Park, Major F. Le J. Parker, U. S. A.; Mrs. O. L. Krause, Theodore Stelter, Mrs. H. Flood, and Kent Hammer.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fourth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

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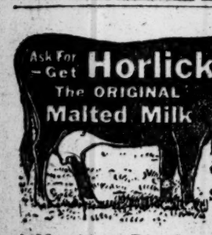

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Meals Cooked, Cows Milked by Machinery at the Grand Central Palace.

NEW WAR DEVICES THERE

United States, State of New York, and the Board of Education Have Interesting Displays.

All the progress of the electrical industry in the last twelve months was brilliantly expressed at the opening of the Electrical Exposition and Motor Show in the Grand Central Palace last night.

The 1916 show occupies three full floors of the building. The number of exhibits is larger than at any previous show, 204 as against 163 last year. New or improved uses of electricity are shown in many ways. Apart from the industries there are many exhibits of an educational character.

These include exhibitions by the Board of Education of New York of vocational school work, which occupies nearly an entire floor, the third; by the War and Navy Departments of the uses of electricity in modern warfare; by the Health Department of New York, showing the use of electricity in sanitation; by the United States Census Bureau, which shows machines among which is one that tabulates 150,000 cards in an hour; by New York State, showing the use of electricity in canal operation; by the United States Department of Agriculture, showing its use in a canning plant.

One of the new features in the vocational school exhibit is that of a four-room apartment, reproduced like a stage setting, the purpose being to show the training given to girls in the high schools of New York in the keeping and running of an apartment.

Much importance is given to the use of electricity in the home, in the Home Economics Department. The New York State Woman's Suffrage Party is in charge of this exhibit. One of the new electrically operated home devices seen is an automatic oven. It will do the cooking while the mistress is away from home. If she desires to leave for the matinee at 2 o'clock she can set the oven, by means of a clock attachment, so it will begin cooking at 4 o'clock. The electric current will operate until a desired temperature is reached, then, automatically, it will be cut off and the cooking completed by the fireless method.

A miniature calorimeter is shown by the Department of Agriculture. It tests the expenditure of energy in using the old-fashioned household devices compared with electrical labor-saving equipment. The large calorimeter is like a room in a house. The person chosen for the tests enters it with a broom, if the test is to be sweeping. The amount of energy expended in the sweeping is measured. Then the energy required of the person to do the same amount of sweeping with a vacuum sweeper is taken.

The lighting of the show is the nearest to true daylight ever achieved. It is done with a nitrogen lamp, improved during the past year, having a tungsten filament and a special globe of bluish glass. The manager of a silk display said colors could be matched under it practically as well as in the daytime.

There are eleven exhibitors of motor vehicles. These embrace the latest type of pleasure vehicles, including an electric town car, and commercial vehicles from the light delivery wagon to the heaviest truck. Among the other exhibits are an electrically operated dairy, in which cows are milked electrically; a silk factory, in which the silk is shown on living models at the end of the series of operations; and an exhibition of the way electricity is used in subway construction. The exposition will last ten days.

JERSEY CORPS DISCIPLINED.

Signal Men Who Refused to Hike Forced to Become Hostlers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Oct. 11.—Ninety-six members of the New Jersey Signal Corps who recently refused to hike to Nogales received what is termed by army men a more arduous task today when ordered to take with them to Sea Girt, N. J., 192 horses left here by the New Jersey artillery and cavalry units which departed Sunday.

Preparations for the care of the ten carloads of horses for the long journey, it was said, would delay the departure of the Signal Corps for several days.

Battery C, New Jersey Artillery, arrived here last night and went into camp next to the Alabama Artillery in Camp Funston.

CLANCY-DON WEDDING.

Daughter of Col. John Don Marries John McF. Clancy of Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The wedding of Miss Lois A. Don, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. John Don, of this city, and John McFerran Clancy, of Louisville, Ky., was quietly solemnized this afternoon at the Summer home of Colonel and Mrs. Don at Saratoga Springs. Only the immediate families and a few close friends were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Odell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy.

Mr. and Mrs. Clancy will take up their residence at Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Clancy is President of the Southeastern Paper Company. He is a Princeton graduate in the class of '03.

Miss Thayer to Wed R. G. Starr.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Townsend Thayer of Brooklyn have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Thayer, to Robert Gordon Starr of Stamford, Conn., and this city. Mr. Starr is a member of the Connecticut and New York bars, and resides in Brooklyn during the Winter, where he is a member of the Montauk Club.

Sanford-Palmer Wedding.

WEST LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 11.—Miss Lillian Francesca Palmer, daughter of William Edward Palmer of Palmer Avenue, West Long Branch, was married today to Joseph Edward Sanford, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Sanford of Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed at St. James's Episcopal Church, the rector, the Rev. Morton A. Barnes, officiating. Only the immediate families witnessed the ceremony. There were no attendants.

Miss Jean Worthington Betrothed.

Rear Admiral Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U. S. N., and Mrs. Worthington of 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Jean Macmillan Worthington, to Lieutenant Otto Frederick Lange, U. S. A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Mary Opp Operated On.

Mrs. Mary Opp, mother of Mrs. William Faversham, was operated on for appendicitis yesterday at the Post Graduate Hospital. Mrs. Opp was suddenly stricken on Monday after returning to the Faversham's city residence in East Seventeenth Street from their country home at Huntington, L. I., where she spent the Summer. It is thought the operation was successful.

Letters for Heinrich Estate.

Application for letters of administration on the estate of Max Heinrich, composer, who died Aug. 9 last at the age of 64, was filed in the Surrogate Court yesterday in behalf of his wife, Mrs. Anna H. Heinrich, of San Diego, Cal., two sons and five daughters, one of whom is Julia Caroline Heinrich, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company. The decedent left an estate estimated at $5,000.

EXTEND 3-CENT FARES.

Manhattan & Queens Co. Grants Queens Chamber of Commerce Plea.

President Robert S. Sloan of the Manhattan & Queens Traction Corporation has advised the Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens that the Directors of the company have assented to the Chamber's request for an extension of the three-cent service across Diagonal Street viaduct, Long Island City.

This will be an advantage to a considerable number of employes of industrial concerns in that part of Queens, who will be able to come from and return to Manhattan for 3 cents each way or 5 cents for the round trip.

The company has announced that immediate application will be made to the Public Service Commission for permission to change the fare, and that the service will start as soon as such permission can be obtained as such perquired physical changes made.

REVIVE POLICE LABORATORY

Prominent Citizens Supply Fund for Examination of Defective Prisoners.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods announced yesterday that funds sufficient to re-establish the Psychopathic Laboratory at Police Headquarters have been contributed by persons interested in the work. The laboratory was formed last December at the suggestion of the Commissioner in order to cull from the prisoners arrested each day those who are mentally defective and send them to suitable institutions. The re-established laboratory will be placed in charge of doctors experienced in studying defectives.

The list of subscribers to the establishment of the laboratory includes the names of Andrew Carnegie, F. W. Vanderbilt, Daniel Guggenheim, Mortimer L. Schiff, William Rockefeller, and Mrs. George B. Alexander.

Mrs. Hampton Fractures Ankle.

Mrs. Wade Hampton, who has been active in the women's campaign for the re-election of President Wilson, fell and fractured her ankle on Tuesday near her home at 108 West Seventy-seventh Street, it was learned yesterday. She was resting comfortably last night in Miss Alsten's Sanitarium at 26 West Sixty-first Street. When the accident occurred Mrs. Hampton, who invented the "Woody Tiger" used in the campaign, was returning to her home after distributing Wilson buttons.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM E. BEACH, who had been purchasing agent for the Trunk Line Association for many years, is dead at his home, 184 West 106th Street, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Indianapolis and came to New York as a young man. He left a widow and a daughter.

SILAS CONKLIN, who retired a month ago after serving fifty years with the Erie Railroad, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. Mabie, 40 Kenilworth Place, Ridgewood, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was superintendent of the Bergen tunnel and later supervisor of the towers for the railroad company.

HENRY D. DEAN, for thirty-five years an actuary for the New York Life Insurance Company, died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday. His home was at 28 Union Street, Ridgewood, N. J. He was 64 years old.

B. GATES, President of the Gates-McClellan Company of Indianapolis, Ind., died yesterday at his home in that city in his fifty-fifth year.

Mrs. HARRIET M. GRANT, widow of William Franklin Grant, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Grant, 135 West Seventy-ninth Street. She was born in Connecticut eighty-three years ago, and had been a widow for twenty years. She left two sons and two daughters.

WILLEM EDGAR STEUTENBRUGH, a retired insurance agent, died yesterday at his home in Gould Avenue, Caldwell, N. J., in his seventy-ninth year. He left a widow and son.

Miss HARRIET N. SHIMER died yesterday at her home in Stillwater Township, N. J., in her eighty-third year. She was the last member of her family in the section of the country where she was born.

HORACE POTTER, 72 years old, died suddenly yesterday while visiting his nephew, Clarkson A. Potter, in Sussex, N. J. He was a resident of Stillwater.

BERNARD J. COLE, a retired Police Sergeant, died on Sunday at his home, 569 Warren Street, Brooklyn, aged 67 years. Mr. Cole became a member of the force in 1872. He is survived by five daughters and three sons.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE YENDELL LEVER, a native of East Worlington, Devonshire, England, and a resident of Brooklyn for nearly half a century, died on Sunday in the Municipal Sanitarium. She lived at 52 St. Felix Street, and is survived by a daughter, Miss Lily C. V. Lever, Assistant Principal of Public School 80 at Coney Island.

JOHN SWENSON, a retired cabinetmaker, died at his home, 788 President Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Sweden.

FREDERICK W. BRANDT, 40 years old, an engineer for the New York Telephone Company at Greenpoint, is dead at his home, 11 Hausman Street, Greenpoint, leaving a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Mrs. CATHERINE MARY DOLEN, widow of James Dolen, died of pneumonia on Tuesday at the home of her son, James W. Dolen, 1,683 Delamere Place, Flatbush, aged 74 years. Her husband was at one time official stenographer for the City of New York. She is survived by a son, who is an inspector in the United States Customs Service, and a daughter.

CHRISTIAN VON BARGEN, manager of the Triangle Products Company, manufacturers of starch, died on Tuesday at his home, 1,848 Mount Hope Avenue, the Bronx. He was born in Brooklyn twenty-nine years ago and was a graduate of New York University.

FRED EUGENE BROWN, 57 years old, employed in the clothing department of the United States Army on Governors Island, is dead at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Quinn, 3,118 Clarendon Road, Flatbush. Mr. Brown was formerly an architect in Iowa Falls, Iowa, and was a member of Covenant Lodge 758, F. and A. M.

JEREMIAH TYNER, a retired employe of the New York Central Railroad, in whose service he had been for more than forty years, died on Tuesday at his home 10 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, aged 71 years. He left three daughters and three sons.

FRED HAHN, a dealer in soft bottles under the firm name of Philip Hahn & Son, in Manhattan, died yesterday at his Summer home in Southold, L. I. Mr. Hahn was born there fifty years ago, and was a member of an old Long Island family. He is survived by his wife and two daughters, Elizabeth E. Hahn, a teacher in Public School 57, and Lillian M. Hahn, a teacher in Public School 64.

LOUIS H. SCHMIDLING, a traveling salesman in the lace and draperies line, died on Monday at his home, 1,148 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-sixth year. He was a member of Merchants' Lodge 709, F. and A. M., and Dauntless Council 1,757, Royal Arcanum.

DENIS McHUGH, 48 years old, a member of the Knights of Columbus, is dead at his home, 265 Robinson Street, Flatbush, leaving a widow and two daughters.

JOHN HENRY HASHAGEN, a dairy goods merchant in Brooklyn and Manhattan, died from apoplexy on Monday at his home, 393 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, in his forty-ninth year. He belonged to the Knights of the Maccabees and the Zion German Lutheran Church.

Mrs. CORNELIA WEED HENSHAW, widow of Henry Thomas Henshaw and a member of an old Brooklyn family, died on Monday at her home, 529 Fifth Street, that borough, aged 67 years. She was a daughter of Ebenezer Van Zandt Weed, a leather merchant in Manhattan. Her husband, who died last June, was widely known in musical circles in Brooklyn.

DAVID J. STRONG, for twenty years employed by the Martin Printing Company and a member of Typographical Union No. 6, died at his home, 377 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 53 years old.

ISAIAH MOODY, only surviving brother of Dwight L. Moody, the American evangelist, died on Tuesday at his home in East Northfield, Mass., in his eighty-ninth year. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, and a son, H. L. Moody of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss CELIA GERSCHANEK, a teacher in the Washington Irving High School, is dead at her home, 204 West 140th Street, in her twenty-third year. She was an honor graduate of Wadleigh High School in February, 1911, and was graduated from Hunter College three years later. Miss Gerschanek is survived by her parents, a sister, and a brother.

JAMES G. PAXON, a civil war veteran, died on Tuesday at the Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, N. J., in his seventy-sixth year. He was born at Brushy Park, near Dunks Ferry, Penn., and served with distinction throughout the war in Company D, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

C. HOWARD PERRY, for many years in the employ of B. Altman & Co. of New York, died on Tuesday at his home in Bound Brook, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year. He served two terms as Mayor of Bound Brook.

GEORGE WARNE died yesterday at his home, 42 Jackson Avenue, Washington, N. J., of tuberculosis, in his thirty-first year, after spending his last hours in making his own funeral arrangements. His mother survives him.

EDWARD NIXON, who was connected with the Madison Trust Company, died yesterday of heart disease at the home of his sister in Madison, N. J. He was 60 years old, and left six sisters.

Mrs. SARAH A. MORRIS died yesterday at her home in Baleville, N. J., in her seventy-second year. She is survived by her husband, a son, and daughter.

CARLSTROM TO SEEK ALTITUDE RECORD

Times Aviator Will Test New Scout Triplane in Flight Today.

BIPLANE HAS A NEW TANK

Machine for the Chicago-New York Flight Will Carry 208 Gallons of Gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Oct. 11.—Pending the completion of the alterations in the Curtiss biplane in which he is to fly from Chicago to New York for THE NEW YORK TIMES, Victor Carlstrom will try tomorrow to break the world's altitude record in the new triplane speed scout, which has recently been completed in the Curtiss factory here.

The experimental gasoline tank at first installed in the triplane, which would hold only about ten gallons, has been replaced by a sixteen-gallon tank, which it is believed will keep the machine in the air for an hour and a half. Endurance records are not in the province of this machine, which is designed for fast work in scouting and fighting along the battle line. Carlstrom's best previous altitude flight with the triplane, made when it had the ten-gallon tank, was a little more than 16,000 feet.

Mechanics were still at work today on the final fitting into THE TIMES machine of the new gasoline tank which is required for the flight from Chicago. The capacity of this tank is about 208 gallons, and it is the largest which the Curtiss factory has ever built for a land aeroplane, being surpassed only by the fuel tanks of the flying boats.

The forward cockpit of the machine has been cleared of the impediments which will be unnecessary in a flight made without a passenger, and an aluminum cowl will be put on, covering the opening completely and retaining as much heat as possible. Carlstrom's suitcase will probably be strapped in the place where the feet of the passenger would ordinarily rest.

Mr. Curtiss is leaving tonight for a brief trip to Washington and New York, but he expects to be back in Buffalo before Carlstrom and THE TIMES aeroplane leave for Chicago to prepare for the beginning of the flight.

Curtiss fliers were interested in the dispatch of W. C. Bullitt, published in this morning's TIMES, in which the immediate training of at least 1,000 aviators by the United States Government is advocated as one of the steps to persuade Germany against a renewal of unrestricted submarine warfare. It was estimated that the adequate training of such an army of aviators, with the facilities at present available in this country, would take two or three years. The opinion was expressed that at the present time there are not more than twenty-five or thirty civilian aviators in the United States who would be equal to the demands of aerial warfare.

CALLS FLIGHT PIONEER WORK.

Glenn L. Martin Says Carlstrom's Trip Will Give Glimpse Into Future.

Glenn L. Martin, one of the pioneer aviators and constructors, who arrived here a few days ago from California, commenting on the proposed Chicago-New York flight, said it would be a great lesson to the American people. He has been flying since 1909, and during July, 1913, took part in the Chicago-Detroit hydroaeroplane contest, in which he reached Mukegon before a storm forced him to descend.

"This flight will give the people of this country a glance into the future—the near future," he said, "and will bring home to them the realization that they have witnessed a demonstration of the transportation of the future. It will be a great distance ever flown in this country, and it will reflect great credit on American machines and American aviators. As I understand it, the entire equipment of the aeroplane will be American, and Carlstrom, the aviator, is an American citizen.

"The flight will emphasize the fact that we have arrived at the last known means of transportation, and that our future in that direction lies in its development. In addition to being the last known it is by far the most wonderful. In developing flying we have outdone the birds, and this is only the beginning. THE TIMES by promoting this greatest flight, will have made the people of this country think for their future—it will wake them to their responsibility, to the necessity of taking the lead again. I must say that I wish every success to THE TIMES in this great enterprise, and I shall be very glad to see it succeed."

Robert Glendinning, the banker and sportsman aviator of Philadelphia, who, with J. Willis Martin, Alexander Van Rensselaer, George C. Thomas, Jr., B. Franklin Pepper, and A. J. Drexel Biddle, founded the Philadelphia School of Aviation, at which several students were trained as aviators during the Summer, said yesterday that THE TIMES flight, in addition to being the greatest aeronautical achievement of the year, would be the most interesting and instructive.

"We have fallen behind in distance flying," he said, "and the Chicago-New York flight will give great impetus to this development of aviation. Distance flying is the most necessary of all its branches."

ONLY ONE PARALYSIS DEATH

Day's Report Also Shows But 11 New Cases in the City.

There were eleven new cases of infantile paralysis and one death in the city yesterday, against fifteen new cases and four deaths on Tuesday. The total number of cases was brought up to 9,177 and the total of deaths to 2,843.

Ten new cases were reported to the New Jersey State Department of Health, two in Trenton and one each in Manlington Township, Hopewell Borough, Washington Township, Rutherford, Newark, Acquackononk Township, Oldmans Township, and North Plainfield Borough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledged these contributions for braces for victims of infantile paralysis: "From Rosemary, $25; Florence Karp, Estelle Applebaum, Beatrice Mayer, Lillian Goodman, Dorothy Rosenweig, Blanche Jacobs, Gertrude Aronstein, and Beatrice Reitzes, $25; H. K. S., $20; Amy V. Oppenheimer, $10; A. P. B., $5, and Anonymous, $1.

Appeals Rockefeller Exemption.

An appeal from the decision of Surrogate Cohalan holding the Rockefeller Foundation to be an institution exempt from the payment of a transfer tax on legacies left to it was filed yesterday by counsel for State Controller Travis. The question was raised on the taxation of $425,518 left to the Foundation in the will of Mrs. Laura S. Rockefeller, wife of John D. Rockefeller. The State Controller contends that because of the wide powers conferred on the Rockefeller Foundation under its charter it cannot be regarded as a public charity.

Sealed Verdict in Hunter Suit.

Supreme Court Justice Cohalan ordered a sealed verdict yesterday in the $50,000 damage suit brought by Frederick William Hunter, lawyer, against John Barrett Kerfoot, literary critic for Life, for the alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Anna Belleville Hunter, after the jury had been out for two hours. Kerfoot, who was a college friend of Hunter and later married his sister, now dead, was described as a "grafter," "parasite," and "viper" by counsel for Hunter in his address to the jury.

Lyman B. Brainard.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11.—Lyman B. Brainard, President of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company and a Director in a number of large corporations, died suddenly tonight of apoplexy, aged 66. In 1914 the Department of Justice at Washington named him as one of the trustees to take control of the trolley holdings of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

PRAISES GAYNOR'S WORK.

Bruere Says His Administration Started Municipal Reform.

The second part of ex-Chamberlain Henry Bruere's report on the accomplishments of the mitchel Administration was made public yesterday. The departments dealt with were Health, Correction, Tenement House, Law, Water, Park, Bridges, Street Cleaning, Board of Assessors, Commissioner of Accounts, Board of City Record and Municipal Civil Service Commission. In all these branches of the Government, according to the report, the "heads had studiously and earnestly striven to do the best with their responsibilities. A broad foundation had been laid for cumulative progress. The city had undergone an administrative reconstruction, not suddenly begun, but built on the work of other administrations where that work was well done, notably during the fusion (Gaynor) Administration of 1910-1914."

Regarding the Health Department, the report suggested that "in order that skimmed milk, which was a valuable cheap food, might be made available to the people of the city, it was urged that efforts be made to repeal legislation prohibiting its use in Kings and New York Counties."

Concerning the Street Cleaning Department, which the report termed the "largest single municipal sanitation department in the world," it recommended the "gradual elimination of horse-drawn vehicles for collecting refuse, cleaning streets and removing snow." The report also made a strong plea for city owned and operated garbage disposal plants and urged "the removal of the present water front dumps from the North River to the East River in Manhattan."

MURDER SUSPECTS QUIZZED.

Police Find Little to Fix Guilt of Tillie Brown's Death on Prisoners.

In spite of a five hours' grilling yesterday afternoon in the offices of Inspector Faurot at Police Headquarters, Vincenzo di Stefano of 35 Monroe Street and Giuseppe Monteleone of 37 Monroe Street, both of whom were arrested Tuesday morning suspected of complicity in the murder of Tillie Brown in the basement of a tenement house at 184 Monroe Street, little evidence was found to indicate that either was guilty of the murder. Both men, with Morris Berman, a vagrant, also held in connection with the case, were sent back to their cells, to await further examination today.

By order of the Inspector, every scrap of clothing of the two men was sent to the Central Test Laboratory, where Drs. Otto, Klein, and Paolini yesterday made a microscopic analysis. The clothing found on the child's body was also sent to the laboratory for a similar test, which will be continued today. Two knives, found on the men, will be submitted to the test to determine if either was the weapon used to cut the skate strap found buckled about the child's neck.

FREEMAN MUST GO TO TRIAL.

Not In Jeopardy Twice Is the Decision of United States Court.

The plea of Albert Freeman, once convicted of using the mails to defraud investors in a mining scheme, that the indictment against him be dismissed was denied yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Freeman was convicted with Julian Hawthorne and Dr. William J. Morton, but obtained a new trial. His associates served their terms.

At Freeman's trial the Presiding Judge fell ill and it was with the consent of Freeman that a new Judge heard the case to the end. Freeman's counsel maintained that their client, having been placed in jeopardy once, could not be tried again. The Court said that the jeopardy ceased with Freeman's consent to another Judge.

Freeman will be called to the bar before Judge Hand on Monday when his trial will probably begin.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ANDREWS.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Andrews of Houston, Texas, announce the birth of a son on Oct. 10. Houston and New Orleans papers please copy.

BLOOM.—To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bloom of 515 West 110th St., a daughter, on Oct. 11.

FOOTE.—Oct. 9, 123 West 138th St., to Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Foote, a son.

Married

COLES—SCUDDER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Rev. Henry T. Scudder, Edna Hewlett, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Henry T. Scudder, to Archibald Kennedy Coles.

CORNELL—O'CONNELL.—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Connell announce the marriage of their daughter, Julia Elizebeth, to Russell T. Cornell, Wednesday, Oct. 11.

Brooklyn.

KELLOGG—BROWN.—Oct. 10, Ruth B. Brown to Robert O. Kellogg.

MARVIN—HUGHES.—Oct. 7, Vera J. Hughes to Stuart J. Marvin.

Died.

BAMMANN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 10., at his late residence, 303 West 80th St., Harry L. Bammann. Funeral private.

BEER.—William C., suddenly, at Sissconset, Mass., Oct. 9. Funeral services Thursday, Oct. 12, 3 P. M., from his late residence, 227 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

BERGEN.—On Oct. 10, 1916, at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., Phebe R. Bergen. Funeral services in the chapel in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 P. M.

BRAZIER.—On Oct. 11, at 2,114 Caton Av., Brooklyn, Yvette, daugh

BOSTON DEFEATS BROOKLYN, WINNING ITS THIRD OUT OF FOUR GAMES OF WORLD'S SERIES

ROBINS COLLAPSE IN FOURTH GAME

Continued from Page 1.

effort resulted only in a puny bounder, which Marquard shot over to Merkle, installed for the day at first. With Merkle at that port and Chief Meyers handling the Rube's delivery, Polo Ground fans felt quite at home.

Marquard allowed the count on Janvrin to reach three and two, and then whizzed one over at which the Red Sox second baseman thrust in vain. Walker got a ball and then fanned on three successive speedy shoots. This was very thoughtful of the Rube, and he got a hearty round of applause as he walked to the dugout.

For Brooklyn rooters the tale of the first inning should be written in huge letters of light, and then the tale should be allowed to lapse. A column on that opening session and a paragraph on the rest of the game would about suit them. But alas, it cannot be.

Johnston approved of the first ball that Leonard submitted to him and drove it to the fence at right centre. Hooper and Walker combined to trap it, but by the time it reached the diamond Johnston was taking a breathing spell on third base. Myers took two strikes and then cracked a clean single past Janvrin. Johnston registered at the plate with ease and celerity. Fred Merkle was endowed with first base privileges by four wide ones from the hand of Leonard, and prophecies were freely made that a new Autumn style of pitcher would soon adorn the box for Boston.

Dodgers Again Score Early.

Wheat grounded to Gardner, who threw to Janvrin, retiring Merkle. Leonard sent a wide one to Cutshaw, and the next was wider yet. It was, in fact, a wild pitch, and Wheat went to second. Two strikes followed and then another erratic shot, which Carrigan, marshal of the Red Sox hosts, managed to smother on the ground. It certainly looked like a shower bath, a suit of pajamas, and a nap for Mr. Leonard.

Cutshaw swung at the next one and sent a sharp grounder to Janvrin, who fumbled it. Myers scored on the blow and Cutshaw reached first base safely, while Wheat got to third. Leonard gave Mowrey two balls and a strike. As he pitched the next one, which Mowrey struck at, Cutshaw started for second base, and Wheat, almost simultaneously, for home. Carrigan threw to Janvrin, who shot the ball to Gardner before Wheat could get back to the base, and the noted left fielder tramped sadly back to the dugout. Cutshaw got to second without trouble, but stuck there as Mowrey rent the atmosphere with a third strike.

Up to this point it was an exceedingly pleasant little party for the guests of Squire Ebbets. They were enjoying themselves hugely, and were much obliged to everybody concerned. But the chronicler of real life cannot dally forever among the sunny episodes. He must venture afield where grisly shadows creep, let us pass on.

Marquard, with the count on Hoblitzel at three and two, couldn't locate the plate, and the first baseman cantered down to his normal territory. Lewis took two balls and a strike and then cleft the right field air with a long drive which sailed to the fence and was good for two bases, despite Johnston's desperate effort to corral it with his back against the barrier. With three balls and two strikes called on Gardner, he fouled a couple and then crashed the sphere to the centre field fence for the longest hit of the series to date, for he made a triumphal round of the bases, driving Hoblitzel and Lewis in tandem before him.

Red Sox Take the Lead.

Scott hit Marquard's first offering into left field, and Wheat muffed it, the Red Sox short fielder taking second. Awful damage had been done and there was still nobody out. A few unhappy fans cried out for Marquard's expulsion from the proceedings, but Robbie failed to acquiesce. Carrigan sacrificed Scott to third with a bunt to Marquard. The Rube tightened his belt and struck out Leonard. Hooper sent a bounder to Merkle, who made the out unassisted. The disastrous session was closed, but where was that two-run lead? In its place had arisen a ghastly thing that seemed to be a one-run lead for the Red Sox.

Olson, first up in the latter half of the second, sent a speedy grounder to Gardner, who let the ball stop, then stumbled, but recovered in time to shoot the ball to Hoblitzel for the out. Chief Meyers got a base on balls, but Marquard was an easy victim on a grasser to Leonard and Johnston's sharply hit effort was smothered by Scott.

No damage was done to either cause in the third, but the Red Sox resumed active hostilities in the fourth. With two strikes on Lewis, the Rube sent in a wild pitch of balloon-like order, which sailed high over Meyers's upstretched hands. Another ball followed and then Marquard tossed one which the Boston left fielder sent clipping down the third base line for a single. Gardner sacrificed, Mowrey to Merkle. Scott drove one down to third also, and Mowrey got him at first, holding Lewis at second. Carrigan, big chief of the world's champions, hoisted a Texas leaguer to centre for a single, scoring Lewis. Leonard received professional courtesies from Marquard to the extent of free transportation to first. The first ball pitched to Hooper went wild and got a little way past Meyers. Carrigan and Leonard tried to advance a base each and Leonard was caught between first and second for the third out. Score, Red Sox, 4; Superbas, 2.

Brooklyn Hopes Revive.

Cutshaw opened Brooklyn's half with a two-bagger straight down the right field line. Mowrey took first on four successive wild ones, and signs of renewed life were observable in the stands and bleachers. The smoldering volcano slept again, however, when Olson filed to Hoblitzel and Meyers to Scott, while Pfeffer, making his only appearance in the game as a pinch hitter for Marquard, struck out.

Larry Cheney faced the invaders in the fifth. He passed Hooper to get the inning under way, but partially atoned by striking out Janvrin. Hooper stole second as Chief Meyers dropped the third strike. Walker filed to Olson. Hoblitzel doubled just inside third base, and Hooper cantered home. Lewis slashed in vain at the wares of Cheney. It was now 5 to 2, and the Brooklyn sky was decidedly overcast.

The Red Sox let up on their foes in the sixth, but added another tally, their final one of the afternoon, in the seventh. Hooper singled past Mowrey's station at the outset, but went out at second a moment later on Janvrin's grounder, handled by Mowrey. Walker went out at first on a slash to Olson. Janvrin reaching second on the play. Hoblitzel sent a little infield hit down to Cheney and beat the throw at first. It was a wild throw, anyhow, so he didn't really need to beat it. Janvrin scored on the erratic toss. Hoblitzel was forced an instant later on Lewis's grounder to Mowrey.

The proceedings for the day, as far as they show in the score, were now over. Nap Rucker, who went in for Brooklyn in the eighth, had no trouble in holding the Boston men scoreless, Hooper's single in the ninth being the only hit made from the veteran's delivery. It was one, two, three for Brooklyn in the eighth, and the only local player to reach first in the ninth was Olson, who was passed.

It was Leonard's day.

HOME FANS SOON GLOOMY.

Exuberant Joy of the Early Innings Is but a Fleeting One.

Brooklyn's leather-lunged fandom was in fine form for the fourth game of the world's series, which was played at Ebbets Field yesterday afternoon. There was a somewhat larger assemblage of them than on Tuesday, as the fact had finally filtered through their minds that there were plenty of tickets to be had at box office prices for any one who wished to purchase them, and no need for being held up by speculators, the latter having been chiefly responsible for the yarns spread broadcast that the advance demand had been sufficient to absorb the supply.

These fans, who are responsible for most of the noise and color at the games, had more trouble in getting at their quarters in the left field pens than on Tuesday. All seemed to have decided that 12:30 was about the right time to get to the field, so they came with a rush in order to see the National League champions and their rival champions of the American League indulge in the preliminary warming up work. The result was an unprecedented jam on the street cars and then a crush at the gates leading to their reservation. There was no material damage to any of the bleacherites except to their tempers, which were ruffled so mightily that the guardians of the peace had their hands full in getting the jam quieted down and in good humor.

Once inside their pens, or in what are ordinarily the left field bleachers, the mob bubbled over with good humor, and it was in evidence in great and effervescing portions from the time the warming up practice began until about three minutes after the game had been played. Then it would have taken a very high-powered microscope to have discovered any such thing as good humor in the crowd of fans or anywhere else on Ebbets Field, except in that remote corner where the Royal Rooters of Boston held forth. Such noises as the aggregation of fans of all ages, sizes, and colors managed to evoke have not been heard on Ebbets Field since the day the pneumatic hammers ceased pounding on the ironwork of the structure.

Fans Wilder Than Ever.

Tuesday's noises were mere sibilant suspirations as compared with the outpouring of sound that greeted the performance of Marquard in the opening inning of the game, when he managed to retire the first three of the Red Sox batsmen without permitting one of them to rest safely on the canvas of the first bag, sending two of them to their dugouts by the three-strikes-and-out route. They rent the air with shrieks and stentorian cachinnations such as no theatrical noise creator ever succeeded in in his most strenuous efforts, accompanying them with such demonstrations of uncontrollable joy as must have warmed the hearts of the Superbas to their task. In fact, they served to bring the modest Wilbert Robinson out of his dugout to the coaching line for the first time since the series began, and he really showed a lively interest in the proceedings. It seemed to be the high-water mark of fandom exuberation.

It was only a foretaste of the hubbub indescribable and unthinkable which followed the scoring of two runs in the first inning by the first two of the Brooklyn batters to face Dutch Leonard, when the ultimate climax in warwhoops and vocal outbreaks was accompanied by frenzied dances and gesticulations which threatened the dislocation of perfectly good arms and legs by persons probably unaccustomed to it. Hats went into the air in clouds, and one was almost led to fear a shower of arms and legs dismembered from the wild demonstrators of that peculiar joy which obsesses fans when their favorites at the national game are doing their level best to obliterate their opponents.

It was well the mob, not only in the bleachers but in the grand stand and boxes, worked off its surplus energy in this fashion so early in the game. It had little use for it at any stage of the peculiarly offensive proceedings which followed. The first of these followed so quickly when Gardner hit a home run in the second inning and sent Hoblitzel and Lewis across the plate ahead of him as to act effectively as a Maxim silencer on these noise producers. It appeared then as if these fans were thoroughly worn out by their early efforts, for a great silence fell on the assembled throng, disturbed only by the futile efforts of the Bostonians and their band to assert themselves as creators of noises which should register evidences of joy on their part and a decided interest in the proceedings on the greensward in front of them, on the edge of which a lot of red-mustached wearers of red-striped stockings were giving a fairly good imitation of a Cherokee war dance.

Joy Moves to Royal Rooters.

They really seemed to be getting a lot of comfort out of the fact that they were the owners of the long ends of various wagers at odds of 100 to 60 on the Red Sox to win the game. In fact, they seemed to have a corner on comfort and joy from this point on. Records do not show any such positive discomfort as those fans seemed to be laboring under, who only ten minutes previously had been striving to show just how far vocal chords could be stretched without certainty of accident.

For a half hour or so the Brooklyn fans were loyal to their team and made intermittent cheering sounds which never rose to the heights of truly good noise. Then great clouds of gloom descended over fandom as Marquard and Cheney were ignominiously yanked out of the pitcher's box and the gaudy balloon of baseball hope got its terrific swat.

While the official figures of attendance at the game show an increase of only about 600 over that of Tuesday, there was certainly a better crowd in the second tier with none of those vast stretches of seats absolutely vacant. The boxes had fewer occupants and there were many pairs of seats vacant on the lower tier of the grand stand with quite a portion of the $2 section in which the seats were but sparsely occupied. This spreading out of the crowd gave it the appearance of being a much larger one than was at the previous game.

Speculators had less trouble in disposing of seats than they had on Tuesday at box office prices, but few of them succeeding in getting fancy premiums for their holdings. The crowd preferred to take a chance with the tickets to be had at the box office.

Betting on the game was not very active, and the odds, which had been at about even money in the morning, lengthened to 10 to 6 on the Red Sox after the makers of the odds had seen both Marquard and Leonard in action, had decided on as the opposing pitchers, go through their warming up heats. They seemed to have an uncanny intuition that Marquard would not last through the game, and that Robinson would have to call on some reserve pitcher before the game was many innings old. That was why they shifted the odds and why they offered 3 to 1 early in the afternoon and stretched it to 5 to 1 later in the day on the Red Sox to win the series.

When the game had ended, Boston's Royal Rooters, headed by their band, took possession of the field and showed just how noisy a crowd of about 600 could be under pressure. With their huge banner, inscribed like a battle flag with the names and dates of their campaigns, at their head, these gray-headed, bald-headed and occasionally bewhiskered fans of sedate years began their parade about the field.

They massed in left field and marched to the box where Mr. Lannin was seated, and after cheering him, while the band played "Hail to the Chief," induced him to come out on the field and head the procession. This he did, participants in and observers of the parade cheering loudly the while. Then they marched to the right garden a few disappointed Brooklyn fans showed poor taste and what poor losers they were by shying straw seat cushions at President Lannin and the beribboned paraders.

TIMES SQUARE IS CROWDED.

Many Fans Watch Progress of Game on Times Scoreboard.

The defeat of Uncle Wilbert Robinson's Dodgers yesterday afternoon in the fourth game of the world's series saddened the hearts of several thousand ardent followers of the team, who watched the progress of the game on the scoreboard erected on the northern end of the Times Building. For the remainder of the crowd the victory of the Red Sox had just the opposite effect.

The spectators felt, when it was posted that Rube Marquard would take the mound for the Superbas against Dutch Leonard, Bill Carrigan's choice for the day, that they would witness a stirring struggle. Their convictions, however, were rudely cast aside before the game had gone very far, and Marquard was pounded off the hillock to be succeeded by Larry Cheney, who in turn was replaced by the veteran, Nap Rucker, and all the while the scoreboard indicated how ruthlessly the fighting Boston team was pounding the delivery of each twirler as he succeeded to the mound.

The crowd had hardly settled down to its afternoon's recreation before there was occasion for wild cheering. After Marquard had disposed of the first three Red Sox batters with expedition, Johnston opened Brooklyn's half of the inning with a triple to right field which sent the throng into ecstacies. Every recorded movement in the scoring of Brooklyn's runs probably threw Times Square frantically, and attracted the attention of pedestrians and others on business bent until they were elbowing each other for choice space near the scoreboard.

Larry Gardner's timely home-run drive in the second inning which scored two men ahead of him received the liberal applause of the Red Sox admirers, but the loyal rooters for C. H. Ebbets's clan just looked on dejectedly, trying to deceive themselves into the conviction that what was portrayed before their eyes must be some big mistake. There were few chances for Robin enthusiasts to burst into applause thereafter, but the Boston admirers had plenty of opportunities and made good use of them.

Despite the great throng, the police assigned to relieve traffic and sidewalk congestion worked with excellent results and there was little or no trouble on this score. About ten minutes after the third out had been made in the ninth inning the crowd dispersed rapidly.

SCENE REVERTS TO BOSTON.

Robins, Red Sox, and Rooters Depart for Fifth Series Game.

Probable Line-Up Today.

BROOKLYN.	BOSTON.
Johnston, rf.	Hooper, rf.
Daubert, 1b.	Janvrin, 2b.
Myers, cf.	Walker, cf.
Wheat, lf.	Hoblitzel, 1b.
Cutshaw, 2b.	Lewis, lf.
Mowrey, 3b.	Gardner, 3b.
Olson, ss.	Scott, ss.
Miller, c.	Cady, c.
Smith, p.	Ruth, p.

The scene of battle in the world's series shifts today to the Braves Field, Boston, where the fifth, and what may prove to be the deciding game of the championship contests will take place between the rival Dodgers and Red Sox. It is regarded more than likely that the game today will wind up the competition, with a three-game-to-one lead, is still traveling along at a brisk pace, while the Superbas have fallen behind sadly. The weather forecast last night for the Boston district read: "Thursday fair, with rising temperature."

Uncle Wilbert Robinson and his players did not waste any time after the completion of yesterday's game, but repaired immediately to the dressing rooms, and after dispensing with their diamond regalia were whisked in autos to the Grand Central Station, where they jumped aboard a train for Boston at 6:15. The Boston team entrained at the same time. The jubilant Royal Rooters of Boston took a special tencar train out of the station at 7:30, and about midnight a number of Brooklyn rooters departed.

The Score of Yesterday's Game

BOSTON.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SB.	SH.	BB.	SO.
Hooper, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0
Janvrin, 2b.	5	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Walker, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Hoblitzel, 1b.	3	1	2	8	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Lewis, lf.	4	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
Gardner, 3b.	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	1
Scott, ss.	4	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carrigan, c.	3	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Leonard, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Totals	33	6	10	27	11	1	2	0	1	15	1	2	3	11

BROOKLYN.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.	2B.	3B.	HR.	TB.	SB.	SH.	BB.	SO.
Johnston, rf.	4	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Myers, cf.	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Merkle, 1b.	3	0	1	9	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mowrey, 3b.	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Olson, ss.	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Marquard, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
a-Pfeffer	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cheney, p.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b-O'Mara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rucker, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c-Stengel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d-Getz	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	5	27	14	4	1	1	0	8	0	0	4	3

a-Batted for Marquard in fourth.
b-Batted for Cheney in seventh.
c-Ran for Meyers in ninth.
d-Batted for Rucker in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Boston	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0–6
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–2

Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 5 hits and 1 run in 9 innings; off Marquard, 5 runs and 4 hits in 4 innings; off Cheney, 4 hits and 1 run in 3 innings; off Rucker, 1 hit and no runs in 2 innings. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 5. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Cheney, 6; by Rucker, 3; by Leonard, 2. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 2; off Cheney, 1. Wild pitch—Leonard. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpires—Mr. Quigley, plate; Mr. Dineen, bases; Mr. O'Day, left field; Mr. Connolly, right field. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF GAME BY INNINGS

Third Red Sox Victory Comes Easiest of All, Leonard's Work Constantly Improving.

ROBINS IN EARLY FLURRY

Push Pair of Runs Across in First, but Gardner's Homer Tallies Three for Boston in Second.

Details of the play by innings in yesterday's game between Boston and Brooklyn at Ebbets Field follow:

First Inning.

BOSTON.—Rube Marquard, whose effective pitching against the Sox on last Saturday was wasted when his support gave a splendid imitation of a sieve, was sent back after the American League champions. His first two offerings to Harry Hooper, although breaking swiftly, went wide of the plate for called balls. Rube then pulled himself together and curved over two strikes. Hooper had to hit the next one, which might have dropped into Myers's glove across the centre of the plate, and only tapped it to Marquard, who tossed to Merkle for the out. Merkle was substituted for Daubert at the initial sack, because Captain Jake had proved such a weak hitter against left-handers, and Carrigan was sending Leonard, a southpaw, after the fourth game. Marquard fired the first one right over for Janvrin, who let it go by for a strike. The next two were balls, but the fourth Janvrin fouled. With the count three and two Marquard took a chance and fed Janvrin a curve, which the Sox infielder tried to slug and missed by a big margin. Rube's curves broke wonderfully against Walker, who, after receiving one ball, dented the air with a wild swing on the next and then waited while two more strikes were being called.

BROOKLYN—Leonard, who had been held like a club over the Robins' heads, at last had his chance to earn his share of the purse, and he was as deliberate as ever when he faced Johnson. But the air of superiority which seemed to surround Leonard faded away somewhat when the Pacific Coast speed merchant slammed the first ball the Boston portsider threw him to the exit sign in right centre field for three bases. Johnston had to throw on full speed to make third, for Walker and Hooper made a fast recovery of the ball. Leonard's confidence was not shaken, however, as Myers, who was moved up to second position in the batting order, missed two strikes in succession, but the big smile on the rugged youngster's face drooped when Hy hit past Janvrin to right field for a single on the next ball, scoring Johnston. Leonard was shaky now, and put over four very wide ones for Merkle, who hit at only one of the five balls served him. Carrigan, who was behind the bat, as usual, for Leonard, evidently did not think he was going bad. He ordered no pitcher to the warm-up pit, but instead kept shouting encouragement to Dutch. Wheat waited for the first strike, and then rolled to Gardner, who forced Merkle on his peg to Janvrin, while Myers went to third. Janvrin's toss to Hoblitzel just missed doubling Wheat. When one ball had been called on Cutshaw Wheat started to steal second. Leonard's pitch shot out of Carrigan's glove and rolled about three yards, and Zach reached second, Leonard being charged with a wild pitch. Myers had to hold third, but Wheat scored when after the count on Cutshaw had attained three and two, George hit to Janvrin, who booted the ball across the infield. Wheat went to third on the error. Mowrey had two balls and a strike when Cutshaw and Wheat tried to make a double steal. Carrigan, Janvrin and Gardner broke up the play, however. After Cutshaw had reached second Janvrin relayed Carrigan's throw to Gardner in time to catch Wheat, who found it impossible to score and tried to scoot back to third. Mowrey threatened to hit a foul into the deep left field bleachers, but never got near the third strike, at which he struck with force.

Second Inning.

BOSTON.—Marquard, like Smith, found Hoblitzel an unusually hard man to throw to, and he put over four successive balls, all of which were far wide of the plate. This pass, like the one which Smith issued to Hobby in the fourteenth inning of the Red Sox's second triumph on Monday, was the forerunner of trouble for Brooklyn. Lewis took two balls and then a strike before he hit the right field wall with a two-base hit, Hoblitzel clinging to third. Johnston had his hands on the ball, but bumped so hard into the concrete wall that he dropped it. He was unhurt, however. And then came the big feature of the series thus far. Larry Gardner, the man who drove the ball over the right field wall on Tuesday, waited while Marquard gave him three balls and two strikes. Then he found one that was right in the very groove he would have asked for, and by way of variety drove it into the deepest corner of centre field for a home run, clearing the bases. The blow was the hardest and longest struck in the series, and turned the joy of Brooklyn's supporters over the flying start of the Robins into despair. Marquard was unnerved by the shock of Gardner's home run, and had nothing behind his first offering to Scott, who sent it on a line into left field. Wheat sprinted after the ball and clutched it with both hands, but while still running forward he dropped the sphere, giving Scott two bases on the error. There was still no one out, and Carrigan sacrificed Scott to third after one strike and a ball had been called on him. Here Marquard pulled himself together and fanned Leonard on four pitched balls, and then made Hooper hit to Merkle, who put him out without assistance.

BROOKLYN.—Leonard, recovering from his poor beginning, put plenty of stuff on the horsehide for Olson, and Brooklyn's favorite Swede fouled out into left, where Gardner made a fine catch. Meyers missed two strikes and then received four balls. The pass was of no avail, however, for Marquard was thrown out by Leonard on the first pitched ball. Scott made one of his fastest plays in getting Johnston at first.

Third Inning.

BOSTON—Janvrin singled out the first ball and clipped to the edge of the diamond in right field. Cutshaw, running with his gloved hand extended low, made a wonderful scoop and got the ball to Merkle a jiffy before Janvrin. With two and two on him, Walker beat out a hit toward third which Mowrey overran, but probably could not have made the out had he picked up the ball. Hobby almost received another pass, but after getting three balls he fouled off two, and then lined out to Myers. Lewis had one ball called when Walker was thrown out trying to steal second. It needed a flawless throw to get Walker.

BROOKLYN—Leonard, with an unnerving deliberateness that seemingly worried the Brooklyn batters, improved with the innings, and Myers filed out to Walker. Merkle fouled off the first, and then skied back of short. Scott, by backing up almost into Lewis's territory, pulled down the fly for the second out. Wheat went out on the first pitched ball on a fly to Lewis. Leonard worked smoothly, but slowly, in this inning, and he put everything, including speed, on each offering.

Fourth Inning.

BOSTON—With a change of pace that seemed to baffle Lewis, Marquard put two strikes over on the Boston slugger, but then gave him two balls, trying to induce him to hit at a wide one. The fifth ball came up without a thing on it except the cover, and Lewis singed Mowrey's hand with a single that shot with bullet-like force into left. Gardner, on the first ball, sacrificed Lewis to second, Mowrey and Merkle making a martyr out of the new home-run king. The first ball also appealed to Scott, and he hit on a line to Mowrey, who made a fast pick-up, but delayed too long to decide whether to throw to second or to first, and missed a chance to get Lewis off second when he threw to Merkle, catching Scott. Bill Carrigan, with two balls and a strike called, struck a blow which scored Lewis from second and put Bill on first. This hit seemed to out Marquard all at sea, for he could not locate the plate on four straight balls for Leonard. The first ball pitched to Hooper went back of Meyers, and Leonard made a dash for second. Carrigan never attempted to move, and when the Chief recovered the ball Leonard was nearing second and Carrigan had just started to head for third. Meyers threw to Merkle to get Leonard, but Dutch again beat it for second, where he was caught when Merkle tossed the ball to Cutshaw.

BROOKLYN—Cutshaw, with a ball and a strike called, slapped a two-base hit just out of Hooper's reach in right field. This was the first Brooklyn hit since the first inning. Leonard became very wild at this stage, and Mowrey waited while four wide ones were served to him by the Boston southpaw. Brooklyn had another of those opportunities to score which were passed so frequently in the preceding three games. Olson did nothing to take advantage of the situation except to pop out to Hoblitzel while trying to sacrifice. Leonard put on a few extra pounds of steam for Myers, and after fanning three wide balls and two strikes the Indian fouled off three times to the stand before ultimately flying out to Scott in deep short. Big Jeff Pfeffer was then summoned by Manager Robby to strike out instead of Marquard. Leonard gave the pinch-hitting pitcher only two balls, but fanned him on the next three throws, the last of which broke two feet in front of the plate.

Fifth Inning.

BOSTON—Larry Cheney, with his moist ball, was called into action by Brooklyn for the first time in the series. His début was rather inauspicious, for he gave Harry Hooper only one strike in five pitched balls. Janvrin tried to sacrifice Hooper on the first pitch, but fouled, and then, after accepting three consecutive balls, he struck at the next two and missed them both. As Janvrin was striking out Hooper made a clean steal of second. While Walker was at bat, Hooper strayed too far off second base and Cheney would have caught him had Cutshaw held his throw. Walker then popped to Olson. Hobby brought Hooper home when he slashed the first ball past Mowrey for a double. Lewis let the first go by for a strike, and the next for a ball, without attempting to hit. The next two, however, made him swing viciously but without result. Cheney recording his second strike out of the inning.

BROOKLYN.—Johnston came up again with good intentions, but Leonard had too much on the ball for him, and he filed out to Lewis after two strikes and a ball had been alloted him. Hooper took care of Myers's fly. Merkle, with one ball, singled over second for one base. Wheat met the first ball and darted it past Gardner for another single, Merkle being held at second on Lewis's fast fielding. Leonard was undismayed by the sudden streak of batting on the Dodgers' part, and after giving Cutshaw three balls he put the next two over and then sent up a speedy inshoot which Cutshaw hooked to Lewis.

Sixth Inning.

BOSTON.—Cheney, with his saliva ball, raised havoc with Gardner, who three times tried to connect with heavy swings, but on each occasion proving a dismal failure for himself. Scott let the first go by for a strike and the next two for balls, and, like Gardner, made two desperate lunges at Cheney's last offerings only to meet nothing but the atmosphere. Carrigan took one strike and then piloted his second single to Wheat's domain. Leonard waited for two balls, but the next one was a strike. The fourth he fouled, and then Cheney fooled him completely with a ball which dropped nowhere near the plate, but at which Leonard struck with a vengeance.

BROOKLYN.—The game was dragging because of the slowness of combat, but the Boston pitcher retained all his effect by working on his own time schedule. Mowrey filed out to Lewis to start this chapter. Olson waited for the first ball and then hit to Scott, which of course was turned into an assist by the first baseman's estimable and clever protector of the Boston short field. Meyers followed the example of Mowrey by letting the first ball alone and hitting at the next two without result, and then he popped skyward back of first base, where Hoblitzel was awaiting its descent. Leonard had more speed back of his pitching during this inning than at any previous time in the game.

Seventh Inning.

BOSTON—Cheney continued to put them right in the grove, and, although he missed the first strike on Hooper, he put the next two over, one of which Hooper fouled. The next was a ball, and on the succeeding toss Hooper drove past Olson for a single. Janvrin tried to sacrifice, and hit to Mowrey, who made a hasty peg to Olson and forced Hooper at second. Only an exceptionally fast play by Olson prevented Walker from getting a hit on his drive to deep short. Walker picked out the first ball Cheney sent over to hit to Olson, and the shortstop did not have a moment to spare in throwing out the fast Boston outfielder to Merkle. Hobby fouled the first one to the grand stand, back of third base, and then clouted one to the right of Cheney. The pitcher did not have a chance to catch Hoblitzel, but threw to first anyway. Instead of resting in Merkle's glove, the ball landed in the small of Hoblitzel's back, was deflected to the grand stand, and rolled far enough to let Janvrin score from third. Hoblitzel received a hit and Cheney an error on the play. On the first pitched ball, Lewis hit to Mowrey, and Hobby was forced at second, Cutshaw being there to take Mowrey's peg.

BROOKLYN—Ollie O'Mara, the youthful infield second-string man, was shot into the fray to bat for Cheney, and duplicated Pfeffer's fanning act for Marquard. Leonard put over two straight strikes and then three straight balls, but on the deciding pitch O'Mara reached out for a wide one and missed, whereas had he not been overanxious he would have obtained a free ticket. Johnston glared at the first ball and then made Lewis canter far out into left field to draw down his healthy swat. Hooper had only to take a few steps to come within reaching distance of Myers's fly, which Hooper converted into the third Brooklyn out.

Eighth Inning.

BOSTON—G. Napoleon Rucker, the Atlanta plantationist, who had not been heard from since way back and whose principal duties with the Robins this year was to beat the Giants, was called from obscurity to take his chances with the dangerous Sox, being the third twirler of the afternoon for Brooklyn. Gardner fouled off Rucker's first toss, and the next one, which came up so slowly that it was almost possible to read the trade mark, went for a ball. Rucker tried a change of pace, and the next one came up with speed and was also fouled back of Meyers. Gardner then hit a stinging grounder toward Cutshaw, who made a really remarkable stop and peg to Merkle, which resulted in the temporary demise of the heavy-hitting Larry. Rucker's slow ball was working to perfection, for every one came floating up so gently that it made many a spectator long for a crack at it. But Scott, after two strikes had been called, found the floater a mighty hard proposition to tackle, and he only raised a foul to Merkle. Fred, however, made a miserable error by dropping the ball after he had it clutched tightly in both hands. The error simply served to prolong the issue for Scott, for he was thrown out by Olson after three balls had been called. Carrigan smiled and then laughed as Rucker fed him his famous slow ball, but Bill could not do a thing with it, and bent almost double with the terrific endeavor he took at the third strike.

BROOKLYN—Once more the great Scott threw himself into the breach and robbed Merkle of a hit by another of the seemingly impossible stops he has made during the series. Merkle battered a likely looking hit down toward third base, and Scott, dashing back of Gardner, picked it up with his bare hand and shot it to Hoblitzel with time to spare to catch Merkle. Leonard had nothing but speed on his first pitch to Wheat, and Zach cracked it toward centre, but Walker came in on the run and made a fine catch. Cutshaw accepted one strike, and in trying to dodge the next one, slapped his bat against the ball for a foul and the second strike. The third was a ball and then Cutshaw lined straight at Hooper for the last out. Leonard seemed to be working better at each successive inning.

Ninth Inning.

BOSTON—Leonard ducked to avoid being hit by Rucker's first ball, but instead of striking the pitcher the ball dropped right over the heart of the plate and was adjudged a strike by Umpire Quigley. The next was a ball and the third was so enticing that Leonard took a hardy crack at nothing. Rucker then slipped the third strike over while Leonard glared. Hooper dropped a single in right on the first ball and went to second when Johnson fumbled it. When two balls and two strikes had been declared on Janvrin, Hooper tried to steal third but was caught standing up on Meyers's quick throw to Mowery. Janvrin was then called out on strikes, the third strike being another one of Rucker's floaters which put the seams of the globule on exhibition before the spectators.

BROOKLYN.—Through the last seven innings Brooklyn's supporters had sat without offering the least encouragement to the scribes, but with Mowrey coming to bat they flared up a little hope that there would be a repetition of the ninth inning at Boston last Saturday. But this hope was soon dashed by Leonard. After Mowrey fouled to right, for which Hobby, Janvrin, and Hooper tried to scramble, Leonard made the Dodger third-sacker fly out to Lewis in left. Olson drew four balls, only one strike being called in between, but with two balls and a strike on him Meyers hit to Scott, and Olson was forced at second. Gus Getz was the third pinch hitter uncovered by Robby, and as he came to bat Stengel was sent into run for Meyers. The first strike was called on Getz, and he fouled the next. Then he rapped softly to Gardner and was thrown out at first. Boston had won its third game, and in the easiest fashion of any others in the series.

GAFFNEY WOULD BUY ROBINS

Former Braves' Owner Bids for Ebbets's Share in Brooklyn Club.

James E. Gaffney, former owner of the Boston National League Club, yesterday entered the field for the purchase of the Brooklyn Club. Gaffney made a flat offer to Charles H. Ebbets before the game yesterday, but he would not disclose the price. Gaffney would like to buy Ebbets's interest in the club rather than the entire club, for he made known that he would like to be associated with the McKeevers in the promotion of a baseball team. Gaffney's bid is understood to be less than $2,000,000, the price at which the owners would sell.

BLUES FOR ROCKEFELLER.

Maitland Takes Two Firsts in Jumping Classes at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A feature of the Horse Show held today in connection with the annual Westchester County Fair on the White Plains Fair Grounds was the exhibition of horses from Percy Rockefeller's Owenoke Farm at Greenwich, Conn. In the open class for jumpers Mr. Rockefeller's Maitland and Lady Betty won first and second prizes respectively. Mr. Rockefeller's Maitland and Sir Edward also carried off first and second honors in the novice jumping classes.

In the class for novice saddle horses, the first, owned by Mrs. M. Robert Guggenheim, won the blue over George Watson's Limerick. Miss Virginia Brown's Coffee Pot was third.

The class for pairs of novice harness horses was won by Alexander Gemmell of London with Queen Marlboro and Dreamland.

World's Series 1916

First Game—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Second Game—Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
**Third Game—Brooklyn, 4; Boston,

PRO GOLFERS TRUE TO FORM IN SECOND ROUND MATCHES ON SIWANOY LINKS

BRADY PUT OUT OF PRO GOLF TOURNEY

Massachusetts Open Champion Falls Before Skillful Attack of Macfarlane.

OTHER FAVORITES SUCCEED

Hagen Defeats Macdonald and Barnes Squelches Alec Smith in Second Round at Siwanoy.

Michael J. Brady of Oakley, Mass., open champion, who has been playing recently the finest brand of golf that this country ever saw, was eliminated from the Professional Golfers' Association championship at Siwanoy yesterday by the youthful Willie Macfarlane of the Hudson River Country Club, losing by the decisive margin of 3 and 2. "King" Brady, as he is known on the links, was one of the favorites for the championship of the association, but the skill of the homebred professional went for naught before the terrific final attack that Macfarlane launched after reaching the turn all square n the second round. Only seven holes were played after this, and Macfarlane registered no more, and no less, than five 3s on this stretch.

In the fact of this wonderful spurt Brady kep steadily plugging away, and although he won two holes where the Hudson River pro took a stroke over par, he lost the other five and the match when Macfarlane was playing the finest kind of simplified golf—a drive, an approach, and a putt.

With the exception of the Brady upset all the other favorites came through into the third round of match play. Long Jim Barnes of Whitemarsh Valley easily disposed of Alec Smith of Wykagyl, the former national open champion, by the one-sided score of 8 up and 7 to play. With Brady eliminated from the upper half of the draw, Barnes's chance of getting into the final round became doubly bright, as the three other players left in his division are Macfarlane, Jack Dowling of Scarsdale and Tom Kerrigan of Siwanoy.

Hagen Ousts Bob Macdonald.

In the lower half of the draw the favorites still survive. Walter Hagen of Rochester, Metropolitan and Western open champion, whose path to the final round is strewn with more thorns than roses, disposed of one of his most formidable adversaries yesterday in the person of Bob Macdonald of Buffalo. The big braw laddie of bagpipe fame was more than a match for the homebred in the morning round, and rested over the luncheon period with a lead of 2 up to aid his digestion, and this in spite of the fact that Hagen holed a mashie shot of about seventy-five yards on the seventeenth hole. In the afternoon, however, Hagen began playing in the form that brought him the national open title two years ago, and the broad shoulders of the big Scotchman were loaded down with defeat by the margin of 3 up and 2 to play.

Jock Hutchinson of Allegheny, another Scotchman with a burr that would rasp the face of the mashie, came through into the third round with a victory over William Brown of Springfield by the wide margin of 11 and 9. Unless the expert opinions are wrong—which is more often the case than not in golf—Hutchinson and Hagen will encounter each other tomorrow for the honor of meeting Jim Barnes in the final round. However, J. J. O'Brien of Mansfield will endeavor to supplant Hagen this morning, and Cyril Walker of Wabash will endeavor to persuade Jock Hutchinson to retire in his favor.

O'Brien displayed all sorts of magic on the greens yesterday in defeating George Simpson of Oak Park. It was not a matter of taking one putt here or three putts there; it was simply a question of whether a putt would win the hole or not. If the putt was needed to win O'Brien made it, regardless of the position of the cup or the distance that his ball lay from the pin. Walker won his way into the third round by a victory over Jack Hobens of Englewood by the margin of 5 and 4. The Englewood veteran played a good, steady game, but the younger player got an early lead and stuck to it grimly.

Mike Brady Meets Waterloo.

The defeat of the great Mike Brady, however, was the startling performance of the day, and so few believed such a thing could happen that the gallery all concentrated on the match between Hagen and Macdonald. Macfarlane had a lead of 1 up on the Oakley pro at the end of the first round, but Brady squared the match on the eighth hole in the afternoon when his opponent took a circuitous route to the green and was duly punished for his straying from the straight and narrow path. The Boston golfer went into the lead at the tenth hole when Macfarlane went into a pit over the green on his second.

At this point Macfarlane started his wonderful string of 3s, playing the kind of golf that duffers dream of. He won the eleventh with a par 3, squaring the match once more. He was on the edge of the twelfth green in 2, with Brady right by the hole on his third. Macfarlane ran the ball up about seven inches off line, it carromed off Brady's and slipped into the hole for the second 3, putting him 1 up. He won the thirteenth with a par 3 when Brady fell short in a trap, but on the fourteenth he inserted a 5 in his select circle of 3s and lost the hole.

He returned to his occupation of making 3s at the par 5 fifteenth hole with a drive and approach and a fifteen-foot putt, and the same method of playing the par 4 sixteenth clinched the match for him 3 up and 2 to play. Today he plays Jack Dowling of Scarsdale, who emerged the victor from a thirty-seven-hole struggle with Emmet French yesterday.

In his morning round against Macdonald, Hagen continued playing in the form that gave him more pain than satisfaction in the last few days, and he was the least surprised person at the club when the Buffalo professional led him by two holes at the end of the round. In the afternoon, however, it was a different tale entirely. The young homebred began to get back on his real game, and, according to those who ought to know, a fine player who has been going poorly becomes invincible as he gets into his stride.

Four Tee Shots Go Out of Bounds.

With the exception of two holes Hagen played wonderful golf during the afternoon, and although two dead stymies staved off defeat for Macdonald for a few holes, the result of the match was never in doubt after it had been squared at the fifth hole. The seventh hole was the scene of a fearful and wonderful driving contest between the two professionals. It was an impromptu affair and was conducted in this wise: Hagen hit out a long ball with a hook on it that carried it out of bounds. Macdonald then stepped up and hit a long ball with a hook on it that carried it out of bounds. Enter Mr. Hagen again with a long ball with a hook on it that carried it out of bounds. Second appearance of Sir Robert of Buffalo and Scotland with a long ball with a hook on it that carried it out of bounds. Daylight will not last forever, as Referee John G. Anderson well knew, so he carefully pointed out the fair green to the players and on their next attempts from the tee they stayed on the specified area, with Hagen a winner by ten feet.

With two stymies that were as dead as Julius Caesar—"deader," Hagen averred—Macdonald went into the lead again, but the fine play of his opponent finally brought him to terms, the said terms being 3 and 2 with a par 4 on the sixteenth green that eliminated the big Scotchman from the tournament. The summaries:

UPPER HALF.—Tom Kerrigan, Siwanoy, defeated George McLean, North Hempstead, 2 and 1; James Barnes, Whitemarsh Valley, defeated Alec Smith, Wykagyl, 8 and 7; Willie Macfarlane, Hudson River, defeated M. J. Brady, Oakley, 3 and 2; Jack Dowling, Scarsdale, defeated Emmet French, York, 1 up, (37 holes.)

LOWER HALF.—J. J. O'Brien, Mansfield, defeated George Simpson, Oak Park, 3 and 2; Walter Hagen, Rochester, defeated R. G. Macdonald, Buffalo, 3 and 2; Jock Hutchinson, Allegheny, defeated William Brown, Springfield, 11 and 9; Cyril Walker, Wabash, defeated Jack Hobens, Englewood, 5 and 4.

MISS PICKHARDT A WINNER.

Englewood Golfer Defeats Mrs. Stockton in Knollwood Final.

Miss Elsa Pickhardt of Englewood emerged the winner of the women's invitation tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, winning the final round from Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Somerville by the decisive margin of 4 and 3. Mrs. Stockton won her way into the final round at the expense of Mrs. M. D. Paterson of Englewood, winning the match, 5 and 3. Miss Pickhardt eliminated Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford in the semi-final round. Miss Lounsbery won the medal in the qualifying round, but she proved an easy victim to Miss Pickhardt, losing, 5 and 3.

In winning the final match against Mrs. Stockton, Miss Pickhardt turned in a medal score of 87, equaling her morning score, and as both rounds are the best ever played by a woman in a tournament over this course, it stands as a new record. The handicap in the afternoon resulted as follows: Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 88, 7—81; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, 87, 5—82; Mrs. J. A. Moore, Sleepy Hollow, 91, 7—84; Miss Beatrice Lounsbery, Bedford, 94, 9—85. The summaries:

FIRST EIGHT—Semi-final Round—Mrs. L. C. Stockton, Somerville, defeated Mrs. M. D. Paterson, Englewood, 5 and 3; Miss Elsa Pickhardt, Englewood, defeated Miss Lounsbery, Bedford, 5 and 3.

Final Round—Miss Pickhardt defeated Mrs. Stockton, 4 and 3.

SECOND EIGHT—Semi-final Round—Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, defeated Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview, 1 up; Mrs. A. Shoaf, Englewood, defeated Mrs. Harold Minott, Bedford, 2 up.

Final Round—Mrs. Herzog defeated Mrs. Shoaf, 2 and 1.

THIRD EIGHT—Semi-final Round—Mrs. E. H. Peters, Greenwich, defeated Mrs. L. C. Kotchan, Fox Hills, 3 and 2; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, defeated Mrs. R. Fincke, Bedford, 8 and 6.

Final Round—Mrs. Bird defeated Mrs. Peters, 3 and 7.

FOURTH EIGHT—Semi-final Round—Mrs. J. S. Todd, Knollwood, defeated Mrs. G. Mager, Essex County, 1 up; Mrs. E. S. Bayer, Century, defeated Miss Ethel Spears, Knollwood, 5 and 3.

Final Round—Mrs. Bayer defeated Mrs. Todd, 5 and 4.

Women Golfers at North Shore.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago, Miss Ruth Ulmann, and Mrs. Alfons Wile, both of the Fairview Country Club, captured cups yesterday in the women's invitation golf tournament of the North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, L. I. Miss Rosenthal took the cup for the best low gross score, with a 95. The low net honors and cup went to Miss Ulmann, whose card of 109, 24-85, showed best. Mrs. Wile won the approaching and putting contest.

COLUMBIA CALLS OARSMEN.

Mass Meeting Declares for 225 Men for Fall Practice.

Two hundred and twenty-five men for Fall practice will be the goal of Columbia rowing authorities, determined yesterday at a monster outdoor mass meeting on South Field. Daily practices on the Hudson, from the university's boathouse at Edgewater, N. J., have already been inaugurated, and the 'Varsity and Freshman squads now number more than fifty candidates. A campus campaign will get under way early next week for a record increase in the size of both squads.

ARMY PUNTERS DO WELL.

Place Also Shows Improvement in Backfield Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The midweek practice of the army eleven saw one tally which came the 'Varsity's way after a dash off tackle by Place, who is showing steady improvement in the backfield. Vidal is still in the hospital and the coaches are now worrying for fear he will not be in against Holy Cross on Saturday. Oliphant and Ford punted well today. Witt was shifted to half back and worked in combination with Place and Oliphant.

WARNER GIVES FAST DRILLS.

Pittsburgh Coach Institutes Vigorous Training for Navy Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 11.—Seldom have practice games of football been played in this city in which the battling was more vigorous than that seen this week in the drills of Glen Warner's University of Pittsburgh gridders, who are preparing for their annual clash with the Navy eleven on Saturday. Today's session, like that on Monday and Tuesday, was a long one with scrimmage as the feature of the workout. New formations were tried so that the team will be prepared in case the straight running attack is not sufficient against the Middies.

Followers of the team are wondering what kind of an attack Warner has in reserve, for since he has taken hold of the team it has employed nothing but the running attack with an occasional forward pass. A good deal of attention has been given to getting the men down under punts and kickoffs, the heavy linemen being sent down under the kicks as well as the ends and backs. One or two of the new plays depend upon speedy execution, and on these special attention has been centered.

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FUMBLES LEAD TO VICTORY FOR NAVY

Maryland Aggies Outplay Middies at End, but Lose by 14 to 7 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 11.—Losing the game largely through nervousness which resulted in two costly fumbles within a few seconds after the contest started, Maryland State Agricultural College held the Midshipmen to a 14 to 7 score here this afternoon.

Shortly after the kickoff and while the two teams were still playing a safe "feel the other fellow out" sort of a game, Michael muffed a middy punt and the leather was covered for the sailors by Reifel well within the Farmers' 20-yard mark. Two off tackle plays by Ingram and Roberts netted eight yards and then a forward pass that miscued was followed by a pretty 15-yard shot from Ingram to Orr, who caught the ball behind the goal. Clarke kicked goal. In the second period forward passing again helped the sailors to get within striking distance. Ingram shot across on a line plunge and Clarke booted over the extra point.

The third period was all the Farmers'. Brewer, who was the individual star for the visitors, made an 18-yard open field dash after an exchange of punts. This was followed by a long aerial heave from Brewer to Derrick, who was downed over the goal line as he caught the pass. The line-up:

Navy. (14.)	Position.	Md. State. (7.)
Jackson	L. E.	Oberlin
Ward	L. T.	Into
Reifle	L. G.	Tarbutton
Jones	C.	Coster
Denfeldt	R. G.	Kichpaugh
Clarke	R. T.	Posey
Ewen	R. E.	Murrell
Orr	Q. B.	Smith
Ingram	L. H. B.	McConnell
Roberts	R. H. B.	Micheal
Butler	F. B.	Bradley

Navy scoring—Touchdowns: Orr, Ingram. Goals from touchdowns: Clarke, 2. Maryland State College—Touchdown: Derrick. Goal from touchdown: Smith. Substitutions—Navy: Martin for Orr, Garret for Ewen, Harrison for Garret, Mills for Ward, Dashiels for Butler, McClure for Jones, Whelchel for Martin, Vonheimberg for Harrison, Hanafee for Roberts, Holtman for Denfeldt, Westfall for Dashiels, Fisher for Jackson. Maryland State College: Brewer for Micheal, Derrick for McConnell.

Referee—McGoffin, University of Michigan. Umpire—Thompson, Georgetown. Linesman—Haggerty, Georgetown.

LIGHT WORK FOR HARVARD.

First String Eleven Runs Through Signals for Coach Haughton.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 11.—Coach P. D. Haughton was at the stadium again today, and together with Field Coach Leary supervised practice of the Harvard squad which went off with snap and precision. There was a blackboard talk prior to work on the field. The first string eleven ran through signals besides doing other work of an extremely light nature.

'Varsity team B and the scrubs provided the real work of the day in a forty-minute scrimmage which ended with a 14—0 win for team B.

BERRY LINES UP AT PENN.

Athlete, Back from Border, Learns Red and Blue Plays.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—J. Howard Berry, tanned and fresh from a Summer spent on the border, went through a short drill with the Penn 'Varsity squad today. Folwell lined the noted athlete up at half back with the 'Varsity. The various fundamentals of the game were explained to him by Folwell in his own way, and later Berry learned about the "baseball pass" and other plays. Penn will scrimmage tomorrow and then a light drill will be held Friday in preparation for the match with Swarthmore on Saturday.

GREEN TRIES NEW TRICKS.

'Varsity Offensive Meets with Only Fair Success in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 11.—Scrimmage was ordered for the Dartmouth squad today, and for thirty minutes the first and second teams battled fiercely. The coaches anticipate vigorous opposition on the part of the Amherst Aggie team, which plays here Saturday, and have brought the Green offensive up to its usual late season form. The 'Varsity tried out new formations against the second team, but they met with only fair success.

FREE-FOR-ALL FOR GEERS.

Noted Driver Comes from Behind in Two Heats at Lexington.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 11.—Ed. Geers won a popular victory with Single G. in the free-for-all pace at the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association meeting here today, but not until four heats had been paced. Ben Earl won the first heat and Hal Boy the second, each in 2:01½. Geers brought Single G. from behind in the third and fourth heats, and won in 2:03¼ and 2:02½, respectively. The summaries:

2:15 PACE.

Three in five heats; purse $1,000.

Queen Hal, ro. m., by Gold Hal, (MacPherson)	1	1	2	1
Baron Wood, br. h., (Fleming)	5	2	1	2
Spring Maid, ch. m., (White)	2	3	3	5
Rayo de Oro, ch. g., (Durfee)	3	4	4	3
Major A. b. g., (Crossman)	7	5	6	4
Colonel Hedgewood, b. g., (W. Stout)	6	7	5	dr
The Aul, gr. h., (Marsh)	4	6	dis	
Hall McKinney, blk. g., (D. Valentine)	dis			

Time—2:06½; 2:08¼; 2:06½; 2:07¼.

THE CUMBERLAND, 2:05 PACE.

Three in five heats; value $2,000.

Miss Harris M., b. m., by Peter the Great, (McDonald)	1	1	1
White Sox, b. m., (Durfee)	2	2	3
Goldie C., b. m., (Valentine)	7	4	2
Sayde Densmore, ch. m., (Thomas)	3	3	7
Fred Russell, b. g., (Snow)	3	5	4
The Savoy, blk. g., (Floyd)	4	7	6
Auto Zombro, b. h., (W. Fleming)	6	6	5

Time—2:03¼; 2:03¼; 2:03¼.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE.

Two in Three Heats. Purse, $2,000.

Single G., b .h., by Anderson Wilkes, (Geers)	4	4	1	1
Ben Earl, b. g., (Childs)	1	2	2	2
Hal Boy, b. h., (McMahon)	3	1	6	3
Braden Direct, blk. h., (Egan)	2	6	4	4
Russell Boy, b. h., (Fleming)	6	3	3	rp
Roan Hal, ro. g., (Murphy)	5	5	5	ro
Anna Bradford, blk. m., (White)	dis			

Time—2:01½, 2:01½, 2:03¼, 2:02½.

PACING FUTURITY—THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Two in Three Heats. Value, $2,000.

Sis Bingen, blk. f., by Bingen, Murphy	1	1	
The Aim, br. c., (McMahon)	2	2	
Edward P., b. c., (McDonald)	3	3	

Time—2:07¾, 2:06½.

2:05 TROT.

Two in Three Heats. Purse, $1,200.

Ross B., b. g., by Petronius, (Wright)	1	1	
Azora Axworthy, b. m., (Murphy)	2	2	
Joan, b. m., (McDevitt)	3	3	
Zombro Clay, br. h., (Valentine)	4	5	
Esperanza, b. m., (Durfee)	5	4	

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼.

TWO-YEAR-OLD TROT.

Two in three heats. Purse $1,000.

Worthy Volo, ch. h., by Axworthy, (McDonald)	1	2	1
Harvest Gale, br. f., (Cox)	2	1	2
Bertha McGuire, b. f., (Ackerman)	3	3	3
Mary Magowan, b. f., (Williams)	6	4	4
Buck Watts, b. c., (Murray)	4	6	6
Toddy S., b. c., (Rodney)	5	5	5

Time—2:11½; 2:07¾; 2:10½.

To Beat 2:10¼—Trotting.—Alma Forbes, br. m., by J. Malcolm Forbes, (Ackerman,) won. Time—2:07¼.

To Beat 2:08¾—Trotting.—Hobnob IV., b. g., by Silko, (Ramey-Macey,) won. Time—2:08¾.

To Beat 2:10¼—Pacing.—Ashlock, b. g., by Ashland, (Crossman,) won. Time—2:07¼.

FLITTERGOLD IS FIRST.

Takes Handicap at Laurel—More Long Shots Reward Backers.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 11.—G. A. Muller's Flittergold gained his first victory of the Maryland State Fair meeting here this afternoon, when he won the handicap for three-year-olds and upward at a mile. The winner showed plenty of speed, and after the first quarter the issue was never in doubt. In the second race Infidel II, which came in second, was at $145.50 for place and $35.10 to show. Brave Cunarder was another long shot to land, taking the fifth race and paying $48.60.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of a race of more than $450 value; purse, $700; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Troitus, E. Trotter's ch. g., 114 pounds, by Broomstick-Belle of Troy, $7, $3, $3.20, (J. Robinson)	1		
Courtship, Kentucky Stable's b. c., 114, $2.60, $2.50, (G. Byrne)		2	
Fencer, W. P. Spurgeon's b. g., 114, $5, (J. McTaggart)			3

Dixie II., Monomoy, Beaver Kill, The Belgian, Palisade, Hesse, Black Eagle, Felucca, Jolly also ran. Polly J., Lynette, Olyn G. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 1-5.

Handful, J. Johnson's ch. g., 3 years, 109 pounds, by Royal Flush III.-Modicoa, $4.10, $2.60, $2.60 (J. Robinson)	1		
Infidel II., E. McBride's b. g., 3, 94, $145.50, $35.10, (B Warscher)		2	
Voluspa, J. Garson's br. f., 4, 105, $18.10, (L. McAtee)			3

Dinah Do, Casaba, Typography, Afterglow, Fonctionnaire, Bob Redfield also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse, $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Yellowstone, T. J. Smith's b. g., 118 pounds, by Rockton-Onaga, $8.90, $5.50, $4.40, (T. McTaggart)	1		
Brooklyn, S. McNaughton's b. s., 112, $19.70, $9, (J. Butwell)		2	
Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 112, $3.10, (J. Robinson)			3

Jack Scot, Lively, Warsaw, Ed Roche, Captain Ray, and Battle also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $800; one mile. Time—1:40.

Flittergold, G. A. Muller's ch. h., 5 years, 116 pounds, by Hastings-Fairy Gold, $3.50, $2.20, $2.10, (E. Ambrose)	1		
Chicle, L. Wood's b. c., 4, 116, $2.80, $2.20, (F. Robinson)		2	
Daddy's Choice, E. Hera's b. c., 3, 110, $3, (F. Keogh)			3

Shoddy, Goldcrest Boy, Lady Teresa, and Air Man also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:14.

Brave Cunader, H. K. Bedwell's br. h., 5 years, 118 pounds, by Cunard-Grail, $48.60, $21, $7.80, (T. McTaggart)	1		
Estimable, J. O. Talbott's br. f., 4, 110, $14.20, $6.60, (R. Ball)		2	
Buck Shot, F. W. Spiers's b. g., 3, 110, $3.80, (G. Byrne)			3

Between Us, Sand Hill, Senator Casey, Royal Interest, Sherwood, Royalist, Blue Cap, Sandel, Algardi, and Scaramouch also ran. Yorkville and Comus scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:48.

Star Gaze, J. E. Davis's b. h., 6 years, 111 pounds, by Star Shoot-Lyndall, $4.70, $2.90, $2.30, (R. Ball)	1		
Buzz Around, J. Arthur's ch. m., 5, 108, $3.30, $2.40, (J. Kleeger)		2	
Benjamin, Cleveland Stable's br. g., 3, 100, $2.90, (G. Byrne)			3

Collector, Jacklet, Day Day, If Coming, and Damietta also ran. Orotund scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap, with $700 added; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:41 4-5.

G. M. Miller, B. F. Carman's b. h., 9 years, 110 pounds, by Lissak-Subdue, $11.30, $4.50, $3.30, (J. Butwell)	1		
Old Broom, G. W. Glick's b. g., 4, 112, $3.20, $2.40, (L. Mink)		2	
St. Charlotte, S. Louis's ch. g., 4, 110, $2.70, (J. Robinson)			3

Flag Day, Stalwart Helen also ran. Wooden Shoes, Sir Wm. Johnson, Success, Yodeling, King's Oak scratched.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Kildee, 113 pounds; Lord Byron, 112; Kelso, 111; Burbank, 108; Positano, 108; Stalwart Van, 105; xChatterbox, 107; Ponce de Leon, 113; Ammee T., 112; Ed Garrison, 109; Moon Lighter (imp.), 108; Lady Dewena, 107; xKiltst, 107.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; steeplechase; handicap; about two miles. Racebrook, 154 pounds; March Court, 140; Promoter, 135; Cynosure, 140; Susan B., 130.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Thesieres, 118 pounds; Salon, 114; Chesterton, 114; Stonehenge, 114; Broomvale, (imp.), 108; Little Dipper, 105; xHumiliation, 109; xNavigator, 102; Joe Finn, 114; Tie Pin, 114; Naushon, 114; Ilker, 111; Costumer, 108; xAncon, 109; xPorin, 103.

FOURTH RACE.—Columbus Handicap; $1,000 added; for all ages; six furlongs. Leochares, 132 pounds; High Noon, 125; Prince of Como, 117; Jacoba, 107; Startling, 106; Etruscan, 98; Sand March, 100; A. N. Akin, 118; Sir Edgar, 110; Squeeler, 108; Water Lady, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Benevolent (imp.), 120 pounds; Trial by Jury, 112; Bac, 109; Black Broom, 114; Xylon (imp.), 111; Holiday, 107.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Altamaha, 113 pounds; Little England, 113; Friar Nought, 107; Life, 104; xAsh Can, 108; Patty Regan, 108; Young Emblem, 113; Borax, 113; Rose Water, 114, xCliff Haven, 108; xScorpil, 108; Fair Feather, 102.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and twenty yards. Ray o'Light, 116 pounds; Sam Slick, 110; Orotund, 107; Rae B., 103; xDolina, 104; xPiquette, 92; Fairly, 112; Juliet, 107; Woodfair, 106; Obolus, 109; xGreetings, 94.

xApprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track fast.

MICHIGAN BURIES CARROLL, 54 TO 0

Aggressive Tactics of Wolverines Allow Only One First Down to Opposing Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 11.—Michigan trounced the Carroll eleven by 54 to 0 this afternoon. Carroll made its only first down of the game just before the final whistle blew. Michigan's line play sparkled throughout the game, Weimann and Boyd going across the field and stopping Carroll's offense repeatedly.

Martens showed the best work of the season at end. The rushes of Maulbetsch, Smith and Brazell were big ground gainers for the Wolverines. Sparks and Zeiger's return of punts was one of the features. Kutchenberg and Taughter put up a good game for Carroll. The lineup:

Michigan, (54.)	Position.	Carroll, (0.)
Dunne	L. E.	Mohike
Weimann	L. T.	Howard
Goodsell	L. G.	Moore
Niemann	C.	Sheapard
Boyd	R. G.	Halloran
Weske	R. T.	Burns
Peach	R. E.	Atwood
Sparks	Q. B.	Kutschenberg
Maulbetsch	L. H. B.	Harrigan
Brazell	R. H. B.	Keller
Raymond	F. B.	Taughter

Touchdowns—Sparks, (2.) Maulbetsch, Brazell, Hanish, Zeiger, Dunne, Raymond. Goals from touchdown—Maulbetsch, (6.) Substitutions—Martens for Peach, Mundt for Howard, Hanish for Raymond, Howland for Burns, Zeiger for Brazell, Willard for Niemann, Bathrick for Sparks, Skinner for Goodsell, Fisher for Howland, Smith for Hanish, Robb for Mohike, Dunn for Skinner, Gracie for Willard, Niemann for Gracie, Peach for Dunne; McCallum for Weimann, Raymond for Smith, Biber for Maulbetsch. Referee—H. R. Snyder, Harvard. Umpire—Walter Kennedy, Chicago. Linesman—Paul B. Sampson, Springfield. Time of quarters—Ten minutes.

TILLEY ON CORNELL SQUAD.

Veteran Lineman Will Be in Line-Up for Harvard Game.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—The Cornell 'Varsity team was strengthened materially today when Clarence Tilley, a veteran lineman, joined the squad. He ought to be in shape inside of ten days, and will certainly be in the lineup against Harvard on October 28. Two years ago Tilley played guard on the 'Varsity. Last year he was a utility lineman playing both guard and tackle, but in the Penn game he played left tackle. Dan Reed plans to place him at centre.

NEW BACKS AT LAFAYETTE.

McDonnell and Cussmann Assist in Tearing Through Scrub Line.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 11.—The Lafayette 'Varsity went tearing through the scrub team this afternoon for two touchdowns. Two new candidates, McDonnell of Scranton High School and Cussmann of Holbrook School, were placed in the 'Varsity back field and played very well. Gellatly played a noteworthy game in the line. Coach Crowell has secured Harold G. Brown, who played tackle and end on the Princeton team during 1914 and 1915, to assist in coaching the line men.

BROWN MEN IN LONG RUNS.

Pollard and Purdy Frequently Dash Through Second Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11.—The Brown 'Varsity worked for over an hour this afternoon with few substitutions, while the second team was continually changed. Pollard, as usual, featured during the scrimmage, making several runs of from forty to sixty yards. Purdy, too, was frequently in the limelight, making one run of fifty yards for a touchdown. Hillhouse, who has been on the injured list since the first day of practice, was in the scrimmage for the first time at his old place at full back. His punting was the best that has been seen on the field for several seasons. Brown expects a stiff game with Amherst on Saturday.

PRR
Autumn Race Meeting
PIPING ROCK
Locust Valley, L. I.
TODAY
(Columbus Day)
First Race 2:30 P. M.
Special trains Via L. I. R. R. leave Penna. Station in Manhattan and Flatbush Ave. Station in Brooklyn at 11:30 A.M. and 12:45 P.M.

ELI 'VARSITY WORKS FAST.

Four Touchdowns Scored on Scrubs in Thirty Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11.—In another strenuous scrimmage practice the Yale 'Varsity eleven today again displayed whirlwind football, crumpling the scrub line for four touchdowns in thirty minutes of play, while the reserves were unable to make any impression on the regulars. Harry Legore counted for two touchdowns, and Emil Jacques for the other pair.

The first was spectacular, Legore dodging several tacklers and running fifty yards within two minutes after play opened, and being downed at the scrub 10-yard line. Legore fumbled on the next scrimmage, and Carey, the scrub full back, punted to midfield. On the next play Legore covered the entire distance for the opening touchdown. The remaining touchdowns were made by straight line plunging on short advances.

It has been decided to build 8,000 temporary seats for the Yale-Harvard game, making the capacity of the Yale bowl for that occasion 68,000 seats.

TIGERS TRY NEW PLAYS.

Tibbott in Line-Up and Likely to Play Against Tufts.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11.—Princeton's 'Varsity football squad had a stiff drill in offensive tactics today, making use of the several new plays which they will direct against Tufts on Saturday. Moore was not able to take part in the scrimmage which was ordered for this afternoon, but Dave Tibbott, who has been kept from hard work for over a week, was in the 'Varsity back field. Tibbott has been utilizing his time while kept from scrimmage in practising drop kicking, and he is able to put them over now with all the skill of last season. He will most likely be in the Tufts game.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FORDHAM TO TACKLE TARS.

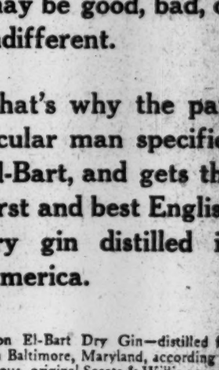
Eleven from Battleship Texas Will Play Bronxites Today.

The only football game at a local college today will be played at Fordham Field, where the eleven of the Bronx collegians will oppose the team from the United States battleship Texas. The tars will take the place of Boston College, which canceled its Columbus Day game with Fordham. The contest will see Fordham, one of the main exponents of the open, fast game, opposed by players whose strength rests on their ability to pound into submission the lines of their opponents.

Practice yesterday was devoted to making several rapid changes in the methods of defense, and no scrimmage was held. Fordham expects to surprise the sailors by its command of the aerial game and the backfield drilled in finishing off several new pass plays. Callan and McNamara both ran the team, and several shifts were tried behind the line in order to find the fastest quartet for today.

Baker in Irish-American Ranks.

The Irish-American Athletic Club has strengthened its track and field team by the acquisition of Homer Baker, the former national half-mile champion, and Joe Higgins, a former Holy Cross College representative and holder of the New England Association half-mile championship.



ADVERTISEMENT.

As the sporting writers would say—

THE EVENING MAIL

did not "crack under the strain."

After leading all the New York evening papers in volume of advertising gains in June, July and August—

The Evening Mail, as the baseball sharps would say, "was still up there in front when September had seen its last day." The gain was 61,614 lines.

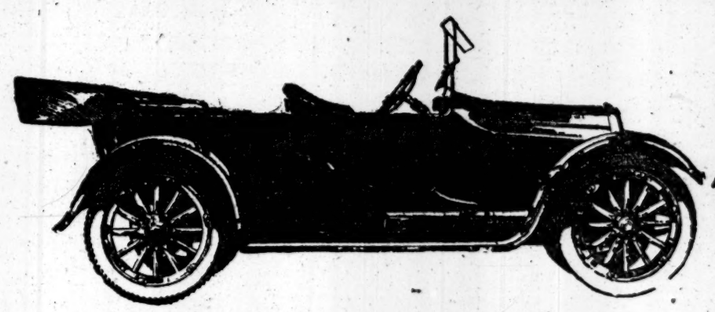
Which means that The Evening Mail advertisers are "getting their money's worth."

TWO SIDELIGHTS ON THE RACE

DRY GOODS—From May 1 to October 1 The Evening Mail gained 244,024 lines of department store advertising. For the month of September it gained 55,588 lines, which was more than any other New York paper gained.

FINANCIAL—In the first nine months of 1916 The Evening Mail gained 111,334 lines of financial advertising. A truly remarkable record.

The Evening Mail Is the Fastest Growing Newspaper in New York



Amazingly Comfortable

They like its power—it's the world's most powerful low priced car.

Everybody concedes its beauty.

It wins on economy.

But its roomy seats, deep upholstery and easy riding cantilever springs—

These things make it so amazingly comfortable that people can hardly believe their senses.

You wouldn't think that a small, light, economical, low priced car *could* be so comfortable.

But come in and let us prove it to you.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.
1826-1828 Broadway, New York

338 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn. 57 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y. 35-37 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

SERVICE STATIONS
150th St. and Gerard Ave., Bronx; 906-910 Union St., Brooklyn.
243-245 Central Ave., Newark, and 71 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
"Made in U. S. A."

Today's Menu

Specify!

"Roast" may mean beef—or turkey—or any fowl, unless you specify.

Just so with a cocktail, rickey, or fizz.

That's why the particular man specifies El-Bart, and gets the first and best English dry gin distilled in America.

When we asked our artist why he drew such large and "impossible" checks, he said—

"Well, I thought it might emphasize what relatively small checks our customers draw for their overcoats."

Seriously, there's something in that.

No finer fabrics even at the highest priced t

SPLIT IN THE LEAGUE MAY HOLD UP MILK

Executive Committee Balks at Settlement Made by President Brill.

FARMERS IN A DILEMMA

One Set of Telegrams Tells Them to Ship Milk and Another Declares War Is Still On.

An open break between officials of the Dairymen's League, who have been conducting the milk boycott against New York, which has been impending for a week, came last night. President Jacob S. Brill of the league, with headquarters in the Manhattan Hotel, sent telegrams to the farmers informing them that the fight was over and instructing them to release milk to the "Big Three" distributers—Borden's, Sheffield Farms, and the Mutual McDermott Company—as well as to other companies with which the league's Executive Committee had been unable to reach an agreement. The members of the Executive Committee, with headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel, heard of this and sent telegrams immediately to the same farmers telling them the fight was not over and instructing them not to release their milk.

The result of this conflict in authority will not be known until today's milk supply has been checked up. Sixty-two per cent. of the normal supply was received yesterday, according to Health Department statistics. The fight that resulted in the conflicting orders to the farmers followed disagreements between President Brill and the Executive Committee over the methods adopted by State Commissioner of Foods and Markets John J. Dillon in conducting the fight for the farmers. Mr. Dillon has managed the farmers' fight throughout. Some of the members of the Executive Committee have upheld every move he has made. Mr. Brill has opposed the commissioner, and on several occasions an open break has been averted narrowly.

The members of the Executive Committee at the Murray Hill said last night after they had heard of Mr. Brill's action, that an emergency meeting of the Board of Directors would be held at 10 o'clock tonight and that Mr. Brill would be removed from office.

From what representatives of the two factions in the league said last night it appeared that the crux of the whole situation was: Who should have the honor of winning the milk fight for the farmers?

"I don't care if the 'Big Three' and the others have signed contracts with Brill that are exact duplicates of the contracts the small dealers have signed with the Executive Committee of the league," said R. D. Cooper, Chairman of the Executive Committee. "Brill has no authority to sign these contracts and they are worthless. If the big companies want our milk they will have to get the contracts signed by our Executive Committee."

Former Assemblyman Mark G. DuBois, editor of a weekly paper in Poughkeepsie, where Mr. Brill lives, was spokesman for the President of the league:

"We've gone over the heads of Dillon and the Executive Committee and settled the strike," Mr. DuBois said. He asserted that during the afternoon and evening Mr. Brill had reached agreements with the following companies in addition to the "Big Three": Alexander Campbell, R. F. Stevens, Locust Farms, Reid Ice Cream Company, Horton Ice Cream Company, Evans Dairy, Sipp & Bailey, Beakes Dairy Company, the Orange County Milk Association, Luke Blake, Hazlewood Dairy, and T. O. Smith & Son. All of these companies agreed to terms approximately the same as the terms made by the league with small distributers who had surrendered previously, Mr. DuBois said, that was, they agreed to the full-price demand of the farmers and to the six months' contract, with the provision that an impartial investigating committee should study the price question and determine fair prices and profits for the future. The only difference, it appeared, was that these agreements called for an investigating committee of eleven members, to be appointed by the Governor and other officials, while the league's earlier agreements called for a committee of five, to be appointed by the milk distributers and producers.

Mr. DuBois admitted that the actual contracts with the companies had not yet been signed, the agreements being thus far only oral. There had not been time, he said. That there was some misunderstanding of the terms was later indicated by a statement made by President Lorin Thorton of the Sheffield Farms Company, which said he understood that he was to pay the full price until Jan. 1, and that he would not be called upon to make any written contract. He doubted the legality of a contract with the league.

"I am agreeing to these terms only because I can't ask my patrons to be persecuted forever by these people. If $100,000 will stop the trouble, and a fair committee will investigate the question of future prices, I'll put up the $100,000 to have it over," he said.

Mr. DuBois said that President Brill's action followed a partial referendum vote among the farmers. He had inserted an article in The Poughkeepsie Eagle yesterday morning, he said, explaining the present status of the fight, and a number of farmers had wired Mr. Brill to go ahead and make agreements regardless of Commissioner Dillon.

Another session of the State Attorney General's investigation of the milk situation was held yesterday, but its outcome was as indecisive as had been the outcome of the first session last week. President Horton of the Sheffield Company was the only witness examined by Deputy Attorney General Merton E. Lewis, and after he had testified that his company was fighting the Borden concern and there was no combination among the distributers the hearing ended abruptly at 3 o'clock, when Referee Dykman sustained an objection to a question regarding the capital stock of the Sheffield Company. Mr. Lewis asked a postponement until Monday to decide whether or not he would ask Justice Elkus, who appointed the referee, whether it was intended that the financial affairs of the company should be gone into.

The hearing of the complaint of President Horton against Commissioner Dillon in the Supreme Court was also postponed again yesterday. It was an order to Commissioner Dillon and officers of the Dairymen's League to show cause why they should not be restrained from interfering with the plaintiff's business, and it charged Mr. Dillon and the officers with forming a combination in restraint of trade.

PLEA FOR PALISADES PARK.

Board of Trade Asks Votes for Forest Lands Bond Issue.

At the forty-fourth annual meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, held yesterday at 203 Broadway, President S. V. V. Huntington, presiding, voters were urged on Nov. 7 to give their approval to the proposed issue of $10,000,000 of State bonds for the purchase of forest lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park, and for other lands within the forest preserve.

P. F. Schofield, Chairman of the Committee on Forests, explained that if the issue was approved the Palisades Park improvement would receive $2,500,000, the balance going to the Catskills and the Adirondacks. It was stated that if the bond issue goes through, the State's contribution of $2,500,000 to be set aside for the development of the park would be augmented by an additional $2,500,000 pledged by private individuals.

Managing Directors elected were Thomas F. Main, Edward F. Cole, Frank Brainard, John R. MacArthur, William T. Oatman, Joseph W. Lantry, Henry Prentiss, Charles F. McLean, Frederick Coykendall, Joseph H. Emery, Marcus H. Tracy, George A. Zabriskie, James Frederick Talcott, Clinton L. Rossiter, and Frank Jacobus.

HIGHER UTILITY RATES SEEN

Electrical Railway Men Say Present Conditions Will Force Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 11.—Advanced rates, the country over, will be virtually forced as a result of the new grave problems confronting public service heads, it was predicted today at the annual convention of the American Electric Railway Association here. Only an appreciable decrease in taxation would relieve the situation, delegates reported.

Heavy taxes, labor troubles, abnormal cost of equipment and legislation were mentioned as contributory causes necessitating the advance. Railway heads say cities were continuing to tax companies for the two extra feet on the outside of the tracks, as was done in the days of horse cars, despite the fact that the change to electrification had eliminated the wear and tear of pavements. Unsettled labor conditions, it was said, had also worked great hardships on the railway interests.

There was discussion today of publicity plans to gain the public confidence. Delegates were a unit in declaring that concealment of facts brought unjust criticism on the railway companies. Particularly in accidents, delegates declared, it was essential that the people be acquainted with the true details in order to avoid unfounded newspaper reports. Ivy L. Lee of New York suggested that trained publicists be employed, adding that information submitted to the press be without evasion so that editors would, consider such matter authentic and publish it on its merit alone.

An association committee has undertaken to cover the same ground as the Federal Relations Commission and to investigate still further the economic status of the wage earner and his relations with the employer.

The committee in its partial report today recommended compulsory life and health as well as an accident insurance for all American wage earners. Most of this insurance, the committee announced, should be managed by joint boards of employes and employers.

UNIVERSITY DAY AT N. Y. U.

Student Body Will Gather on the Campus Today.

Five thousand students representing all the Schools and Divisions of New York University will meet this afternoon to celebrate University Day, which is held annually on Columbus Day on the campus at University Heights. The student body of the downtown schools of the university, including the School of Commerce and the Medical School, will reach University Heights a little before 2 o'clock by special train from the Grand Central Terminal. They will be met by the Heights students and escorted to the campus, where the members of each school will assemble at their various marquees, presided over by its dean. From there the assemblage will go to the steps in front of the library, where they will be received by Chancellor and Mrs. Elmer E. Brown and Dr. Alexander, President of the University Council. The students will then adjourn to the university auditorium, where short addresses will be delivered by the Chancellor, Dr. Alexander, and several deans. A college sing will be held on the library steps. A practice game between the scrubs and the Varsity football teams will follow. Meanwhile the different schools will contest in an intra-mural track meet, a feature of which will be a mile relay.

CITY CLEANERS GET MEDALS

Central Mercantile Association Honors Most Efficient Workers.

The Central Mercantile Association of New York, in the membership of which are included some of New York's leading mercantile firms and corporations, awarded thirty medals yesterday to those members of the Street Cleaning, Parks, and Public Works Departments who, in the opinion of their superiors, had proved themselves in the last year the most efficient in the discharge of their duties to the city.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the medal winners, accompanied by more than 200 men who had received honorable mention, assembled in Union Square. Acting Mayor Robert L. Dowling pinned the medals on the men and congratulated them in the name of the city.

On the stand with the Acting Mayor were Commissioner of Street Cleaning Featherston, Commissioner of Public Works Folks, and Commissioner of Parks Ward, in addition to more than a hundred of the leading members of the Mercantile Association. The medals were awarded as follows:

Street Cleaning Department.

SWEEPERS.

First Prizes—Angelo Fucillo, Fourteenth Street, Fifth to Seventh Avenues, and Angelo Bennetti, Sixth Avenue, Seventeenth Street to half way between Nineteenth and Twentieth Street.

Second Prizes—Louis Friedman, Broadway, Seventeenth to Nineteenth Street, and Michael De Lucca, Union Square, West Side, Fifteenth to Seventeenth Street and Sixteenth Street to Fifth Avenue.

Third Prizes—Antonio Barone, Washington Street, Thirteenth to Fourteenth Street, and Guiseppe Siriana, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street.

DRIVERS.

First Prizes—William G. Peterson, Sixteenth Street, Fifth to Seventh Avenue and north on Seventh Avenue to Seventeenth Street, and Grover C. May, Section 18, Twelfth to Nineteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue.

Second Prizes—Rocco Galino, Section 20, from Nineteenth to Twenty-third Street, east of Fifth Avenue, and Harry Goodman, Section 18, from Twelfth to Nineteenth Street, east of Fifth Avenue.

Third Prizes—Antonio Pale, Washington Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, and Michael Florita, Seventh Avenue, Thirty-first to Thirty-third Street.

FOREMEN.

First Prize—Edward J. Hurton, Section 11; second prize, Saul Caming, Section 9; third prize, George W. Kenny, Section 13; fourth prize; Thomas V. Campbell, Section 15.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Superintendent John Pope, District 5; Superintendent T. J. Reilly, District 6; Superintendent A. L. Newiger, District 3.

Public Works Department.

HIGHWAY BUREAU.

First Prize—George W. Welch.
Second Prize—Patrick Brett.
Third Prize—James Skeen.
Fourth Prize—John G. Brennan.

SEWER BUREAU.

First Prize—Charles Kern, foreman.
Second Prize—Charles H. Healy, laborer.
Third Prize—Abraham Solomon, laborer.

Park Department.

First Prize—Thomas French, Madison Square Park.
Second Prize—Michael McNamara, Washington Square Park.
Third Prize—Ancrel Meyer, Union Square Park.
Fourth Prize—John McGrath, West Twenty-Third Street Park.

It was announced yesterday that the Central Mercantile Association was co-operating with the Anti-Litter League by appointing block Chairmen to promote the cleanliness and general appearance of each block in each district.

Cornell Student a Suicide.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11.—A few hours after he had registered today as a sophomore in the College of Agriculture at Cornell University, Edison C. Hicks of Rushville, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree near the college grounds. He left a letter addressed to his brother in which he outlined his plans to kill himself and said he could not help it.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fourth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

STIELOW MUST DIE IN ELECTRIC CHAIR

Court Denies Motion for a New Trial, Holding That Verdict Would Be the Same.

SETS ASIDE KING'S STORY

Only Valuable as a Psychological Study, Says Justice—Denies Defendant Is Feeble-Minded.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 11.—The motion for a new trial made in behalf of Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murder of Charles B. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Walker, on March 21, 1915, was denied today by Supreme Court Justice Adolph Rodenbeck, who held several hearings in the case a few weeks ago. Stielow is now in the death house at Sing Sing, and a date for his execution, which has been postponed several times, probably will soon be fixed by the Court of Appeals.

Justice Rodenbeck's decision disposed of these five questions raised by the affidavits presented in Stielow's behalf: 1, the defects or imperfections in the revolver and the markings upon the bullets, and their correspondence with the defects or imperfections in the revolver; 2, the condition of the defendant's mind; 3, the threats and acts of intimidation and other means alleged to have been practiced upon the defendant; 4, the promises of immunity alleged to have been given; and, 5, the confession of Ervin King.

After pointing out that it is not the function of this court to review the evidence, but merely to determine whether the alleged new evidence is sufficient to satisfy the court that, if another trial were granted, it would probably change the result, the Court says:

"It is incredible that the defendant's expert examined the revolver and bullets at the trial and did not find what the State's experts testified to and remained silent and did not take the stand. It is more reasonable to assume that he found what the State's experts described, and for that reason did not testify. The defendant is not now entitled to a new trial to permit him to raise an issue upon a matter which he allowed to go by default for reasons which he best knows." Anyway, admitting all of the gun expert testimony, the Court holds that the preponderance of weight of testimony is with the prosecution, not the defense.

As to Stielow's mental capacity, the court says:

"The defendant was sworn and testified at length and his testimony upon the trial shows not only that he was shrewd, but skilful in answering the questions put to him. The affiuavits made by the defendant in connection with this motion refute the claim that he is unable to reconstruct the past, for they not only rehearse many of the details which he had previously stated with respect to his denfense, but contain new facts not previously mentioned which must have been known to him, if true, at the time of the trial."

Of the fourth question as to whether Stielow was threatened, the court says:

"The new evidence of threats by which the defendant's confession is alleged to have been obtained, is not sufficient to justify the granting of a new trial, for the subject of threats was litigated upon the trial, the proposed evidence is cumulative and substantially all of it might have been discovered with reasonable diligence before the trial, and the weight of all of the proposed evidence upon this subject is such, that in the judgment of the court, it would not create a reasonable doubt in the minas of the jury and probably change the result of the first trial."

Regarding the question as to whether the promises of immunity made by the private detective being binding upon the District Attorney and invalidating the confession, the court says that this subject was fully presented at the trial and holds that the position of the defense is untenable.

The confession of King is disposed of by the court in a few words, in which he says "the confession of King is only valuable as a psychological study."

In conclusion, Justice Rodenbeck says:

"A new trial should not be granted, although the evidence offered is competent, relative, material, and credible, and does not offend any of the rules applicable to such evidence where it is contradicted by opposing affiavits, and, with the other evidence, presents a question or questions of fact for the jury, which, in the judgment of the court, would not change the verdict of the jury, and the court is satisfied from the record and the additional evidence that the verdict is just and should stand.

"A new trial should not be granted merely to give the defendant an opportunity to discredit his confession, which the court believes to be a true statement of the material facts of the homicide, and in order to allow him to introduce other evidence cumulative in character or available before the trial so that he may have another chance before the jury where the record and new evidence and answering affidavits satisfy the court that the result of the first trial would probably not be changed in case a new trial were granted. The motion, therefore, should be denied.

A Statewide campaign in behalf of the defendant has been conducted by the Humanitarian Cult Society, which has pictured Stielow as a man with the child's brain. The effort to save him was one of the most sensational in recent years in homicide cases, and was conducted by James W. Osborne, former District attorney of New York, ex-Supreme Court Justice Arthur Sutherland of Rochester, Misha Appiebaum, representing the Humanitarian Cult Society, and Mrs. Grace Humiston, a woman attorney of New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..6:03 | Sun sets..5:22 | Moon rises..5:35

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:00	8:25	1:48	2:22
Governors Island	8:23	8:38	2:21	3:01
Hell Gate	10:39	11:04	4:02	4:42

Arrived—Wednesday, Oct. 11.

SS City of Memphis, Barry, Sept. 29.
SS Rijswijk, Rotterdam, Sept. 21.
SS Allianca, Cristobal, Oct. 14.
SS Tsurunga Maru, London, Sept. 23.
SS Bayway, Tuxpam, Sept. 26.
SS Crown of Galicia, Demerara, Sept. 27.
SS Orange Nassau, Haiti, Sept. 30.
SS R. A. Mesris, Glasgow, Oct. 6.
SS St. Andrews, Victoria, Sept. 19.
SS Medina, Galveston, Oct. 5.
SS Inca, Turks Island, Sept. 26.
SS Sama, Port Antonio, Oct. 6.
SS Stavangeren, Jacmel, Sept. 30.
SS Borgium, Matanzas, Oct. 4.
SS Port Campbell, London, Sept. 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Cedric	Liverpool	Oct. 4
Penchurch	Almeria	Sept. 23
Meuse	Bordeaux	Sept. 26
Aglos Georgios	Genoa	Sept. 20
Delta	Amsterdam	Sept. 24
Munamar	Antilla	Oct. 7
Verdi	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Ryvarden	Lisbon	Sept. 28
Siraola	Kingston	Oct. 1
Anton	Colon	Oct. 6
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Oct. 6
Momus	New Orleans	Oct. 7
El Sol	Galveston	Oct. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Bovic	Manchester	Sept. 30
Queen Mary	Bordeaux	Sept. 19
Sao Paulo	Bahia	Sept. 23
Virginia	Bordeaux	Sept. 27
Lancastrian	London	Sept. 28
Strathlorne	Havre	Sept. 26
Transport Sumner	Cristobal	Oct. 5
Zulia	Mayaguez	Oct. 7
Charlton	Genoa	Sept. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

Duca d'Aosta	Naples	Oct. 2
Kansas City	Bristol	Sept. 28
Manhattan	London	Oct. 2
Venesia	Bordeaux	Oct. 1
Iroquois	London	Sept. 30
Alioth	Kirkwall	Sept. 30
City of Columbus	Savannah	Sept. 30
El Monte	Galveston	Oct. 8

DUE SUNDAY.

Ryndam	Falmouth	Oct. 6
Lafayette	Bordeaux	Oct. 7
St. Paul	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Carrillo	P'to Barrios	Oct. 6
Esperanza	Nassau	Oct. 12

DUE MONDAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Oct. 7
Zyldyk	Rotterdam	Oct. 3
Vacuum	London	Sept. 30
Cacique	Bordeaux	Oct. 2
Brazos	San Juan	Oct. 11
Tenadores	Havana	Oct. 13
Maraval	Grenada	Oct. 9
Bermudian	Bermuda	Oct. 14

DUE TUESDAY.

United States	Copenhagen	Oct. 7
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 14
Petroleine	Rouen	Oct. 3
Millinockett	San Juan	Oct. 12
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Oct. 12
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Oct. 14

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Byron	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 27
Allanton	Almeria	Oct. 1
Stephen R. Jones	St. Lucia	Oct. 9
Calabria	Naples	Oct. 3
Montevideo	Cadiz	Oct. 1

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	1:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Montevideo, Havana	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London	———	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Panama, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Harmonides, Montevideo	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Caserta, Genoa	2:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Corozal, Progreso	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Puerto Barrios	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
C. Lopez y Lopez, Cadiz	7:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Themistocles, Piraeus	12:00 M.	4:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Froquois, Turks Isl'd	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Genoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Black Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, Barbados	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
San Saba, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Munamar, Antilla	———	12:00 M.
Cannizaro, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Occidente, †Galveston	———	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hawaiian, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Lygensfjord, Bergen	———	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Frederik VIII., Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Carrilio, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hovic, Manchester	———	12:00 M.
Calvic, Hull	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Cedric, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	12:00 M.

Post Office News Item.

Postmaster Morgan announces that commencing Oct. 13, the, maximum weight applicable to parcel post packages exchanged between Ecuador and the United States will be 20 pounds, instead of 11 pounds, as heretofore, the postage rate to remain at 12 cents a pound or fraction of a pound, as at present.

Notice to Creditors of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.

The following order extending time of creditors to file claims against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company with Special Master Honorable George C. Hitchcock, Room 811, New National Bank of Commerce Building, 415 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, was entered September 30, 1916, by Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge for the Eastern Division, Eastern District of Missouri, in the receivership proceedings against The Missouri Pacific Railway Company:

"ORDER

Extending Time to File Claims with Special Master to November 15, 1916.

Referring to the order of this Court heretofore made and entered in this cause on July 3, 1916, entitled "Order referring claims of creditors to Special Master and fixing time for filing claims," and to the order of this Court dated August 28, 1916, and entered in this Court on August 29, 1916, entitled, "Order extending time to file claims to October 1, 1916," for cause shown it is hereby

Ordered that the time for filing claims pursuant to said orders be and it hereby is extended to November 15, 1916, and that those having claims against the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, may file statements thereof in the manner prescribed in said orders, with the Honorable George C. Hitchcock, Special Master at his office, Rooms 811 to 813, New National Bank of Commerce Building, 415 Pine Street, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on or before said date; and in case such claims or any of them shall not be so filed on or prior to said date, the holder or holders of such claim or claims not so filed (other than the holders of bonds or other obligations payable by said defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and secured by mortgage or pledge of collateral, the respective trustees of mortgages or trust indentures given to secure payment of the same, and the holders of such claims as may have been approved for payment by orders herein) shall be barred from sharing in the benefit of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, and from sharing or participating in the benefits of any distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of said railroad and other property, if such sale shall hereafter be adjudged and decreed in this cause; and it is hereby

Further ordered that the time to file answers to the claims of creditors filed with the Special Master on or before November 15, 1916, shall be and the same is hereby extended until December 15, 1916. The Special Master herein shall cause this order to be published forthwith, once each week, for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Kansas City, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Omaha, State of Nebraska; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Atchison, State of Kansas; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pueblo, State of Colorado; and in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, State of New York.

WILLIAM C. HOOK,
United States Circuit Judge.

Dated Sept. 30, 1916."

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Liverpool, Oct. 8.
SS Oscar II., at Kirkwall, Oct. 8.
SS D. Negrofontes, at Gibraltar, Oct. 8.
SS Giuseppi Verdi, at Genoa, Sept. 28.
SS Almirante, at Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Van der Duyn, at Colon, Oct. 11.

Sailed.

SS United States, from Kirkwall, Oct. 8.
SS Mizar, from Rotterdam, Oct. 7.
SS Crofton Hall, from Montevideo, Oct. 11.
SS Alderney, from Antafogasta, Oct. 10.
SS Colon, from Colon, Oct. 11.
SS Ardangorm, from Panama, Oct. 11.
SS Santa Catalina, from Panama, Oct. 11.

Passed.

SS Francisco, New York for Hull, passed Lizard.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., OCT. 11.

SS Cherokee, Santo Domingo to New York, left Macoris at 5 P. M. 10th.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 124 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Munamar, bound to New York, was 292 miles S. at noon.
SS Momus, New Orleans to New York, was 501 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 170 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 145 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:45 P. M.
SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 222 miles E. of Galveston at noon.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 250 miles E. of Tuxpam at noon.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 12 miles W. at noon.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 200 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 110 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Radiant, Tampico to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Florida, Port Arthur to New York, was 224 miles S. at noon.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Espagne.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar—Close at 11 A. M. Oct. 13, SS Themistocles, and at 8 A. M. Oct. 24, SS Canopic.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Oct. 12, SS Hellig Olav.
Sweden—Close at 6 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Stockholm.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Oct. 14, SS Caserta.

Transatlantic Mails.

Great Britain, Ireland, (letter mail only,) and South Africa, (also specially addressed correspondence for other countries except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—Adriatic ..... Oct. 12
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, and Turkey, via Kirkwall, Christiansand, and Christiania, at 10 A. M., (supplementary, 11 A. M.)—Hellig Olav..Oct. 12
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, via Kirkwall and Gothenburg, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9:30 A. M.), Stockholm ..... Oct. 14
Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Caserta..... Oct. 14
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.), (sea post)—St. Louis ..... Oct. 14
France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.), (sea post)—Espagne ..... Oct. 14

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sierra..... Oct. 12
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Oct. 15
Japan, Korea, China, (except Shanghai City,) and Philippine Islands, (via Vancouver)—Empress of Japan..Oct. 14
Hongkong and specially addressed mail for Dutch East Indies (via San Francisco)—Arakan..... Oct. 16
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West,) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... Oct. 20
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Manila Maru..... Oct. 22

NEW YORK.

PINE FOREST COLONY
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. 2½ hours from N. Y. New, up-to-date building with all modern improvements. 200 acres private grounds; private lake. All sports, excellent table, select patronage.
MRS. JOSEPH D. WEIL, Wingdale, N. Y.

HEATHCOTE HALL CLUB.
40 Minutes from Grand Central.
Beautiful, spacious residence for families or individuals. Every possible comfort. Booklet.
L. H. LOCKWOOD, Scarsdale, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.,
45 min. to 42d St. 500 ft. elevation; booklet.

Notice to Creditors of St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company.

The following order extending time of creditors to file claims against St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company with Special Master Honorable George C. Hitchcock, Room 811, New National Bank of Commerce Building, 415 Pine Street, St. Louis, Missouri, was entered September 30, 1916, by Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge for the Eastern Division, Eastern District of Missouri, in the receivership proceedings against St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company:

"ORDER

Extending Time to File Claims with Special Master to November 15, 1916.

Referring to the order of this Court heretofore made and entered in this cause on July 3, 1916, entitled "Order referring claims of creditors to Special Master and fixing time for filing claims," and to the order of this Court dated August 28, 1916, and entered in this Court on August 29, 1916, entitled, "Order extending time to file claims to October 1, 1916," for cause shown it is hereby

Ordered that the time for filing claims pursuant to said orders be and it hereby is extended to November 15, 1916, and that those having claims against the defendant St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, may file statements thereof in the manner prescribed in said orders, with the Honorable George C. Hitchcock, Special Master, at his office, rooms 811 to 813, New National Bank of Commerce Building, 415 Pine Street, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, on or before said date; and in case such claims or any of them shall not be so filed on or prior to said date, the holder or holders of such claim or claims not so filed (other than the holders of bonds or other obligations payable by said defendant St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company and secured by mortgage or pledge of collateral, the respective trustees of mortgages or trust indentures given to secure payment of the same, and the holders of such claims as may have been approved for payment by orders herein) shall be barred from sharing in the benefit of the distribution of the moneys and proceeds of the property of said defendant St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company that now are or hereafter shall be in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, and from sharing or participating in the benefits of any distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of said railroad and other property, if such sale shall hereafter be adjudged and decreed in this cause, and it is hereby

Further ordered that the time to file answers to the claims of creditors filed with the Special Master on or before November 15, 1916, shall be and the same is hereby extended until December 15, 1916. The Special Master herein shall cause this order to be published forthwith, once each week, for four successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of East St. Louis, State of Illinois; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Little Rock, State of Arkansas; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Muskogee, State of Oklahoma; in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Monroe, State of Louisiana; and in a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of New York, State of New York.

WILLIAM C. HOOK,
United States Circuit Judge.

Dated Sept. 30, 1916."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 31 cases of canned vegetables. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 16, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, September 29, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found. Conducted on the American plan. There is also for the convenience of motorists
A Handsome a la Carte Restaurant
20 miles from New York. Frequent electric service Penn. Station. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW JERSEY.

Ideal Home for Fall and Winter
Hotel Montclair
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele. Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

HOTEL ALVORD
Four minutes' walk from BRICK CHURCH STATION
EA

MASKED MAN HELD UP HOME TWO HOURS

Intruder Calmly Waited in Sennett House Until Mistress, with Diamonds, Arrived.

ESCAPES WITH $3,000 WORTH

Husband and Two Detectives, Rushing to the Rescue, Are Thrown from Automobile.

A young man who wore across his face a gray handkerchief knocked at the home of Eugene Sennett, at 1,371 Leland Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, in the Bronx, at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. His knock was answered by Thomas Hoffmeier, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sennett, who lives on the second floor of the two-story house. Mr. Hoffmeier found himself looking down the barrel of a large revolver, behind which he could make out the face of the young man, partially hidden behind the handkerchief.

A voice asked Mr. Hoffmeier who was in the house, and the whereabouts of his sister, Mrs. Sennett. Mr. Hoffmeier, retreating down the hallway, toward the dining room, replied that his wife, and two nephews, the eldest of whom is 12, were alone in the house, but that Mr. and Mrs. Sennett were expected about midnight.

In the dining room Mr. Hoffmeier was told to make himself comfortable in a chair until the return of Mrs. Sennett, while the man with the revolver seated himself opposite. Very little conversation was indulged in on either side, but at 1:30 o'clock the young man told Mr. Hoffmeier to lead the way upstairs. Mrs. Hoffmeier was wakened, and told not to make an outcry.

At 2 o'clock an automobile drove up to the house. Mr. Hoffmeier later told the police that he heard a voice in the yard below calling out that two women had arrived, but that the chauffeur had gone away. Pointing the revolver at Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmeier, the young man hid behind the door and then shut and bolted it after Mrs. Sennett and her mother entered the room.

Mrs. Sennett laid a handbag on a dresser, which the man seized, taking $20 in bills from it. He ordered Mrs. Sennett to give him the rings she was wearing, backing the other members of her family against the wall at the point of his revolver. Mrs. Sennett gave the man three diamond rings and a cluster of diamonds which she valued at $3,000. Still pointing the revolver at the group in front of him, the man unlocked the door and backed out of the room, running down the stairs and out of the house.

Mrs. Sennett and her mother screamed for help from the open window, but none of the few neighbors was aroused. Mrs. Sennett then telephoned her husband at his café at Westchester and Bergen Avenues. He called at the Fifth Branch Detective Bueau and then started for home with two detectives in an automobile. A mile away from his house, in turning a corner, the wheel of the automobile was wrenched off and the occupants thrown into the road. A passing automobile was commandeered, in which the journey was resumed. Mr. Sennett was slightly cut, but the others were uninjured.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoffmeier told the police that the man who had robbed Mrs. Sennett was about 25 years old and wore a dark suit, a black felt hat pulled low over his eyes, and gray gloves. In spite of the gray handkerchief Mrs. Sennett told the police she had had an opportunity to see the man's features and could identify him if she saw him again. A thorough search of the neighborhood was made by the detectives, but no clue was discovered.

WOOD WANTS SWISS SYSTEM

Thinks It Will Reconcile Labor to Army Service.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the National Electric Light Association and the Illuminating Engineering Society, held in the auditorium of the Consolidated Gas Company, in Irving Place, last night, General Leonard Wood urged the immediate adoption of a system of military training as a peace insurance as well as a protection against invasion. He called the United States the "treasure house of the world" and said that jealous eyes would be on the watch constantly to attack this country when it was expected least.

General Wood derided the idea that isolation was a protection, calling attention to recent events in disproof of it. He likewise ridiculed the idea of raising a volunteer army after war had been declared, citing statistics to show that in all of the wars in which this country had been engaged it was necessary eventually to resort to drafting and bounties. He praised the Swiss system of universal training, a system which he said he believed was suited to the needs of this country.

"I thoroughly believe," he asserted, "that labor will respond when they find out that the rich man must serve as well as the poor man. It will give the youth of the country a disciplinary training which will be invaluable through life."

W. S. Gifford, Supervising Director of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness, another speaker, told of a questionaire sent to practically every manufacturer in the country with a view of ascertaining the possibilities of their aiding the country in time of war by manufacturing the innumerable things required by the army and navy. From the 25,000 replies received so far, Mr. Gifford said that he had learned for one thing that manufacturers were not anxious to bid for war materials in time of peace, though willing to do everything possible if war was declared on us. The inventory, when completed, would be turned over to the War Department to be placed on file, he said.

CYCLONE HITS ST. THOMAS.

Most of Buildings in Danish West Indies Town Destroyed.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 11.—A cyclone swept over St. Thomas Monday night and yesterday morning with disastrous results. Almost every building in the city was damaged, and some were destroyed. There are many homeless persons, and probably some form of public relief measures will be necessary. The damage thus far reported runs into the hundreds of thousands of dollars. So far as is now known, there was no loss of life.

The storm began on Monday night, and on Tuesday morning, after an interval of calm, started again with increased force. For four hours it continued to work havoc. Trees were uprooted and much damage was done to shipping. The Hamburg-American Line steamships Calabria and Wasgenwald and the Danish dredge St. Hilda were blown ashore. The Calabria probably is a total loss. The Danish motor-steamship Anholt and the Danish barkentine Thor were wrecked, and the entire local fleet of small craft, as well as the recently completed harbor works, suffered heavy damages. The electrical coal conveyors on the harbor front were destroyed.

The cyclone also did great damage on the Island of St. Croix. The town of Christiansted suffered heavily. Reports from Frederickstead and the rural districts have not been received, communication having been interrupted The amount of damage on the island is estimated at about $1,000,000.

The Island of Dominica, British West Indies, sustained heavy damage from a high sea which washed away jetties and shore roads and destroyed parts of villages on the coast. Some small craft were lost.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Aigrettes and Toys Figure Among the Things Classified.

The assets of the defunct Simpson-Crawford Company were added to yesterday when the Board of General Appraisers sustained a protest calling for the payment of refunds to the former department store. It appeared that during the life of the Tariff act of 1909 the firm imported glass aigrettes which the Collector here assessed at 60 per cent. as millinery ornaments. Judge Sullivan held that the goods properly fell under the provision for "manufactures of glass," calling for a duty of 45 per cent. The Collector was directed to make a reliquidation in harmony with the board's finding.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, New York, were sustained in the contention that celluloid booklets were properly dutiable at 15 per cent. as "books of all kinds." The Collector was reversed in taking a rate of 40 per cent. under the paragraph specifying manufactures of celuloid.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, lost in a claim for lower duty on embroidered linen handkerchiefs. They were returned at 60 per cent. under the embroidery provision, and claimed dutiable at 35 or 40 per cent. as unhemmed, or hemstitched, linen handkerchiefs. The protest was held to be without merit.

"Joseph," New York, protested the action of the Collector in taking 60 per cent. on handbags returned by Appraiser Sague as being made in part of silk ornaments or appliqued with beads. The importer argued before the board that the articles were composed in chief value of silk or beads, and that they were dutiable at the appropriate rate under the provisions of paragraphs 318 or 333. Judge Howell decided that one of the lines of bags included in the importation was not appliqued with the meaning of the tariff. As to these bags, the board held them manufactures in chief value of silk, dutiable at 45 per cent. The Collector was affirmed as to the balance of the merchandise.

Judge McClelland, sitting as a reappraisement official, approved the action of Appraiser of the Port Sague in making heavy advances over entered values on toys sent to this city by the Societe Celluloid of Paris. The goods were entered at the Custom House here Aug. 16, and Sept. 16 last, and were intended for the coming holiday trade. The importers entered toy animals as worth 110.40 francs per gross. The General Appraiser approved an advance of 15 per cent. over entered prices, while mechanical toys entered at 8.75 francs were advanced to 12.50 francs per dozen. As it was learned that the French manufacturers of the toys had added 30 per cent. to their selling prices, a further advance was included in the dutiable value of the mechanical toys. Tin flutes from the Cie des Maschines of Odeon, France, were entered as having a value of 11.50 francs gross. The reappraisal resulted in an advance of 20 per cent. being approved by Judge McClelland. The testimony brought out at the trial was to the effect that toy manufacturing costs in France were rising rapidly under present war conditions.

A dispute between the New York representatives of Callot Soeurs of Paris and the local appraising officials regarding the value of a model gown ended in Judge Cooper approving a very heavy advance. The gown was described as a "robe magnifical," consisting of blue brocaded tulle and other material. It was entered as having a value of 1,000 francs, but the General Appraiser held the officials were justified in taking duty on a valuation of 1,600 francs.

WOOL MARKET IS ACTIVE.

9,000,000 Pounds Sold In Boston During Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"The week under review was nearly as active as the previous week, with sales of 9,000,000 pounds of wool. Fine wool sold in large quantities, and medium wools were in somewhat better demand Sellers have advanced their prices.

"There was more activity in the woolen goods market, due to the recovery after the holidays and the demand for heavyweight merchandise. The number of orders is larger than was expected two or three weeks ago. Manipulated fabrics have been favored, as well as woolens, but worsteds have not been so desirable. The women's wear market has improved more than the men's wear market. The outlook is for price increases and a relatively large distribution.

"Changes in the cotton goods market during the last week have been radical, but were expected by those familiar with the situation. A few believe that some of the buying is speculative, but the majority realize that the distributers are short of merchandise. The export sale continues large and might be much larger if sellers were anxious to transact such business. High prices are looked for as well as a large distribution."

Pacific Coast Co. Earns $7,212,556.

The Pacific Coast Company reports for the year ended June 30 gross earnings of $7,212,556, compared with $6,284,493 the year before. The net profit after interest charges and expenses was $602,071, against $302,252. The year's surplus was $365,821, in contrast with a deficit of $125,068 in 1915. The company operates a fleet of steamships on the Pacific Coast.

Are Not Having Much Success.

Jobbing buyers who are now in this market after colored cottons are not meeting with a great deal of success in their quest. Percales and denims seem still to hold the centre of the stage. The latter are there because, as a result of the recent duties imposed on imports of synthetic and natural indigo, fabrics of this kind that are dyed with indigo have advanced to new high levels for recent years. Not only that, but buyers are turning their attention away from logwood blue goods, which met with pretty fair success until indigo imports began to increase some months ago. Percales for Spring are among the market's scarcest goods at the moment, due to the necessity of leading houses withdrawing their lines soon after the opening, or revising orders downward. So badly are these goods wanted by some buyers that they are being advertised for.

Gray Goods Trading Lagged.

A pre-holiday feeling, the U-boat uncertainty and the ball game in Brooklyn combined yesterday to keep trading in the local gray goods market less active than it might have been otherwise. A pretty good business was done on wide printcloths for delivery within the next five or six months. It appears that no more 38½-inch 64-60s can be had at 7½ cents for this year's delivery, though they sold at that price early in the day. The mills are now asking an eighth more for any shipment, and there were rumors that these goods had been sold for delivery in February and March at the higher figure. There were also reports that 39-inch 56-44s, Eastern, had sold at 6 cents, which price is now being asked by practically all mills. There was nothing prominent in the other printcloth business, and the same appeared to be true of the day's dealings in the coarser cloths. Closing printcloth figures were:

39-inch, 80-80s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	9c	38½-inch, 68-56s	7c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7½c	27-inch, 64-60s	4¾c

*Asked.

REGISTER TODAY.

Today is the fourth day of registration. To vote at the coming election and to enroll so as to be able to vote in next year's direct primaries you must first register. The polls are open from 5:30 this afternoon until 10:30 this evening. Register today.

MILLS & GIBB PLAN MAY SAVE BUSINESS

Committees of Noteholders and Creditors Would Form New Companies.

TO PAY ALL IN 4 YEARS

$200,000 Is Realizable Value of President Evans's Assets—New Men In Reorganization.

A plan and agreement of reorganization for the dry goods firm of Mills & Gibb, now in the hands of Receivers Joseph B. Martindale and J. Harper Poor, was made public last night by Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company and Chairman of the Noteholders' Committee, and Edmund S. Twining, Chairman of the General Creditors' Committee. These committees were formed following the failure of the white goods house last May. Under the plan, Messrs. Prosser and Twining will serve as reorganization managers.

The Noteholders' Committee, in a letter sent out to the creditors holding notes indorsed by William T. Evans, late President of the dry goods firm, set forth that the committee had had numerous conferences with the Stockholders' Committee and with individual stockholders, "in the hope that the stockholders would present some plan under which they would subscribe for new moneys to be placed in the business, so that its operation might be continued and so that the creditors would be paid in full within a reasonable time." The stookholders presented no such plan.

After stating that William T. Evans was indebted to Mills & Gibb approximately $950,000, and that he also was liable as an indorser upon around $2,100,000 of notes of Mills & Gibb outstanding, the noteholder's letter stated that the receivers reported that the organization of Mills & Gibb was an excellent one, that the volume of business was satisfactory, and that it would certainly result in serious depreciation in values to attempt to liquidate the business. One of the results, in the opinion of the committee, of such a move would be to destroy any equity there might be in the property of the firm at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, now subject to a mortgage of $750,000.

The plan contemplates the organization of two new companies, one known as Mills & Gibb Corporation, which will be the operating company and will continue to conduct the profitable portion of the business. The other corporation, called the Holding Company, will acquire, upon judicial sale, the assets of Mills & Gibb, and will, out of the proceeds of these assets, make cash payments and issue to the creditors notes for the balance of the indebtedness, and will own the entire capital stock of the operating company.

Creditors holding notes indorsed by William T. Evans, and creditors of Mills & Gibb alone, will be paid in varying percentages, in a period of four years, until 100 per cent. is realized.

The committee announced that none of the active executive officers of Mills & Gibb would have any part in the management of the companies under the reorganization plan. The total realizable value of William T. Evans's assets was set at $200,000. Note-holders are to receive a small cash payment and the claims upon the indorsements are to be assigned to the holding company.

It was understood last night that the interests back of the reorganization plan would bid for the business of Mills & Gibb when the sale ordered by the Federal court is held here Oct. 15. The Mills & Gibb store property also probably will be bid for.

The general plan of reorganization was said to approximate closely the agreement put into effect following the reorganization of the H. B. Claflin Company, now the H. B. Claflin Corporation.

Why Misses' Shoes Are Not Made.

There is quite a little complaint heard among retailers of shoes regarding the difficulty experienced in obtaining sufficient quantities of misses' and children's shoes, especially the former, and there is some disposition to ask why. According to experienced wholesalers, the explanation is not a difficult one. The reason is said to be that there is not such a great difference in the amount of leather used in a miss's shoe and in a regulation size woman's model. This, together with the fact that the amount of labor on both is about equal, means that the production cost of the woman's shoe is not very much higher than that of misses' footwear. When it comes to selling prices, however, the margin is considerable, and it is all in favor of women's boots. In other words, while the average woman of today would not think much of paying $7 or $8 for a pair of shoes for herself, she would be pretty apt to think twice before she paid anywhere near that figure for a pair for her daughter that cost nearly as much to manufacture.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—J. F. Dulles and W. Bohleber of New York City were admitted to practice today.

711. Elliott Varnish Co., pet., v. Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

103. D. S. Lehon, plaintiff, v. City of Atlanta.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

600. F. A. Dickson, plaintiff, v. Luck Land Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition.

324. The U. S. of America, appellant, v. Reading Co., et al.; and

339. Reading Co. et al, appellants, v. The U. S. of America. Argument continued for the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co. and concluded for United States.

202. Utah Power and Light Co., appellant, v. United States; and

203. United States, appellant, v. Utah Power and Light Co. Argument commenced. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 12. Nos. 202, (and 203,) 204, (and 205, 206, and 207,) 69, 290, 438, (and 439 and 440,) 212, 572, 840, (and 841,) 452, 386, 413, and 412.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Admiralty.

L V Trans<Tug O'Brien Brothers.	Gildersleeve<Penn RR
Cornell Boat Co<Tug P R R 14.	Fitzpatrick<Newtown Creek Tow Co.
Creighton<L V Transp	Rise<Crescent S & G.
	Schoonmaker<same(2.)

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Re Union Trust Co< Detmold.	Farmers' L & T Co< Mortimer et al.
Bernstein<Lafetra.	Thompson<N Y Cent R R Co.
Re CNY<Newton Av.	
CNY<B'klyn & Man Ferry Co.	

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Prot. Epis. Church<Lynn—Wm. B. Roulstone. Hennings <Marrone — Wilbur Larremore. Seamen's Bk.<Klingman—J. Campbell Thompson.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Henrietta S. Orth<Abraham Berkowitz — George Gascoigne.

REGISTER TODAY.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COATS.—Prominent jobber who pays cash open to buy cloth and pile fabrics coats. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d St.

COATS.—Jobbers looking at better quality ladies' coats. 12 West 32d, 7th floor.

COMBS.—Wanted old-style ladies' combs, barrettes, other old-style merchandise. R 888 Times Downtown.

DRESSES.—Contractors on evening and velvet dresses; stock orders on your own samples. 5th floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; jobber placing orders. Call before noon, Room 2,015, 15 East 26th.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders on dresses. 15 East 26th St., Room 1,800.

PANAMA Cotton and Wool Mixtures.—Navy, brown, wine; open for quantity. Rosenberg, 134 Spring.

PLUSHES and Chase's Beaver Trimming wanted; will pay cash. Telephone Bauer, Madison Square 7678.

PLUSH.—Open to buy large quantity for cash. M. Jaffe, 40 West 25th.

PLUSH.—Open to buy Hind and Harrison; Baffin seal. Farragut 6204.

SERGES.—Wanted, for cash, botany Julliards, Garfields. Mark Periman, 25 West 31st.

SERGES.—All wool wanted in 7, 8, or 9 ounces. Josephine Waist Co., 40 East 23d St.

SPORT COATS.—Ladies' sport coats in plaids, out of stock. Call at our New York office, 1,133 Broadway, with samples, Monday morning. The Dannenberg Co.

VELOUR COATINGS.—Will buy quantity; 544 or 11,021, all colors, or similar quality; spot cash. Sternstein, 30 West 20th. Farragut 327.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BATHING SUITS AND JERSEYS, season 1917, now ready. Florence Knitting Mills, Philadelphia.

BROADCLOTH.—Will exchange F. & H. navies for black. Morris W. Haft, 11 East 31st St.

BROADCLOTH.—"F. & H." and Botneys for sale. Farragut, 2088.

CANVAS for Sale.—24-inch tan canvas, Lot No. 6,902, about 100,000 yards, at 9½c. per yard; suitable for trunk lining, &c. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, New York City, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

CHASES.—A three-inch beaver; a large quantity on hand. Farragut 9218.

CHIFFON taffetas in evening shades and charmeuse in street wear shades to sell. Herman W. Ginsberg, 25 West 31st St.

COATS.—Biggest values in town; stunning mixtures, $3.75; wonderful wool velours, $7.75; best fur-trimmed seal plush coats ever owned, $10.50. Myers, 135 West 26th.

COATS in all materials, $4-$11.50; immediate delivery; best values in the market. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th.

COATS.—Wonderful styles in broadcloth and fancy plush; popular prices. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Wool, velours, Bolivias, and wool plushes; $6.50 to $15.50. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Sports, mixtures, plushes, matelambs; good values. Jos. Korostoff, 36 W. 20th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats in all shades; immediate delivery, Stechel & Stufer, 34 East 29th St.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Misses' and juniors' of the better grade for immediate delivery. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

COATS, Suits.—Fur trimmed, velour; $8.75; smart styles. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery, $7.50 to $13.50. Bernstein & Co., 118 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—All-wool French serge dresses on hand for immediate delivery at $3.75. Joseph Rosenberg, 141 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses to close out at a price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

DRESSES. — Fine charmeuse and serge dresses to close out. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses in stock for delivery. Tip-Top Dress, 134 West 37th.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; smart styles on hand. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serges to close out. Merchandise Sales Exchange Co., 18 W. 27th.

DRESS GOODS.—Worsted dress goods, about 25,000 yards, various styles, this season's make, latest effect, first-class goods, clean up at bargain prices for cutting-up and department stores. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, New York City, 72 Leonard St. Phone Franklin 1358.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FRENCH SERGE.—A. D. Juilliard & Co. 54208 navy; prompt delivery. Berg, Garsson & Co., 31 Union Square. Phone Stuyvesant 1247.

OVERGAITERS that fit, at low prices. A. Phillips & Co., 143 W. 20th St.

SATINS.—Cotton back, 150 pieces, in all shades, to close at a price. Phone Gramercy 2127.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SILKS.—We have for immediate delivery the following silks, in all colors: Piece dye satin, 50c. per yard; yarn dye satin, 75c. per yard; Feau de Cygne, 72½c. per yard. Phone Madison Square 9686.

SILKS.—300 yards charmeuse to sell; all colors. Harris, 131 West 35th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes, carded, bulk; immediate delivery; quantities. H. Strauss, 326 5th Av.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported O. White; $8.50. 163 West 23d, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits for immediate delivery; all colors, $10.50 net; also poplin and velour suits at a closing-out price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Broadcloths, Velveteens, and poplins to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, Coats.—Broadcloth and toplin; sacrifice. Kahlan & Alper, 51 West 24th St.

SUITS, ready for delivery. Kaplow Bros., Inc., 36 W. 20th. Chelsea 7282.

SUITS.—Broadcloths and poplins to close out at $7.50. J. Lesser, 47 West 34th.

SUITS.—200 to close out. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th.

SWEATERS.—1,000 dozen for immediate delivery; men's, boys', ladies', and girls'. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J. Telephone 1785 Jersey.

VELOURS.—F. & H. navy and black at opening price, and F. & H. cheviot, navy and black; $1.10 net. Rittmaster, 31 East 32d.

VELVET.—Black; "48-50"; large quantity to close out. Sachs, 815 4th Av.

VELVETEENS in 27 and 36 inches, all colors, for immediate delivery. Telephone Stuyvesant 2755.

VELVETEEN for sale; Imported twill back, $1.10. Phone Madison Square 9656.

VELVETEENS.—27-inch twill back, all colors. Farragut 256.

WOOL VELOUR and Sidney Blumenthal Butifur for sale. Farragut 8834.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Drug Prices Still Going Up.

There were further advances in drug and chemical prices in the last week. Drug and Chemical Markets will say today. A notable reaction in the trend of cod liver oil prices was noted, with holders now asking substantial advances. Some of this strength is due to the loss of 500 barrels of oil that went down with the torpedoed steamer Stephano. Flaxseed and gum arabic, white sorts, also went up. Mercury advanced $3 per flask of 75 pounds, while the increased cost of muriate of potash forced prices of saltpeter to a higher level. Sodium benzoate also moved up under the scarcity of supplies. Among the declines were carbolic acid crystals, opium, and salicylic acid, in second hands. Licorice root was firmer as a result of reports of a very short yield in Russia.

Spring Clothing Orders.

While it is still a little too early to say just what amount of Spring business the clothing retailers may be expected to offer, reports coming into the manufacturers are encouraging. The Eastern representative of one large house reports that quite a large volume of sales has been made in the nearby districts, through certain parts of New England and down as far as Richmond. He stated that the retailers seem partial to belter effects in suits. This type will, however, show some differences over the styles introduced for last Spring.

The Skating Fad Once More.

With greater facilities offered to devotees of the sport, skating will again be the fad in this city during the Winter months. Women's garment manufacturers have devised a wide variety of styles for the sport. In general, it might be said that the idea carried out in the skating costumes has been to give the appearance of warmth without unnecessarily burdening the wearer. The rinks for the most part are comfortably housed and there is no need for heavy clothing. Fur trimmed garments have been bought most freely of all the sport garments, and the small trig hat is the most popular of the millinery styles.

Adding to Importers' Troubles.

The latest development in German submarine warfare has had its disturbing effect on the importing trade. In lines of goods that have to be sold on slight margins to compete with domestic articles the increase in freight rates that is sure to come as a result of submarine activity is a most important factor. Deliveries of imported merchandise have been uncertain for a long time, but the importers see even greater difficulties ahead. The executives of foreign concerns are now being called upon to take their places in the ranks, and very frequently the special attention which they have promised for orders from this side is not given by the men who fill their places.

High Cost of Sheetings Hurts.

The present high cost of sheetings, many constructions of which are higher now than in the boom period of 1907, is causing uneasiness to manufacturers in several lines of business that make use of these goods. Sellers of burlaps say that the bag makers are turning back to that fabric because the cost of sheetings is making it cheaper to use certain weights of jute goods. Machine builders are paying more for the sheetings they often use to cover their products. Makers of linoleums are also hit, they having to pay more for the cheap cloths they use in making their "liver" of linseed oil. Heavy sheetings and drills are also enameled and used in the making of auto tire covers, tire boxes, &c. Others get similar treatment to simulate leather and are used to upholster some low-priced autos.

Will Help Out Fancy Season.

The predicted popularity of lighter and brighter colors is regarded in women's wear circles as a strong indication that fancy goods will have the call next Spring. The sport apparel branch, for one, expects to get special impetus from the vogue for colors that are unusually well adapted to merchandise of the sort. With a wider range of shades and a breaking off from the sombre colors that have been the fashion, garment manufacturers hold that clothing designs will also see a change from staid effects to those more fancy in character.

Mackinaws Are Selling Well.

The high prices asked for mackinaws of good quality seem to be no drawback to buyers. Purchases on them have been exceptionally good, so mill agents report. On the medium and lower grades more activity has been shown than in some time, although the qualities have suffered depreciation. Some factors in the market are inclined to take the business on mackinaws as an indication of the interest of buyers in heavyweight goods in general. If this is the case overcoatings should be sold up in short order. There are quite a few inquiries on prices for the next heavyweight season, but, as far as could be ascertained in the trade, the mills do not consider it good policy at the present time to quote prices.

Government Officials Thanked.

The Directors of the American Jewelers' Protective Association, acting in behalf of the members of that body, have passed and forwarded to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Postmaster General Burleson at Washington resolutions thanking those executives for the service rendered to the jewelry trade by the action of the Federal Departments in question in permitting the importation of precious stones into this country in the regular sealed mails. This is the first time the importation of dutiable goods in that manner has been permitted in this country, and it is expected to be of great value to the gem importers and the jewelry trade as a whole. It will reduce carrying charges for the former by many thousand dollars annually, as well as insuring more prompt deliveries of the goods.

Bleached Goods Prices Still Low.

In spite of recent advances on leading lines of bleached cloths in this market current quotations on some of them are said still to be low in comparision with the cost of these goods in the gray. While several varieties of gray goods are now quoted higher than at any other time in many years, practically all of the best-known brands of bleached cloths are below the point reached when buyers ran wild nine years ago. One very well-known bleached 4-4 cloth, for instance, was recently advanced to 10½ cents, subject to further advance without notice, but even with the rise it is either a cent and a half or two cents a yard lower than in 1907. How long this condition of affairs will last generally is a question, but from all appearances the buyers are attempting to make the most of it and are sending in orders in all kinds of ways.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HUGO VON HAGEN, mining promoter, 20 Broad Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $94,848 and nominal assets $165,603. He also has 300,000 shares of stock of the Aluminum Reduction Company, 6,000 shares of Paragauet Gold Mining and Milling Company and other stocks, values unknown. Among the creditors are the Bician Realty Company of New Haven, $39,000, balance of contract to purchase real estate; Elise Strife, East Orange, $8,211, judgment; Milander McCarthy, Lysander, N. Y., $12,440; Alfred Bussell, $3,904, and Geo. W. Bright, $2,500.

BARRETT BROS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Barrett Bros., composed of Reginald W. and Kyrle C. Barrett, investment stock brokers at 25 Broad Street, with an office in Chicago and Denver, by creditors, Alfred Bissell, $94; Friedman Schlatterer, $80, and Louis Freedman, $517. It was alleged that they have made preferential payments and transfer of property. Liabilities are stated to be over $10,000 and assets over $3,000. Judge Mayer appointed Frederick W. Stelle receiver; bond, $1,500. They began business on May 8, 1916, and recently opened an office in Denver.

WM. T. TOWNER, architect, 100 Morningside Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $14,070 and no available assets. He was formerly in business at Boston and Bridgeport.

FRANK W. LILLEY, salesman, Monroe, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $9,124 and no assets.

UNITED BUTTON COMPANY. — Judge Mayer of the United States District Court yesterday appointed Robert A. Knight of Springfield, Mass., and William A. Porter of Sea Cliff, N. Y., receivers for the property in this city of the United Button Company in an equity suit brought by George H. Bruce of Boston, a creditor, to conserve the assets. The company is a New York corporation, with financial offices at 50 Union Square, factory at Springfield, Mass.; another factory at Easthampton, Mass., and real estate in Boston. The same receivers were appointed in Massachusetts a few days ago. It was asserted that the company is perfectly solvent, with assets of $500,000 over liabilities, and during the past ten years profits have averaged $50,000 a year.

J. H. LAU & CO.—Judge Mayer has appointed Francis Gilbert receiver for Robins' A. Lau, doing business as J. H. Lau & Co., wholesale dealer in guns and sporting goods at 75 Chambers Street, bond $3,500.

RICHARD A. CLOKE, Inc., tailor, 56 Liberty Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $8,140 and assets $4,585. Among those mentioned as debtors in the outstanding accounts are C. H. Ebbets, Brooklyn, $8; E. J. McKeever, Brooklyn, $90, and S. W. McKeever of Atlantic City, the baseball men.

JOSEPH HIRSCHHAUT, dealer in furniture, 226 Rivington Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Greenstein.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Texas, Oct. 11.—Scott Bros., a cotton firm composed of W. T. and Virgil Scott, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here. The total liabilities are placed at $108,700 and the total assets $84,000. T. L. Tennison of Sherman was appointed receiver.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—Alexander Gerrie and Gordon Gerrie, doing business as Gerrie & Brothers, grain, feed, and hay merchants; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of Albert Miller & Co. and others with claims aggregating $8,725; liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

M. H. Shaw Company, pickles; involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed in behalf of R. W. Hall and others with claims aggregating $6,563; liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Israel, Leon K.—City of New York	$386.01
Kenyon, Joseph—Same	259.39
Lowerator Co.—Same	184.97
Abraham, C. E.—Same	259.39
Adame, J. C.—Same	259.39
Bay Ridge Lumber Co.—Same	410.53
Bedell, Frank—Same	259.39
Charles J. Geiser Co.—Same	202.13
Dayton, James H.—Same	113.87
Murphy, W. F.—Same	259.39
Miller, Elinor H.—Same	312.86
Nedell, Morris H.—Same	508.60
Oakland Lumber Co.—Same	202.13
Poletto Bros., Inc.—Same	508.60
Peters, William E.—Same	259.39
Reliance Paint Co.—Same	202.13
Shepherd, Irving S.—Same	283.44
Sills, J. W.—Same	259.39
Schwarzkoff, Joseph—Same	263.43
Schundler, Hans O.—Same	243.81
William B. Lake Construction and Supply Co.—Same	128.58
Battery Place Commercial Corp.—J. E. Gerrodette et al	167.31
Bottsford Construction Co., Inc., Robert G. McCartney Construction Co., Inc., and Robert G. McCartney—Chatham & Phenix National Bank of N. Y. City	1,052.18
Same—Same	1,063.18
Buchsbaum, Eli—Same	131.88
Bayer, Jacob—Rusch & Co	131.04
Brown, Floyd D.—Ajax Rubber Co	108.31
Cohen, Philip—Greenfield Iron Works, Inc	161.41
Charlick, Wm. H.—Paterson Vehicle Co	101.91
Cocke, Philip St. G.—Charles Hardwicke & Co., Ltd	398.82
Cooley, James C.—Hanson Studios	200.84
Donohue, Frank—Nichols & Co	124.62
Docteroff, Abraham—Richard E. Thibaut, Inc	349.63
De Loco, Charles, and George Van Ordan—Curtis Breslin Lumber Co., Inc	123.88
Egan, Michael—United Wine & Trading Co	118.40
Erlanger, Arthur G.—H. E. Erlanger	700.91
Fleischer, Max—E. Geoffrey et al	635.50
Feldman, Benson M.—R. R. Darrick	1,030.60
Flugge, Chas. F.—G. C. Bergen	586.11
Fitzgerald, Lawrence M.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co	821.89
Fay, C. Edmond, and Hugh M. Creighton—M. Calm	8,281.72
Goldman, Meyer—N. Posners	166.39
Gifford, Geo. B.—G. H. Master Co., Inc	251.99
George B. Wells & Co., Inc.—G. Tripp	140.92
Gaites, Joseph M.—Fort Uniform Co	924.55
Gotthelf, George, and Laio Zimmerman—M. Rudin	298.15
Gelilch, Abraham—Title Guarantee and Trust Co	121.70
Gregg, Ella A.—Cornelius H. Gregg	2,639.82
Blaine, and Edw. A. Acker—C. Shea	250.00
Same—D. Shea	250.00
Hunter Building—Compagnie Generale Transatlantique	128.19
Howard, Joseph E.—F. Smithson	280.47
Horn, Max and Morris—V. Shaker	808.52
Hall, M. Weill Co.—A. Weilwood	168.16
Ichelson, Harris—A. Van Riper	4,473.19
Josephson, Jacob and Lena—M. Grifter	264.40
Kane, Edwin K.—Gorham Co	146.55
Koch, Ella—N. Y. Butchers Dressed Meat Co	304.68
Krayer, Anthony—P. A. Zulkofske	334.29
Kahn, Marcel—Rusch & Co	262.65

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recede Again—Unfavorable Rumors Accentuate the Decline.

The unsettlement of stock market sentiment by the events of recent days presented an opportunity yesterday for the effective circulation of adverse rumors, and the opportunity was freely availed of. Rumors of further submarine attacks and of the cancelling of all sailings of belligerent ships from the Port of New York contributed importantly to the selling which caused a renewal of the decline yesterday afternoon. With relatively few exceptions the active stocks ended the day with substantial net losses, the increase in bearish sentiment prompting short selling in addition to the large amount of selling by those long of stocks.

The present position of the market has, of course, to be considered, not only in respect to the new problems raised by the extension of the German submarine warfare close to the American coast and in the light of the conflicting opinion raised by the recent peace talk, but also with reference to the previous rise in prices, which in itself might be regarded as calling for a reaction without regard to the news. The enthusiastic demand for stocks, which steadily carried them to new high prices, has been checked by the incidents of the past week, and many observers of the market yesterday were asking themselves whether that sort of buying was likely to be resumed, at least until a further readjustment of the speculative position has been accomplished.

Stocks were taken in large amounts yesterday, else the transactions could not have reached so large a total, but instead of being taken on an advance, as happened so often recently, they were taken at a decline, which in many stocks was quite sharp. New questions of a kind to unsettle market opinion have been raised, or, rather, old questions of the sort have been revived. This was being taken into consideration yesterday by those who sold, whether for the protection of impaired market positions or for the purpose of making sure of profits still shown at the prices at which stocks stood yesterday. From this point of view, yesterday's market was made not by the day's news but by the conditions created by the news of previous recent days, following upon a prolonged advance.

It seemed evident that many people were bent upon lessening their commitments, thus fortifying themselves against further possible developments, and in this there was manifested the caution to which the majority of traders have adhered and which has stood the market in good stead in the face of unexpected developments. In considering the narrower aspects of the decline it is necessary to take into the reckoning the fact that the market was on the eve of a holiday, and many preferred to sell rather than to retain their stocks for fear of the receipt of further unsettling news. The occurrences over Sunday were still fresh enough in the minds of traders to make them cautious upon the approach of another day's suspension of the stock market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10, up to 30.	Over 30, up to 60.	Over 60, up to 90.
Boston	3½	4	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	3½	4	4½	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	
Cleveland	4½	3½	3½	4
Richmond	4½	3½	4	
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	
Chicago	5	3½	3½	3
St. Louis	5	4		
Minneapolis	5	4	3½	4
Kansas City	5	4	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	4	4
San Francisco	5½	5	3½	3

*Up to 30 days, over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.
Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3	2½	2½	2½

Time.

60 days	3 @3½	5 months	3½
90 days	3½ @3½	6 months	3½
4 months	3½ @3½		

BANK ACCEPTANCES.
Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 2% @2½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best-Known Names.
60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3½
4 to 6 months ..... 3½ @3¾
4 to 6 months, Other Names 4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	$4.75⅝	
Cables	4.76¼	4.76¼	4.76¼	
France—				
Demand	5.85	5.85⅛	5.85⅛	+.00⅛
Cables	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	5.84⅛	+.00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.81⅞	70.25	70.31¼	—.00¼
Cables	70.37½	70.31¼	70.37½	—.00¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound. German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand	Cable.	Ch'ge.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.75⅝	
5.1826 Paris	5.83½	5.84⅛	
95.28 Berlin	67⅜	68	
5.1826 Switzerland	70.31¼	70.37½	
19.295 Greece	5.28⅛	5.28⅛	
5.1820 Italy	19.45	19.60	
20.26 Austria	6.48	6.47	
51.45 Russia	12.00	12.03	
20.73 Scandinavia—	31.65	31.65	
Copenhagen	27.40	27.50	
Christiania	27.50	27.90	
Stockholm	27.90	28.00	
19.20 Spain	28.45	28.55	
40.14 Holland	20.13	20.18	
China—	40.87½	40.93¾	
Hongkong		113	
Peking	52.55	52.65	
Shanghai	79.75	79.87½	
India—	75.00	75.12½	
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½	
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½	
Japan—	32.25	32.37½	
49.84 Kobe	50.62½	50.75	
49.84 Yokahama	50.62½	50.75	
Philippine Islands—			
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.25	
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.06	43.13	
42.46 Rio	23.92	24.02	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69⅛	$4.70⅜	$4.68⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $748,071,022; balance, $39,307,980; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $916,710; Federal Reserve Bank Credit balance, $1,201,791.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 100@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, par.

Silver.

Bar Silver in London, 32¾d, up 1-16d; in New York, 67¾c, up ⅜c; Mexican dollars, 48¾c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, OCT. 10, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	
Same day last year	1,818,855
Same day two years ago	1,192,218
Year to date	Ex. closed.
Same period last year	151,458,102
Same period in 1914	127,618,226
	41,989,158

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
57⅞	57¾	100	Am Agricultural	57⅝	57¾	57¾	57¾	
12¾	12¾	700	Alaska Gold Mines	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	7	200	Alaska Juneau	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24⅝	24¾	700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	— 1⅛
79¾	79¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅜
97⅜	97⅞	5,800	Am. Beet Sugar	99	99	97	97⅞	— ⅜
58¼	58⅝	10,500	Am. Can	61	61	58½	58½	—2
112	114	100	Am. Can pf	114	114	114	114	
65¼	65¾	8,300	Am. Car & Fdry	66¼	66¼	64½	65¾	—1⅝
54	55	100	Am. Cotton Oil	54½	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
13¼	13⅜	11,000	Am. H. & Leather	14¼	14¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ½
70⅞	71	16,500	Am. H. & Leath. pf	74	74	71	71	—1¼
28½	28¾	400	Am. Ice Securities	28	28½	28	28	
22⅝	23	1,000	Am. Linseed	23½	23½	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
54½	55	500	Am. Linseed pf	55½	55½	54½	55	— ⅛
70	77	9,800	Am. Locomotive	78⅝	78⅝	76	76¼	—1½
103¼	106¼	100	Am. Locomotive pf	105¾	105¾	105¾	106¼	— ⅛
7⅞	8	100	Am. Malt	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42¼	44	400	Am. Malt pf	42⅞	42	42¼	42¼	— ⅝
107½	107⅝	24,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	108⅜	109¼	106½	107⅛	— ⅝
116	116½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	— ⅛
87¼	88¼	350	Am. Sm'ted Pf. B	87⅞	87½	87½	87½	— ⅛
59¾	60	900	Am. Steel F'dries	60¾	60¾	60	60	— ⅛
115	115½	8,200	Am. Sugar Ref	117	117½	114½	115	—1½
152⅞	153	1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	152⅝	+ ⅛
220	221	200	Am. Tobacco	220½	220½	220½	220½	+ ½
49⅝	50	1,000	Am. Woolen	51	51	49¾	49¾	—1¼
97⅛	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	—1¼
32⅝	33	400	Am. Writing P. pf	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1½
46⅝	46¾	2,800	Am. Zinc L. S	47½	48	46	46½	—1⅛
76	77	1,000	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	77⅞	78	77½	77½	— ⅞
91⅝	92	47,400	Anaconda Cop. Co	93⅞	94⅜	91	91⅜	—1⅝
105¼	105¾	3,400	Associated Oil	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	—1⅛
100⅛	100½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	106½	106½	106½	106½	—1½
85	86	1,000	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	105¼	— ⅞
63¼	64	400	At., Gulf & W. I	85⅝	85⅝	84½	86	— ⅞
			At., Gulf & W. I. pf	64	64¼	63⅝	63⅝	—1
83⅝	83½	14,800	Baldwin Loco	85¼	85¼	81¾	83⅜	—1⅝
107	108	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	108½	108½	106½	108½	— ⅝
87¼	87¼	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	88⅛	88½	87⅜	87⅝	— ⅝
75½	76½	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	— ⅝
158	159	400	Barrett Co	161	161	159	159	—2½
1⅝	1⅞	500	Batopilas Mining	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
530	535	700	Bethlehem Steel	535	535	530	530	—5
84	85	700	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84½	84½	84	84	— ½
9	9¼	100	Bruns. Tcr. & Ry S	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
63¾	64	2,700	Butte & Superior	64⅝	64½	63	63⅝	— ⅝
27¼	28½	100	Butterick Co	28	28	28	28	— ⅝
23½	23½	12,300	California Petrol	23½	23½	23½	23⅝	— ⅝
51	52	4,200	California Pet. pf	50¼	53⅜	50¼	52	+ ⅝
175⅜	176	3,500	Canadian Pacific	176	176½	175	175⅝	— ⅜
76⅝	77½	10,500	Central Leather Co	79	79¼	76¼	76¼	—1⅝
104	107	300	Chandler Motor	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	— ⅛
66	66¼	8,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	67⅞	67⅞	65¾	66	—1
15	24½	200	Chicago & Alton pf	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ¼
13¼	13⅝	1,000	Chi. Great Western	14	14⅜	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
38½	39	3,200	Chi. Gt. West pf	40¾	40¾	38½	39¾	— ⅛
94½	95	3,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	96	96	94¾	94¾	— ⅛
127	129	300	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128½	128½	128	128	—1⅜
21¼	21½	11,800	Chi. & Northwest	127¾	128	127	127	—1⅜
20⅝	21	2,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	22	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
53	53½	3,300	Chile Copper	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
58	58	600	Chino Copper	58½	58½	57¾	57¾	— ⅜
54¼	54½	300	Clev., C., C. & St. L	57½	57½	57½	57½	— ⅛
70	71	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84	84	84	84	— ⅛
100	100⅜	100	Cluett, Peabody	71	71	71	71	— ⅛
52⅜	53¼	8,400	Cluett, Peabody pf	100	100	100	109	— ⅛
34	35	300	Col. Fuel & Iron	54⅞	55	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
41⅝	41⅝	61,100	Col. & Southern	35½	36¼	34¼	34¼	—1⅛
13⅝	13⅝	2,100	Columbia Gas & El	41	43¼	40⅝	41¼	—1⅛
116½	116½	5,100	Con.Gas.E.L & P.B	140	140	137½	138⅝	+ ⅛
104¾	105	2,000	Continental Can	116½	116½	116	116	+ ⅛
16⅝	16⅞	2,200	Corn Products Ref	102¾	103	102¼	103	+ ⅝
91⅜	91⅝	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	16½	16½	15½	15½	—1
82⅝	82⅞	49,400	Crucible Steel	91	91¼	89	89⅜	+ ⅛
122	123	100	Crucible Steel pf	89½	89½	81½	82⅝	—3½
63¾	63⅞	12,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	121	121	121	121	— ½
95⅞	96¼	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	63¼	63¾	63¼	63⅜	— ⅛
192	197	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	96½	96½	96	96	— ⅛
23¼	240	100	Del., Lack. & West	194	194	194	194	—1½
17	19	300	Den. & Rio Grande	238	238	238	238	—1¼
41	42	2,800	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	18½	18½	18	18	+1¼
136¾	141	15	Detroit Edison Co	42¾	43⅛	41¾	41¾	—1⅛
42¼	42¾	2,000	Distillers' Securities	141	141	141	141	
24⅝	24⅞	200	Dome Mines	43	43¼	42⅜	42⅜	— ⅛
12	14	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	38	15,800	Erie	12½	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
52⅝	53⅜	1,300	Erie 1st pf	39¼	39¼	37⅜	37⅜	—1⅛
320	330	100	General Chemical	53⅜	53⅜	53	53	—1
320	350	96	Do., odd lots	328⅜	328⅜	328⅜	328⅜	+3⅜
175	176	3,500	General Electric	320	320¾	320	320⅜	
126	127	500	General Motors pf	178	178	174⅜	175½	—2½
71½	72	4,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	127¾	127¾	127	127	— ½
90	92	400	Granby Consol	73⅜	73⅜	71⅝	71⅝	—1½
118	118½	1,300	Great Northern pf	90¾	90¾	90	90	—1½
40¾	41	5,400	G. N. certs.ore prop	118¾	118¾	117⅝	118	+ ⅜
50	50½	1,150	Greene-Cananea	41¾	42	40⅞	41	— ⅛
95	98	100	Gulf States S. 2d pf	50⅜	50⅜	50	50	— ⅛
107	107½	1,300	Illinois Central	93	96	93	93	+2½
65¼	65¾	52,500	Inspiration Copper	108½	108½	107	107½	—1⅝
17⅝	17⅝	500	Interboro Consol	65¾	66⅜	65¾	65¾	+ ⅝
73⅞	75	200	Interboro Con. pf	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16	17	300	Int. Agricultural	74½	74½	74	74	— ⅛
45¼	45¾	200	Int. Agricultural pf	16¼	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
115⅜	116	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
35¾	36	28,750	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	—1
104	104⅛	56,800	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	35¾	36	35½	36	—2½
50¾	50¾	18,500	Int. Nickel	104½	104½	104½	104½	—4½
106	106	100	Int. Nickel pf	51¾	51¾	50	50	—3
36	36¼	9,800	Int. Paper	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
96¾	97	2,200	Int. Paper pf	37⅞	38	35½	36	— ⅝
86	88	300	Jewel Tea	97½	98	96¼	96¼	—1⅝
100	110½	100	Jewel Tea pf	87	87	87	87	+1
27¾	28	11,500	Kansas City South	110	110	110	110	
61	62	400	Kan. City South. pf	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
78½	79½	900	Kelly Spring. Tire	61¾	61¾	61	61	—1¼
52	52¼	13,300	Kennecott Copper	79¾	79¾	78¾	78¾	—1⅛
82½	83	4,700	Lackawanna Steel	52⅞	53⅛	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅝
100	100	500	Laclede Gas	84	84½	82¾	82¾	—2½
42¼	43	3,500	Lake Erie & West	108½	108½	107¾	107¾	— ⅞
45	46	800	Lee Rubber & Tire	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
88⅛	88¾	9,500	Lehigh Valley	43¾	43¾	42¼	42¼	—1⅝
122	122	10	Liggett & Myers pf	85¼	85¼	82¾	83½	—1⅝
34	36	100	Long Island	122½	122½	122½	122½	
16	18	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	
200	225	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	17	18	17	18	+2½
88¾	88¾	7,600	Maxwell Motors	222½	222½	222½	222½	+ ½
86¾	86½	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	90¾	90¾	88¼	88½	—2
57	57	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	87	87	86¾	86¾	— ⅝
66	67	100	May Dept. Stores	58¾	58¾	56½	56½	— ⅝
107	107	22,300	Mexican Petroleum	66½	66½	66¼	66¼	— ⅝
37⅝	37⅝	1,300	Miami Copper	107	107	106	106¼	— ⅝
124¾	124¾	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅝
4¼	4½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	126¾	126¾	124½	124½	— ½
5	5	300	Missouri Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¼	4¼	
51	52	200	Mo. Pacific t r	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
92¼	96	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	52½	53⅜	52½	53	— ⅛
126	128	4,200	Montana Power	93½	93½	92¼	92¼	— ⅝
100	116¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	— ⅛
27	27½	2,100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
67¼	67¾	1,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	27½	28⅝	27½	27½	— ⅝
21¼	21½	2,200	Nat. Lead Co	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	— ⅝
158	158	2,200	Nevada Con. Copper	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—2
107⅛	108	12,500	N. Y. Air Brake	159	159	155	158	—1½
54	57	200	N. Y. Central	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	107⅝	—1½
60	60½	4,000	N.Y.,C.& St.L.2d pf	55	55	55	55	— ⅝
27⅜	28	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	61½	61½	60	60	— ⅝
142⅜	142⅞	28,400	N. Y. Ont. & West	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28	—1
110¼	111	3,000	Norfolk & Western	141	143⅜	140½	140½	+2⅜
78½	79	10,300	Northern Pac. x d	111¼	111¾	110¾	111	— ⅝
6⅝	6⅝	500	Ohio Cities Gas	77⅝	78	77	78¼	+2⅜
51⅝	52	1,000	Ontario Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
24	25¼	300	Owens Bottle Mach	93	94¾	93	94	+1½
34¼	36	100	Pacific Mail	24¾	25	24¾	25	— ⅜
57⅞	58⅛	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
112	113	1,500	Penn. R. R	58½	58½	57¾	57¾	— ⅝
40½	41	500	People's Gas, Chi	116	116	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅝
82	84	100	Philadelphia Co	41¾	41¾	40⅞	41	— ⅝
35	36¼	200	P., C. & St. L	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
35½	36¼	7,300	Pittsburgh Coal	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
150	160	100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
104	105¼	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	156	156	156	156	— ⅛
63	65¼	7,300	Pressed Steel Car	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
169	170	100	Pullman Co	65¾	65¾	62¼	63	— ⅝
169	170	50	Do., odd lot	171⅛	171⅜	167½	169	—8
2½	3	200	Quicksilver	172	172	172	172	— ⅛
51	51¾	1,900	Railway Steel Sp	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
100½	102	100	Railway Steel S. pf	52⅝	52⅝	51	51½	—1½
25	25¼	6,400	Ray Con. Copper	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
106¾	106¾	48,300	Reading	24½	25	24½	25	— ⅛
71	71½	33,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	106¾	106¾	104½	104½	—1⅝
111	111½	200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	74¼	74¼	70	70	—1⅝
17⅜	17⅝	500	St. L. & S. F. w i	111⅝	111⅝	111½	111½	— ⅜
100	100	100	St. Louis Southw	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
21	22	1,300	St. L. Southw. pf	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
16¼	16¼	1,200	Seaboard Air Line	44	44¾	44	44¾	+1
39	39¼	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	+1⅜
211½	212¾	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	41½	41½	39	39	— ¾
28¾	28¾	1,500	Shattuck-Arizona	212	212	212	212	— ⅛
57½	58	1,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	28	28	28	28	—1½
96	98	100	S.-S. S. & I. pf	57¾	58	57	57½	— ½
100	100¾	3,800	Southern Pacific	97	97	97	97	—2
28	28¾	34,600	Southern Railway	100⅞	100⅞	100	100¼	+1
67⅜	68	4,400	Southern Ry. pf	29¼	29¼	27¾	28¼	— ⅜
99¼	101¼	20	Standard Milling	70¾	70¾	67¾	67¾	—1½
131¾	132	6,500	Studebaker Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅛
66	67	800	Stutz Motor	134⅜	134⅜	131¾	131¾	—1¼
22	22¼	11,800	Tennessee Copper	68½	68½	67	67	+1
219	220	3,300	Texas Co	221	224	220	220	
13	13½	900	Texas & Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13½	+ ⅛
57⅜	57⅝	1,200	Third Avenue	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
55	55¾	3,400	Tobacco Products	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
105	105¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	—1½
108	108	100	Underwood Typew	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	
100	100	2,600	Union B. & P. Co	115	117	111	111	— ⅝
61	61	1,200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	63½	63½	63½	63½	— ⅝
23,000			Union Pacific	80	80	80	80	—3
200			Union Pacific pf	147¾	149¾	147¾	147¾	—1½
50	100		United Cigar Mfrs	83	83	83	83	
101	3,500		United Cigar Stores	47	47	47	47	
159½	3,200		United Fruit Co	101	101	101	101	—1½
100	100		United Rys. Invest	160¾	160¾	158¾	158½	—1⅝
85¼	85¾		United Rys. pf	91	91	91	91	— ⅝
82¾	83		U. S. C. I. P. & F	92½	92½	92½	92½	— ⅝
122¾	123		U. S. Indus. Alco	24	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
36¾	36¾		U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	— ⅛
36¾	37		U. S. Red. & Ref	117	118	117	118	— ⅛
102	102		U. S. Red. & R. pf	102	102	102	102	— ⅛
1⅛	1⅜		U. S. Rubber	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
102	102		U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102	102	102	102	
58¾	59		U. S. Sm., R. & M	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
114¾	115		U. S. S., R. & M. pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ⅛
72¼	72¾		U. S. Steel	72¼	72

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PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Asked.
145	Am. L. & T....	395⅛	394½	394½	395⅛
1,025	Cities Service..	333	326	330	334
2,100	Cities Serv. pf..	93½	93	93	94
540	Com'w'th Pr....	63	62½	62	63½
630	Com'w'th P. pf.	86	85¼	85	86

BONDS.

$6,000	Appala. P. 5s.	78½	78	78	79
150,000	Com'th P. 6s..	102¾	102	102	102¾

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	36	37½
Adirondack Electric Power pf	82	83
American Cities	4	10
American Cities pf	46	47½
American Gas Co	120	125
American Gas & Electric	153	156
American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Light & Traction pf	111	113
American Power & Light	70	71
American Power & Light pf	83	85
American Public Utilities	42	44
American Public Utilities pf	72	74
American W. W. & E.	8	8½
Am. W. W. & E. partic	23	25
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf	66	66
Atlantic P. & L. pf	90	..
Baton Rouge El. pf	88	91
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf	74	78
Central States Electric	75	..
Cities Service pf	93	94
Colorado Power	28	29
Colorado Power pf	99	101½
Columbus Electric pf	80	83½
Consumers' Power pf	97	99
Connecticut Power pf	93	..
Dallas Electric notes	98¾	99½
Eastern Texas Electric	59	62
Eastern Texas Electric pf	89½	92
Eastern Texas Electric notes	100	101
El Paso Electric	123	126
El Paso Electric pf	100	..
Electric B. & S. pf	99½	100
Empire District Electric pf	89¾	94
Federal Light & Traction	18	19
Federal Light & Traction pf	55½	56
Galveston-Houston Electric	34	37
Galveston-Houston Electric pf	77	80
Gas & Electric Securities	300	310
Gas & Electric Securities pf	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	48
International Traction	49	52
International Traction pf	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	35
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Power	13⅜	15¾
Mississippi River Power pf	30	32
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power	14	17
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	55	60
Northern States Power	97	98
Northern States Power pf	97½	99
Northern States Electric	47	52
Northern Texas Electric pf	82	85
Ozark P. & W.	44	48
Pacific G. & E.	57	58
Pacific G. & E. pf	90	91
Puget Sound Traction	10½	13½
Puget Sound Traction pf	51½	54
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf	75	83
Rep. Ry. & Light	52	53
Rep. Ry. & Light pf	77	78
Securities Corp. General	13	23
Securities Corp. General pf	85	92
Southern California Edison	92	93
Southern California Edison pf	106	108
Southwestern Power & Light pf	97¼	100
Standard G. & E.	14½	15
Standard G. & E. pf	41½	42
Tampa Electric	131	133
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power	11½	12¼
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	52½	53
Toledo Traction	5	..
Toledo Traction pf	92½	95
United Gas & Electric	10	12
United Gas & Electric pf	70	71
United Gas & Electric 2d pf	10	16
United Light & Railways	48	50
United Light & Railways pf	76	77
Western Power	19	19½
Western Power pf	69½	70

BONDS.

American Power & Light 6s, 1921	99½	100½
American W. W. coll. 5s	74	77
Baton Rouge 1st 5s	90	..
Central Illinois Light 5s	95	97
Cinn. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100	100¾
Columbia G. & E. 1st 5s, 1927	87	90
Columbia G. & E. deb. 5s, 1927	77	..
Connecticut Power 1st 5s	96	..
Cumberl'd Co.P.& L. 1st & ref. 5s, '42	95½	98
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	98¾	..
Defiance G. & E. 5s, 1942	91	94
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	96	98
East Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
Eastern Texas Elec. 6s, 1918	99½	..
Eastern Texas Elec. col. 5s	92	95
Empire G. & F. 6s, 1926	98¾	100
Galveston Electric 1st 5s	89	93
Great Lakes Power 6s, 1921-28	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	80½	80¾
Great Western Power 5s, 1925	97½	99¼
Houston Electric 1st 5s	100	..
Interm. Ry., Lt. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Knoxville Gas 1st 5s, 1933	90	95
Lincoln G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1941	91	95
Middle West U. 6s, 1925	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s	98¾	99
Miss. River Power Co. 1st 5s	76¾	77¾
Miss. Valley G. & E. 5s, 1922	92	94
Northern States Power 6s, 1926	99¾	100
Northern States Power 5s, 1941	96¼	97
North. Texas Elec. col. trust 5s	90	94
Omaha & C. B. Ry. 1st 5s, 1928	95½	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	85	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	101
Seattle Electric con. 5s	94½	97½
Standard G. & E. conv. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Tampa Electric 1st 5s	98	101½
U. S. S., R. & M. 6s, 1926	111	113
W. West. Light 6s, 1925	94	96
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93½
West Penn. Power 1st 5s, 1946	96	97

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

1st week October	$2,966,000	$51,000
July 1-Oct. 7	39,487,000	10,716,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

1st week October	564,600	16,200
July 1-Oct. 7	7,418,720	198,000

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

1st week October	333,000	76,000

BOSTON & MAINE for August—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	5,170,366	4,305,023	865,342
Net aft. taxes	1,705,943	1,270,030	433,912
2 mos. gross	9,890,161	8,404,259	1,485,901
Net aft. taxes	3,124,501	2,351,363	775,137

Public Utilities.

WESTERN UNION for nine months ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
*9 mos. gross	45,751,087	37,832,109	7,918,958
Net aft. taxes	10,536,352	7,888,961	2,647,391
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,535,465	6,886,545	2,648,920

*September figures estimated.

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

COLORADO FUEL AND IRON—Year ended June 30:

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
Surplus after charges	$1,601,170	*$334,662	Inc. $1,935,832

*Deficit.

PACIFIC COAST CO.—Year end. June 30:

Gross	$7,212,557	$6,284,493	Inc. $928,064
Oper. exp...	6,234,090	5,604,072	Inc. 630,018
Net	$978,466	$680,420	Inc. $298,046
Surplus after charges	767,768	320,252	Inc. 447,516
Bal. after divs.	$365,822	*$125,998	Inc. $491,820

*Deficit.

PULLMAN CO.—For the year ended July 31:

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Total inc.	$43,761,465	$41,512,884	$44,725,514
Expenses*	24,913,914	21,234,662	23,328,051
Net	18,847,551	20,278,222	21,397,463
Depreciation	6,467,184	9,731,373	10,532,545
Surplus	12,380,367	10,546,849	10,884,918
Dividends	9,599,760	9,599,716	9,599,556
Balance	2,780,607	947,133	1,285,353

*Includes repair of cars, taxes, insurance, and proportion of net earnings paid other interest in sleeping car associations controlled.

UNION OIL CO. of California for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1916 (approximate figures):

	1916.	1915.	Changes.
Gross	$20,550,000	$13,950,000	Inc. $6,600,000
Surplus after charges	5,320,000	2,250,000	Inc. 3,070,000

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	43.00	45.00	43.00	46.00
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.00	....	10.00	....
Antimony	11.25	11.75	11.25	11.75
Quicksilver	*80.00	....	$80.00	....
Aluminium	*65.00	66.00	*65.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 28¾@29c. third quarter delivery; 28@28½c. fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 27@27½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	123	0	0	123	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	119	0	0
Tin, spot	181	0	0	181	0	0
Tin, futures	181	10	0	181	10	0
Spelter	56	0	0	56	0	0
Lead	30	15	0	30	15	0

BIG YEAR FOR SHIPBUILDING.

American Co.'s Report Shows Good Profit and Fine Prospects.

The annual statement of the American Shipbuilding Company reflects the activity in ship-construction lines, and gives an insight into preparations being made for business next year. The company, which has five subsidiary concerns on the Great Lakes, earned a gross income from all sources of $1,808,769 in the year ended June 30, from which a profit of $579,806 remained after interest and depreciation charges had been met.

President M. E. Farr said in his annual report yesterday that the greater part of the earnings came in the second half of the year.

"During the first half of the year," he added, "contracts were closed for six ships of Norwegian type, and the experience gained in constructing these warranted the closing of many more contracts at attractive prices. There are now thirty-three ships with a total carrying capacity of about 174,000 gross tons under contract for delivery during the next fiscal year, and two ships with a total carrying capacity of about 21,000 gross tons are under contract for delivery during the last half of 1917. Present prospects are favorable for securing enough contracts to fill all building berths for 1917 delivery."

$471,000 Valparaiso Bonds Sold.

The Guaranty Trust Company has sold an issue of $471,000 of 6 per cent. bonds of the Valparaiso, Chile, Water Company, guaranteed by the Government and payable at maturity in New York City. It is said to be the first financing of the kind which Chile has ever done in the United States. The securities mature in 1939. They were sold on a 6.30 per cent. basis.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99	..	Pan 2s, r, 1938	98¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..	Pan 3s, r, 1961	101⅛	..
3s, r, 1918	100¼	101¼	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102	..
3s, c, 1918	100¼	..			
3s, 1946	101⅛	102			
4s, r, 1925	109½	..			
4s, c, 1925	110	..			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98¼	..			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acme T 1st pf	96	97	Cent L pf	114	115
Adams Ex	140	160	C R R of N J	300	350
Ad Rumely	15	16¼	C & S A	..	..
Do pf	30¼	32	Tel	140	142
Ajax Rub	63	65	Chi & Alt. pf	9½	10
Allis-Ch M pf	80	80½	C & N W pf	170	180
Am Ag Ch pf	97	101½	Chi. St. P. M & Om.	115	120
Am B N	38	42	Do pf	133	145
Do pf	50½	53½	Cl & Pitts.	83	..
Am B Sug pf	99	101	C & S 1st	..	..
Am B S & Fdy	106	109½	Comp T R.	47	47½
Do pf	185	195	Cont C pf.	110	115
Am C & F pf	116	119½	Cont Ins.	50	60
Am Coal	86½	..	Crex Carp.	45	60
Am Cot O pf	99	102	C-Am Sug pf	103	109
Do pf	99	102	D & Co pf.	94	96
Am Exp	128	130	Del & H	151½	153½
A S pf. A	95½	96¾	Del U Ry.	114	116
Am Snuff	140	145	Dia Match.	114	120
Do pf	108	110	Dridge-Sea. pf	88	95
Am S Ref pf	119½	121	D S S & A	4	6
A T & C	62	66	Elec S B.	66	68
Am Tob pf	109¼	110	Erie & P.	..	70
Ann Arbor	..	80	Erie 2d pf.	44½	45½
Do pf	..	65	F M & S.	16	22
Assets R.	2	3	Do pf	39	41
Atl C L	118	120	Gen C pf.	114	116
Barrett Co pf	117	..	Gen Mot.	700	755
Beth S pf	130	138	G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113	114¼
B Un G	131½	133	Gulf S S.	89	92
Brown Sh	60	67	Do 1st pf	98	99
Do pf	95½	100	Hack Wat.	25	35
B R & P	97	109	Helme (G W) Co	175	..
Do pf	103	110	Hendee Mf	117	..
Burns Bros	77¼	79¾	Hock Val.	115	116
Do pf	103	110	Homestake	133½	135
Bush Ter	107	100½	Houston Oil	115	..
Do pf	59	60	Do pf	117	..
Cane (J G)	82¾	83	Hudson Coal	100	..
Do pf	..	..	Do pf	123	..

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
I H. N. pf	120	..	Norf South	22	24½
Int H Cor.	78	81½	N & W pf	86	89
Do pf	109	..	N W Tel.	52½	..
Iowa Cent.	3	4	Owens B M pf	119¼	..
Do pf	8	15	Pabst B pf	87	90
K C, Ft S & M pf	69	72	Pac Coast.	59	65
Kayser (J) & Co pf	94¼	98	Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 1st pf	115	118	Do 2d pf	70	80
Kelly S T pf	97	99	Pan T & T pf	95¼	98
K & D M pf	2½	50	Peo & E.	14	15
Kings Co El	..	..	Pett-Mull. pf	..	35
L & A P	129	130	Do 1st pf	..	62½
L E & W pf	44	45	P, C, C & St L pf	..	68
Lacl'de Gas	270	285	Pitts C pf	105	108
L-W B 1st pf	80	82	P S C pf	108	115
Do 2d pf	50	..	P S, N J	130	131
Lorill'd Co pf	118	122	Q'ksil'r pf	3½	4½
Louis & N	136¼	138¼	Rdg 1st pf	44	45
M'kay Cos.	84¾	86	Do 2d pf	45½	46¼
Do pf	93	97	Reng & S	170	..
Man C R	350	3	Rutl'd pf	27	31
Man B'ch	1½	..	Saxon M	78¼	78¾
Man Elev	128	132	Sears-R pf	125½	126½
Man Shirt	82	98	So P R	135	136
Do pf	100	115	St L & Sw pf	114	118
M Dep Sts pf	104	108	Std M pf	92	94½
Mex P pf	90	96	Studeb Co pf	110	111
Mich Cent	112	135	Tenn C I	90	95
Mid St G	6	29	T C R T pf	114¼	..
Do, new	28	29	Do pf	125	135
M, St P & S S M pf	133	136	Un Cig M pf	104½	..
Mo Pac	73	75	Un Cig Sts pf	117	119½
M, K & T pf	12	14	Un Cig Sts 1st pf	117	119½
Mo Pac w I	24	24½	U S C I P pf	..	..
Mon P pf	116	..	U S Exp	27	29¼
M Wd pf	115¼	..	U S R & I	29	31
Mor & Es	..	89	Va-Car Ch pf	109	110½
N C & St L	140	145	Wabash pf	127	130
Nat B pf	127¼	130	W F Exp	127	130
N C & S	81¾	83½	W E & M pf	70	75
Nat En pf	94	96	Ist pf	..	..
Nat L pf	114¼	116½	Weym-Bru pf	115	125
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23	W & L E	3	3½
Do 2d pf	7	Do 2d pf	3¼	4
N Y, C & St L	33	Wis Cen pf	48	51
Do 1st pf	70	W'st'n (F W) pf	124	..
N Y Dock	9	Wor Pump	32	35
Do pf	30	Do pf	85	101
N Y, L & W pf	123	Do pf, B	60½	65

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Ahmeek	104	104	104	104
270	Alaska	12¾	12½	12¾	12½
75	Allouez	68	68	68	68
1,646	Am. Zinc	48	48¾	45¾	46¾
1,236	Am. Zinc, pf	78	78¼	77¼	77¼
780	Ariz. Com	12¾	12¾	11¾	11¾
255	Butte Bal	2¾	2¾	1⅞	1⅞
165	Butte & Sup	64	64	63¾	63¾
275	Calumet & A	74¾	74¾	74	74
16	Cal. & Hec	572	572	570	570
100	Centennial	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
10	Chino	54	54	54	54
1,225	Cop. Range	67	67¾	66	66
245	East Butte	15¾	15¾	15	15
10	Granby	90	90	90	90
10	Greene Can	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
5	Hancock	14	14	14	14
50	Inspiration	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
30	Island Creek	45	45	44	44
53	Island C. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
545	Isle Royale	32	32½	31½	31½
75	Lake	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
10	La Salle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
875	Mason. Val	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
185	Mass Con	15¼	15¼	14¼	14¼
10	Mayflower	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
120	Miami	38	38	37¾	37¾
175	Mohawk	92	92¼	91¼	91¼
300	New Idria	14¼	14¼	14	14
210	North Butte	21	21	20½	20¾
51	North Lake	2	2	2	2
25	Old Colony	2	2	2	2
105	Old Domin	70	70	69¼	69¼
130	Osceola	89	89	88½	89
230	Pond Creek	14¾	15	14¾	15
25	Quincy	89	89	89	89
200	Ray Con	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
675	Santa Fe	2	2	1¾	1¾
1,225	Shannon	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
15	Shattuck	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
189	St. Marys	87	87	85	85
845	Sup. & Bost	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20	Superior	15	15	15	15
246	Tamarack	41¾	41¾	40	40
925	Trinity	7¾	8	7¾	7¾
2,400	Tuolumne	70	70	70	70
2,000	Utah Apex	4	4	3¾	3¾
585	Utah Con	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
10	Utah Copper	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
8,780	Utah Metal	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
40	Wolverine	47	47	45¼	45¾

RAILROADS.

5	Boston & Alb	181	181	181	181
10	Boston Elev	81	81	81	81
44	Boston & Me	46	46	45	45
1	Conn. River	150	150	150	150
20	Mass. Elec. pf	35	35	35	35
200	New Haven	61	61	60	60
100	Rutland pf	30	30	30	30
45	West End	58	58	58	58
20	West End pf	70	70	70	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Ag. Ch	80	80¼	80	80¼
10	Am. A. C. pf	101	101	101	101
275	Am. Sugar	117	117	115¼	115¼
10	Am. Sugar pf	119	119	119	119
43	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	97½	97½
25	Amoskeag	73	73	73	73
40	Amoskeag pf	98	98	98	98
250	Cuban Cement	21¾	22	21¾	22
171	Edison Elec	237¼	238	237	237
10	General Elec	177½	177½	177½	177½
14	McElwain pf	100	100	100	100
98	Mass. Gas	82¼	83¾	83¼	83¼
15	Mergenthaler	163	163	162½	162½
20	Miss. River P	92	92	92	92
67	Nova Sc. Steel	133	133	133	133
11	N. E. Teleph	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾
25	Nipe Bay Sug	145	145	145	145
4,240	Punta All. Sug	56¼	58	55¾	56¼
1,319	Swift	174½	174½	171	171
1,400	Swift rights	10¼	10	10	10¾
150	Torrington	61½	61½	61	61
25	Torrington pf	32	32	32	32
71,000	United Fruit	160¾	160¾	159	159
1,171	Un. Shoe Mach	57¾	57¾	56¼	56¾
49	Un. Sh. M. pf	30	30	30	30
335	Ventura Oil	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. A. Ch. 5s	100	100	100	100
2,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
300	Am. T. & T. 4½s	112	112	112	112
2,000	Chi. J. & S. Y. 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Fremont El. & P. 6s	80	80	80	80
5,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102	102	102
500	Pond Creek 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½
11,000	Swift & Co. 5s	101½	102	101¼	101¼
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	West. Tel. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,295	Am. Shipbuild	55½	59	55½	58½
20	Booth Fish	56½	56½	56¼	56¼
60	Booth Fish. pf	87	87¼	87	87
1,270	Chi. C. & C. Ry	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,866	Chi. C. Ry. pf	33¾	33¾	32	32
1,010	Chi. El. Rys	12	12	11	11
60	Chi. Ry., S. 2	23	23½	23	23¼
58	Chi. Title Tr	225	225	225	225
100	Comm. Edison	145	145	145	145
51	Deere pf	95	95	95	95
10	Diam. Match	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
107	Illinois Brick	88½	88½	88¼	88¼
220	Lindsay Light	21	21¼	21	21
15	Nat. Carbon	225	225	225	225
185	People's Gas	115	115	113	113
10	Quaker Oats	325½	325½	325½	325½
650	Sears-Roebuck	213	214	212	212
1,274	Stew.-Warner	115¾	116	114	114
3,087	Swift	174	174	170¾	171¾
298	Union Carbide	170	170	168¼	168¼
280	Un. Paper Bd	27¾	27¾	26¼	26¼
100	Un. P. Bd. pf	74	74	74	74

BONDS.

$5,000	Conn. 5s	79¼	79¼	79	79
8,000	Chi. Ry. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
3,000	Chi. Ry. inc. 4s	45	45	45	45
5,000	Com. Edison 5s	102½	102½	102¼	102¼
2,000	Pub. Serv. 5s	96	96	96	96
6,000	Peo. G. ref. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼
1,000	Nor. W. L. 5s	85½	85½	85½	85½
12,000	So. S. L. 4½s	90	90	90	90
16,000	Swift 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Met. Ext. 4s	68	68	68	68
5,000	Un. Station 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
3,000	Un. El. Ry. 5s	62	62	62	62
4,000	Chi. Ry. B 5s	71½	71½	71½	71½

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	A. C. Line	119	119	119	119
50	Ala. Co. 2d	40	40	40	40
20	Balt. Elec. pf	43¾	44	43¾	44
75	Balt. Pub	125	127	125	126¼
22	Balt. Tube pf	106¾	106¾	100¼	100¼
6	Cons. Coal	100	100	100	100
50	Citizens Bank	44¾	44¼	44¼	44¼
907	Cons. Power	116	116¾	116	116¾
10	Cons. Pow. pf	119¾	119¾	119¼	119¾
700	Cosden Ref	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾
570	Cosden O. & G	13	13	12¾	12¾
415	Cos. O. & G. pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
4,885	Cosden rights	3	3	2¾	2¾
170	David. Chem. pf	47	47	47	47
20	Fidel. & Dep	131¼	131¼	131¼	151¼
150	Old Town Bk	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
700	Okla. Oil	9½	9½	9½	9¾
180	Penn. W. & P	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼
10	Unit. Ry. & E. pf	28	28	28	28

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. L. 4½s	102¼	102

NATION'S BANKS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Deposits and Resources the Greatest in Our History, Controller Williams Reports.

COUNTRY BANKS MAKE GAINS

Heavy Loss of Deposits in Some Reserve Cities—Interior and Western Totals Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The analysis of the reports received from the national banks of the United States under the last bank call for the state of business on Sept. 1 shows that in deposits and resources the banks of the United States have again broken all records and have a greater financial strength than any banking system in the world. John Skelton Williams, the Controller of Currency, said today:

"The reports of the condition of the national banks of the United States at the call of May 1, 1916, showed that these banks had on that date the largest deposits and the largest resources ever shown in the history of the system.

"The preliminary figures just completed for the fifty-five Reserve cities of the country and from the country banks of several States indicate that our national banks on Sept. 1, 1916, have again broken all previous records in the matter of deposits and resources.

"An analysis of the reports of the fifty-five Reserve and Central Reserve cities reveals the effect of the Federal Reserve act in distributing fore widely the money of the country and in preventing its consolidation and congestion in a few centres.

"These preliminary figures tell us that, as compared with May 1, the deposits on Sept. 12 in several great centres show a material reduction, while in nearly every other Reserve city throughout the country, and conspicuously in country banks, there has been a large increase in deposits.

"They show that the only reserve cities in which there was a decline of as much as $1,000,000 in deposits were New York City, with a reduction of $222,000,000, Boston $36,000,000, Philadelphia $18,000,000, St. Louis $3,500,00, Minneapolis $3,000,000, and St. Paul $2,500,000.

"The reserve cities where an increase in deposits of $2,000,000 or more were shown for Sept. 12, as compared with the call of May 1, 1916, were San Francisco $35,500,000, Kansas City, Mo., $28,700,000, Pittsburgh $21,000,000, Cleveland $18,000,000, Omaha $14,500,000, Houston $8,000,000, Chicago $6,900,000, Indianapolis and Columbus $7,000,000 each, Denver $6,500,000, Los Angeles $6,500,000, Milwaukee $5,700,000, Cincinnati, Richmond and Wichita $5,000,000 each, St. Joseph $4,500,000, Baltimore $3,500,000, Dallas and San Antonio $3,000,000 each, Detroit $2,800,000, Seattle and Lincoln $2,700,000 each, Atlanta, Washington and Oklahoma City $2,000,000. Those showing increases in deposits ranging between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 were Fort Worth, Birmingham, Waco, Kansas City, Kan., and Portland.

"In each of the other reserve cities not shown in this list the changes in deposits, whether increases or decreases, amounted to less than $1,000,000.

"The withdrawal or transfer of deposits from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis has in no way interefered with the healthy growth and business activity of those cities, and money is still being loaned in them on terms quite as favorable, if not more favorable, than ever known before.

"The unprecedented accumulation of funds and banking credits in the other cities and towns throughout the country, and especially in the country banks, is significant, and is imparting a business confidence and degree of security, stability, and optimism throughout the length and breadth of the United States which has rarely been experienced by any country.

"The preliminary reports just compiled for ten States indicate increases in the deposits of the country banks of these States, exclusive of the deposits of the national banks in Reserve cities of the same States, as follows: Ohio, $26,000,000; Texas, $20,000,000; Kansas, $12,000,000; Indiana, $11,000,000; Massachusetts and Connecticut, $10,000,000 each; Georgia, $7,000,000; Nebraska, $5,500,000; Washington, $4,000,000; New Hampshire, $3,500,000. Total increases in country banks, ten States, $109,000,000.

"The increase for the same period in deposits of the national banks in twenty of the twenty-one Reserve cities in these same ten States was $84,000,000; reduction in one Reserve city, (Boston,) $36,000,000. Total increase in deposits in national banks of the ten States named, $193,000,000, less the reduction in Boston of $36,000,000.

"The increase in the deposits of the national banks is confined to no special locality, but is widespread, covering every section of the country from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and the Mexican border."

340,904

[Reported to Post Office Department, Oct. 2, 1916.]

Average net paid circulation

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Daily and Sunday

for six months ended September 30, 1916

340,904

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report (average for 6 months)	Oct. 1, 1912		209,751
II. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	" " "	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744
IX. Report	" " "	Oct. 1, 1916	340,904

CIRCULATION THE NEW YORK TIMES OCTOBER 2, 1916	
One-Cent Circulation:	
Metropolitan Dealers	202,856
Two-Cent Circulation:	
Country Dealers	98,178
Mail Subscribers	36,121
Total Advance Sale	337,155
Advertising Mail List	441
Exchanges	93
Downtown Office	799
Main Office	1,516
Annex	903
Office Use	550
Total Net Circulation	341,458
No Returns and No Unsold Copies	

1898—1916 THE NEW YORK TIMES CIRCULATION RECORD		
1898, October		25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	105,416
1903,	"	106,886
1904,	"	118,786
1905,	"	120,710
1906,	"	131,140
1907,	"	143,460
1908,	"	172,880
1909,	"	184,317
1910,	"	191,981
1911,	"	197,375
1912,	"	236,668
1913,	"	258,340
1914,	"	292,388
1915,	"	330,542
1916,	"	341,458

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation 340,904, makes the cost one cent a line for each 6,818 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers in volume, as well as in character of general advertising.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends have been announced:

American District Telegraph Company of New Jersey, regular quarterly, 1 per cent., payable Oct. 28 to stock of record Oct. 14.

Burns Bros., regularly quarterly, 1¼ per cent. on the common and 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. Common dividend payable Nov. 15; books close Nov. 1. Preferred payable Nov. 1; books close Oct. 20.

Elgin Watch Company, regular quarterly, 2 per cent., payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 25.

Fisher Body Corporation, 1¾ per cent. on preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 17.

Jacksonville Traction Company, regular quarterly, 75 cents, on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 16.

Lanett Cotton Mills, regular semi-annual $4 per share and an extra of $4, payable Oct. 14.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates, regular quarterly $1.50 a share and a special dividend of $4 a share, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 11.

Pittsburgh Brewing Company, 2 per cent. on account of deferred dividends on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 20.

Public Service Investment Company, regular quarterly $1.50 per share on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to holders of record Oct. 16.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept.,	1917	 102	102¼	102½	102¾
4½s	June,	1965	..... 109¼	109¾	109¼	109¾
4½s	Mar.,	1963	 109	109¾	109	109¾
4½s	Nov.,	1957	 109	109¾	109	109¾
4½s	May,	1957	 108	109¾	109	109¾
4½s	April,	1966	..... 104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1964	 104	104¾	104¼	104¾
4½s	Mar.,	1962	..... 103¾	104¼	104	104¼
4½s	Sept.,	1960	..... 103¾	104	103¾	104¼
4½s	Mar.,	1930-1930	103¼	103½	103¼	103½
4s	May,	1959	..... 100¾	101¼	100¾	101½
4s	Nov.,	1958	..... 100¾	101¼	100¾	101½
4s	May,	1957	..... 100¾	101¼	100¾	101½
4s	Nov.,	1955	..... 100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1956	..... 100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
4s	Nov.,	1936	..... 100¼	..	100¼	..
3½s	Nov.,	1955	..... 93¼	..	93¾	..
3½s	Nov.,	1954	..... 93¾	..	93¾	..
3½s	May,	1954	..... 93¾	..	93¾	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1934-1980	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.60	3.40	3.60	3.40
4½s	May, 1917	3.80	..	3.60	..
4½s	1924-1933	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.97	3.87	3.97	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.85	3.75	3.85	3.75
4s	May, 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1952	3.90	..	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1939	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
3½s	1919-1921	3.90	..	3.90	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1953	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s	1926-1936	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	1918-1925	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Justice	.02
Andes	.11	Mexican	.04
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental	.70
Bullion	.10	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.30	Potosi	.04
Challenge	.06	Savage	.10
Confidence	.11	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.28
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.57
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01
Jacket	.05	Mexican dollars	.52½

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.54	Diamondf. B. B.	.06
Jim Butler	.67	Diamondf Daisy	.03
McNamara	.08	Florence	.43
Midway	.24	Goldf'd Con.	.60
Mizpah Ext.	.18	Goldf'd Merger.	.07
Montana	.20	Great Bend	.11
North Star	.19	Jumbo Ext.	.38
Rescue	.23	Jumbo Junior	.11
Tonopah Ext.	4.87½	Kewanas	.13
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Silver Pick	.19
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Big Jim	1.22½
Atlanta	.09	Nevada Hills	.20
Booth	.11	Packard	.44
C. O. D.	.03	Rochester Mines	.56
Comb. Fraction	.06	Round Mountain	.38
		White Caps	.44

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	590	605	Gold Dollar	2	2¾
Dr. Jackpot	9¾	9¾	Granite	7½	75
Elkton	14½	16	McKinney	81½	81¾
El Paso	42	50	Portland	193	197
Findlay	3	4½	Vindicator	199	200
Gold Cycle	229	230	U Gold M.	15	15½
Gold Sov	6¼	6¼			
Isabella	22¾	22¾			

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Forecast:

N. and Ne.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ala.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer in the interior; gentle n. e. to s. e. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs., warmer in n.; Fri. fair, gentle n. e. to s. e. winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Thurs.; Fri. probably fair.

Upper Mich.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ind. and Lower Mich.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy; gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate s. winds.

La.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs., warmer in e. Fri., unsettled.

Okla.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.; showers in w. Fri.

W. Tex.—Cloudy Thurs., colder in w. Fri., fair and colder, except in s. e.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., followed by showers Thurs. night or Fri.

Mo.—Unsettled and warmer Thurs., with showers in w. and cen., and by night in e. Fri., probably showers; cooler in w. and cen.

Wis.—Cloudy and warmer Thurs., probably followed by showers Thurs. night and Fri.; cooler Fri.

Minn.—Unsettled Thurs.; probably showers in afternoon or night in e.; cooler in n. w. Fri., fair and colder.

Iowa—Showers Thurs.; warmer in e. and cen. Fri., probably showers and cooler.

S. Dak.—Unsettled and colder Thurs.; probably showers. Fri., cloudy and colder.

Kan.—Cloudy Thurs., probably preceded by showers in e. Fri., cloudy and cooler.

COTTON HIGHEST SINCE CIVIL WAR

General List Sells at Top Notch in the History of the New York Exchange.

JANUARY REACHES 17.55

Market Shows Great Nervousness and Irregularity—Operators for Bull Interests Buy Heavily.

Cotton showed great nervousness and irregularity yesterday. Prices reached new high levels, and in fact the general list sold at the highest level in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange, although actual cotton, during the civil war period and immediately following, reached higher prices. This, however, was before the establishment of the New York Cotton Exchange. The only time in the history of the Exchange when higher prices were reached was in August, 1910, when the August option was cornered as a result of the operations of the Brown-Hayne-Scales-Patten pool.

The Liverpool market was somewhat higher than due, but on account of the anxiety over the U-boat situation, the opening here was unchanged to eight points lower. In a short time, however, the market gathered strength with brokers for bull interests operating heavily on the buying side. One large operator, who has been out of the market for some time, was present on the floor, and was credited with being a buyer.

The weekly weather report, which during the early part of the season is issued from Washington, was sent from New Orleans yesterday. The summary said that the weather had been favorable during the last two weeks for picking. The report was rather bearishly received, but in spite of this, the market ran up to new high levels, with January reaching 17.55.

Reports received on the floor to the effect that the British Admiralty had taken charge of the operation of all steamers in American ports caused selling. This report was accompanied by the rumor that no British vessels would be permitted to leave the Atlantic seaboard until the waters had been cleared of German submarines. Naturally such developments would result in putting a temporary embargo on exports of American products, particularly cotton.

On this construction of the news, the market broke rather rapidly, with a decline extending about 25 points from the high level of the day. The close, however, represented a net gain of 1 to 4 points.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	17.12	17.45	17.12	17.20@17.25	17.20@17.21
Dec.	17.41	17.69	17.38	17.41@17.42	17.40@17.41
Jan.	17.30	17.71	17.29	17.29@17.32	17.28@17.29
Mar.	17.43	17.59	17.35	17.37@17.39	17.43@17.45
May	17.59	17.79	17.46	17.46@17.48	17.54@17.55
July	17.35	17.75	17.54	17.52*	17.59@17.61

*Bid.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 25 points advance, middling 17.55c. Southern spot markets as officially reported were firm, 16 to 32 points advance. New Orleans, 16.50c; Galveston, 16.55c; Savannah, 16¾c; Memphis, 16.75c; Augusta, 17.07c; Houston, 16.50c. New Orleans market closed steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	16.54	16.78	16.51	16.63@16.65	16.54@16.56
Dec.	16.77	16.90	16.68	16.83@16.85	16.77@16.78
Jan.	16.84	17.11	16.83	16.95@16.96	16.94@16.86
Mar.	17.08	17.32	17.01	17.16@17.18	17.07@17.08
May	17.29	17.33	17.25	17.32@17.38	17.29@17.30
July	17.41	17.57	17.37	17.50@17.51	17.42@17.44

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton. Sales, middling 23 points advance at 10.27d. Sales, 10,000 bales. Closed quiet.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.	Close.
Oct.-Nov.	10.26	10.37	10.06	10.09	10.06
Jan.-Feb.	10.13	10.19	10.04	10.09	10.04
Mar.-Apr.	10.16	10.20	10.05	10.11½	10.05½
May-June	10.15½	10.20	10.10	10.12	10.06½
July-Aug.	10.14	10.14	10.14½	10.07	10.01

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: October, 17.26c; January, 17.37c; March, 17.47c; May, 17.56c. The market there was due to open today 3 to 5 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	26,461	18,577	285,591	269,303
New Orleans	9,396	8,469	214,136	187,243
Mobile	416	264	15,033	15,816
Savannah	8,069	7,504	178,619	176,688
Charleston	1,463	1,887	58,382	84,352
Wilmington	880	1,026	29,546	46,787
Norfolk	4,062	1,993	52,324	51,064

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	3,422	2,776	124,230	88,008
Memphis	5,489	8,200	155,979	97,698
St. Louis	1,145	879	10,388	7,076
Houston	29,148	14,736	22,254	147,960

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	13,000 to 14,500	14,926	12,037
New Orleans	8,500 to 10,000	11,455	10,038

Exports yesterday were 67,496 bales; total thus far this season, 1,159,905 bales; total last season, 907,254 bales.

COLORADO FUEL WAGES.

Report Tells of Settlement and Greatly Increased Earnings.

The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company devotes nearly half of its annual report for the year ended June 30 to a discussion of wages and the relations between the corporation and its men. The annual statement, to be issued today, says that two wage increases amounting to 20 per cent. all told were granted the workers in the steel mills, while the coal mine employes were raised 5 per cent. on Sept. 1 this year. The coal miners, according to the report, receive about 10 per cent. higher wages than are paid by Eastern competitors.

The company in the preceding year inaugurated a plan of co-operation at the coal mines between the company and its employes.

"In the early part of October, 1915," the report continues, "while John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was visiting Colorado, the plan, named the Industrial Representation Plan, was brought to its finished state, and after being approved by the officers of the company and representatives of the workmen in joint council, was, together with a wage agreement, adopted by a large majority vote of the coal mine operatives as well as by the directors. This plan provides a simple and effective method whereby all grievances that may arise may be adjusted, either directly or through representatives of the employes elected by secret ballot. The President's industrial representative is constantly in the field, and any grievances which he cannot satisfactorily adjust may be taken to any officer of the company, or to a joint committee composed of representatives of both the men and the company, or to the State Industrial Commission.

"In putting the plan into operation the employes' representatives and the company signed written contracts embodying wages, hours of service and other vital factors."

The income account shows gross earnings from operations in the year amounting to $25,626,605, a gain of $0,-048,565 over the preceding year. The net income from all sources was $4,-971,076, an increase of $2,281,101. The final surplus was $2,201,170, compared with a deficit of $334,661 in 1915.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'20	4	@4½	4.38	4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'20	4½	@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½		4.60	4.40
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½		4.55	4.35
Chi. & Northwest	1916-'23	4½		4.30	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½	@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.50	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'19	5		4.60	4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.58	4.38
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½		5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	@5	4.38	4.20
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.35	4.15
Michigan Cent.	1916-'30	5		4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. Texas	1916-'28	5		5.38	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1916-'22	5		5.38	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.63	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½	@5	4.50	4.35
Nor. & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.35	4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	@6	4.55	4.35
Pa. Gen. Freight	1916-'28	4	@4½	4.30	4.10
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.20	4.80
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'26	5		4.65	@4.40
Southern Pacific	1916-'24	4½		4.58	4.28
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½	@5	4.55	4.35

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market felt the effects of uncertainty regarding the probable result of the action of the British Government in connection with the marketing of wheat, and prices were easier, closing 1@1½c net lower. It was announced that the British Government has taken control of all the stocks of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom, and it was the general impression that prices ahead will be controlled and consequently that cabled quotations will be discontinued. In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.91; No. 2 hard, $1.75; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.87; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.83, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	77¼	76⅛	76½	77	62
May	78⅞	78	78⅝	78⅝	59⅝

OATS.

The oats market was inactive and price changes were narrow, closing ¼@⅜c net lower. The local cash market was easy; standard quoted at 53½@54c; No. 3 white, 53@53½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53c; fancy clipped white, 55½@58c; ordinary clipped white, 54@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
December	49	48¼	48⅝	48⅞	38⅛
May	52	51⅝	51⅝	51⅞	39⅞

PROVISIONS.

Price changes in the provision market were again comparatively narrow, but the undertone was firm and there appeared to be sufficient buying power to absorb offers readily. Hogs were higher in the West and this gave a certain amount of confidence, although disturbed shipping conditions, it was feared, might result in checking exports. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000, estimated for Thursday, 20,000; Kansas City received 12,000 and Omaha 3,200.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
October	15.02	14.90	15.00	14.80	9.60
December	14.22	14.00	14.12	13.95	9.67
Ribs—					
October	13.87	13.87	13.87	13.87	9.75
January	12.72	12.52	12.60	12.42	9.75
Pork—					
December	23.95	23.40	23.75	23.40	15.07
January	23.75	23.37	23.57	23.20	18.00

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records for the season again occurred in the market for cottonseed oil and the October position sold over the 12-cent mark. There was an active demand from cotton houses and from shorts, and good general buying, prompted by the strength in the crude market, which was quoted at 10.33@10.67c, with comparatively small offers. Final prices were 10@25 points down from the top, but 10@24 points above the previous close. Total sales for the day were 58,600 barrels.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	11.60	11.50
October	12.06	11.75	11.80@12.10	11.65
November	11.74	11.50	11.53@11.58	11.37
December	11.70	11.41	11.52@11.55	11.28
January	11.68	11.37	11.49@11.51	11.26
February	11.60	11.54	11.50@11.53	11.27
March	11.66	11.40	11.54@11.57	11.40
April	..	..	11.55@11.64	11.40
May	11.75	11.56	11.64@11.66	11.50

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed quite a firm tone during yesterday's trading. Houses with European connections had buying orders here, while reports of a firmer cost and freight situation late on Tuesday appeared to bring in some scattered covering. Uncertainties as to the import situation may also have contributed to the advance, but, after opening 4 to 10 points higher, the market met increased offerings and eased off in the afternoon, closing at a net decline of 1 to 11 points. Sales were reported of 44,250 bags. A fair demand was reported for spots in the local market, with prices steady on the basis of 9¾c for Rio 7s, and 11¾c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	5.22	5.20	5.19@5.22	5.17
November	5.12	5.10	5.12@5.13	5.08
December	4.90	4.81	4.85@4.86	4.83
January	4.48	4.45	4.46@4.47	4.40
February	4.18	4.15	4.17@4.18	4.10
March	4.18	4.15	4.17@4.18	4.16
April	..	..	4.20@4.22	4.19
May	4.26	4.24	4.23@4.25	4.22
June	..	..	4.26@4.28	4.25
July	4.29	4.29	4.29@4.31	4.28
August	..	..	4.32@4.34	4.31
September	..	..	4.35@4.37	4.34

The local market for refined sugar was firm, and prices were 15 points higher, to the basis of 7.15c for fine granulated, with the exception of one refiner, who remained unchanged at 7.25c for fine granulated. The raw sugar market held firm, with the tendency toward slightly higher prices. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugals, 6.08@6.14c; molasses, 5.18@5.24c; cost and freight, 5½c @5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,433 packages, including 565 packages in transit for export. Quite a good deal of stock is arriving and the demand is exceedingly light. Very few buyers had immediate needs, and they are holding off until after the holiday. Under some pressure prices have declined about ½c on both fresh and held creamery, and some weakness was shown on renovated, ladles, and packing stock. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 35@35½c; extras, (92 score,) 34½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 33½@34c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 32½@33c; thirds, 31½@32c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 36@36½c; extras, 35@35½c; firsts, 34@34½c; seconds, 32½@33½c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 35c; extras, 34½c; firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32@33c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34c; good to prime, 32@33½c; common to fair, 29@31½c; renovated, extras, 31½@32c; firsts, 30½@31c; lower grades, 29@30c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2, 28c; lower grades, 26@27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,168 cases. The market is still very irregular. There is quite a heavy accummulation here of recent receipts of fresh and held fresh medium and lower grades, some of which are held under limits. Enough, however, urging for sale to keep the market decidedly in buyers' favor. The moderate proportion of top grades is amply sufficient at the moment for the limited trade, although asking prices on such are generally sustained. Dirties and checks are very firm and the light receipts are selling quickly. Refrigerators held firmly but with less activity. Fancy nearby eggs in very light supply. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 37@38c; firsts, 33@36c; seconds, 30@33c; thirds and poorer, 28@29c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 26@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27c; undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator special marks, fancy, storage and insurance paid, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 29½@30½c; lower grades, 25@29c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 55@58c; ordinary to good, 40@54c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 38@54c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 35@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 43@46c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@40c.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A Reactionary Tendency Develops in the Curb Market on Moderate Trading.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 507,460 shares of stock and $218,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 124,180; oils, 67,630, and mining, 315,650. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,800	Aetna Explos.	11⅝	11½	10⅝	11
800	‡Am. Sum. Tob.	24	24¼	23½	22½
100	‡Am. Wr. Pap.	4	4	4	4
220	‡Butler Chem.	4½	4½	4	4
4,300	‡Butt. Judson.	71	71½	69¼	69¾
800	Charcoal Iron Co. of Am.	7	7⅛	7	7¼
450	C. I. Co. of A. pf.	7½	7½	7¼	7¼
600	Chevro. Motor.	195	195	190	190
125	Emer. Phono.	8⅝	9	8⅝	9
500	‡Fall Motors	9½	9½	9½	9½
300	‡Fisher Body	40½	40½	40	40
300	‡G., W. & W.	48¾	48¾	48½	48½
100	‡G. Am. Tank Car 1st pf.	96	96	96	96
150	Has. & B. C. C.	40½	40½	40	40
400	Havana Tobac.	3	3	2⅝	2⅝
200	Hav. Tobac. pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	Holly Sug. Cp.	49	49	48½	48½
100	Holly S. C. pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
275	‡Hutch. Sug. Pl.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
6,650	‡Imp. Carb. C.	50	50	45	50
600	Interco. Rub.	14½	15¼	14¼	15
3,000	‡Jop. Ore S. m.	50	50	50	50
800	Kath. Brse. pf.	13	13	10	11
1,200	‡Key. T. & R.	18¾	18¾	18	13¼
1,000	‡S. S. Kresge	13	13¼	13	13¼
7,225	‡Lake Torp. B.	11	11¾	10¼	11½
500	‡Maxim Muni	6	6	5¾	5¾
700	Marconi of A.	3½	3⅝	3¼	3⅜
700	Marlin Arms	37	38	37	37½
23,600	‡Mid. Steel	68¾	68¾	66½	66¾
1,000	‡Mit. Mo. w. i.	65¼	66¼	65	65½
100	‡P. E. & M.	106	110	106	106
3,000	‡P. Stores w. i.	9¾	10	9¾	9¾
150	‡Pull. Vent Cor	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
400	‡Pull. Vent. pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	5
1,250	‡Scripps-Booth	53	56¼	53	55¾
100	Sea. S. & M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
200	Smith & T. pf.	10¼	10¼

ELECTION NOTICE.

BOARD OF ELECTIONS

The Board of Elections of the City of New York, General Office, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of Section 201, Laws of 1916, constituting Chapter 17 of the Consolidated Laws, of the boundaries of each of the election districts in the County of New York, and of the designation of the place of registration, October 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and of the polling place for the election to be held November 7th, 1916, in each of the election districts is said equity as follows:

First Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., Centre Ent. on Washington St.	P. S. 29
2.	Washington, Albany & Carlisle Sts., E. Ent. on Albany St.	P. S. 29
3.	170 Greenwich St.	Shoes
4.	9 Mulberry St.	Restaurant
5.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Hubert St.	P. S. 44
6.	40 Grand St.	Confectionery
7.	Cor. Hubert & Collister Sts., Centre Ent. on Collister St.	P. S. 44
8.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., W. Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 28
9.	1000 Sixth Av.	Barber
10.	556 Greenwich St.	Tailor
11.	Clark, Dominick & Broome Sts., Dominick St. Ent.	P. S. 28
12.	67 Sullivan St.	Candy
13.	89 King St., E. Ent. on King St.	P. S. 8
14.	W. Houston St., Bet. Hudson & Varick Sts., E. Ent on W. Houston St.	P. S. 95
15.	20 King St., Girls' Ent. on King St.	P. S. 8
16.	Clarkson St., bet. Hudson & Varick St., W. Ent. on Court on Clarkson St.	P. S. 95
17.	174 West Houston St.	Barber
18.	165 Bleecker St.	Restaurant
19.	132 Thompson St.	Dry Goods

Second Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	83 Broad St.	Cigars
2.	8 Peck Slip.	Barber
3.	93 Roosevelt St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 112
4.	93 Roosevelt St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 112
5.	450 Pearl St.	Barber
6.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 1
7.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., W. Ent. on Oak St.	P. S. 114
8.	Oak St., bet. Oliver & James Sts., Oliver St. Ent.	P. S. 114
9.	76 Division St.	Candy
10.	58 Madison St.	Barber
11.	Henry St., bet. Catherine & Oliver Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 1
12.	Henry St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., E. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 2
13.	Cor. Monroe & Market Sts., Exit 5 on Monroe St.	P. S. 177
14.	Madison St., bet. Pike & Rutgers Sts., Main Ent. on Madison St.	P. S. 2
15.	248 Madison St.	Tailor
16.	263 Madison St.	Barber
17.	186 Henry St.	Barber
18.	223 Henry St.	Stationery
19.	222 East Broadway	Shoemaker

Third Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., No. Ent. on Mulberry St.	P. S. 23
2.	Cor. Mulberry & Bayard Sts., Bayard St. Ent.	P. S. 23
3.	60 Mott St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 108
4.	60 Mott St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 108
5.	102 Mott St.	Grocer
6.	143 Baxter St., So. Yard Ent.	P. S. 130
7.	143 Baxter St., No. Yard Ent.	P. S. 130
8.	140 Mott St.	Barber
9.	77 Chrystie St.	Pool Parlor
10.	183 Bowery	Barber
11.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.	P. S. 100
12.	Lafayette St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.	P. S. 100
13.	248 Madison St.	Tailor
14.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., So. Ent.	P. S. 21
15.	Elizabeth St., Bet. Spring & Prince Sts., No. Ent.	P. S. 21
16.	4 Bleecker St.	Barber
17.	329 Bowery	Hotel Office
18.	13 Cooper Sq.	Barber
19.	208 6th St.	Barber
20.	227 8th St.	Tailor
21.	6 Stuyvesant St.	Awnings
22.	55 3rd Ave.	Clothing
23.	138 E. 12th St.	Barber
24.	313 2nd Ave.	Barber

Fourth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	81 Montgomery St.	Cigars
2.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., Ent. 61 Gouverneur St.	P. S. 31
3.	Cor. Gouverneur & Monroe Sts., W. Ent. on Monroe St.	P. S. 31
4.	Cor. Henry & Gouverneur Sts., W. Ent. on Henry St.	P. S. 147
5.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., E. Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 110
6.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., 2nd Ent. No. of Delancey on Ridge St.	P. S. 92
7.	Cor. Broome & Ridge Sts., Main Ent. on Broome St.	P. S. 92
8.	Attorney St., Bet. Rivington & Stanton Sts., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 174
9.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., So. Ent. on Ridge St.	P. S. 4
10.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Exit 8 on Broome St.	P. S. 34
11.	Rivington, Ridge & Pitt Sts., No. Ent. on Pitt St.	P. S. 4
12.	Cor. Broome & Sheriff Sts., Sheriff St. Ent.	P. S. 34
13.	Cor. Broome & Cannon Sts., No. Ent. on Cannon St.	P. S. 110
14.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 8 on Rivington St.	P. S. 88
15.	Cor. Lewis & Rivington Sts., Exit 9 on Lewis St.	P. S. 88
16.	77 Goerck St.	Restaurant
17.	564 Grand St.	Pictures
18.	Cor. of Jackson & Madison Sts., W. Ent. on Madison St.	P. S. 12

Fifth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	429 Hudson St.	Cigars
2.	41-43 Bedford St.	Tailor
3.	460 Hudson St.	Tailor
4.	287 Bleecker St.	Shoes
5.	313 Bleecker St.	Barber
6.	Cor. Hudson Sts., Centre Ent. on Grove St.	P. S. 3
7.	Cor. Grove & Hudson Sts., Auditorium Ent. on Hudson St.	P. S. 3
8.	272 W. 10th St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 107
9.	372 Bleecker St.	Barber
10.	272 W. 10th St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 107
11.	370 W. 11th St.	Barber
12.	781 Washington St.	Barber
13.	20 Horatio St., Main Ent.	P. S. 124
14.	29 Horatio St. Kintergarden Exit.	P. S. 124
15.	5 9th Av.	Barber
16.	72 9th Av.	Barber
17.	236 W. 15th St.	Barber
18.	214 8th Av.	Bank
19.	140 8th Av.	Barber
20.	814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.	P. S. 11
21.	814 W. 17th St., Playground Ent.	P. S. 11
22.	104 10th Av.	Barber
23.	143 9th Av.	Bakery

Sixth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	183 9th St.	Barber
2.	175 Suffolk St.	Office
3.	544 E. Houston St.	Saloon
4.	272 2d St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 131
5.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.	P. S. 188
6.	Manglin, bet. Houston & Stanton Sts., North Entrance	P. S. 97
7.	Cor. E. Houston & Lewis Sts., Boys' Ent. on Lewis St.	P. S. 188
8.	272 2d St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 131
9.	38 Avenue C	Grocery
10.	38a E. 4th St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 105
11.	34 4th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance	P. S. 15
12.	E. 5th St., Bet. Ave. C & D, West Entrance	P. S. 15
13.	188 7th St., West Entrance	P. S. 64
14.	188 7th St., East Entrance	P. S. 64
15.	97-99 Avenue D	Dry Goods
16.	E. 9th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, W. Ent., on Court on E. 9th St.	P. S. 64
17.	710 E. 9th St., Exit 4	P. S. 64
18.	E. 10th St., Bet. Ave. B & C, East Entrance	P. S. 64

Seventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	168 9th Ave.	Barber
2.	164 9th Ave.	Laundry
3.	351 W. 18th St., Kintergarden Ent.	P. S. 56
4.	351 W. 18th St., Centre Entrance	P. S. 56
5.	204 8th Ave.	Barber
6.	180 7th Ave.	Barber
7.	316 W. 22d St.	Barber
8.	316 W. 23d St.	Barber
9.	219 9th Ave.	Barber
10.	283 10th Ave.	Barber
11.	244 W. 25th St.	Barber
12.	244 W. 25th St.	Cigars
13.	266 7th Ave.	Barber
14.	418 W. 28th St., Centre Ent. of New Addition	P. S. 33
15.	418 W. 28th St., Main Entrance Old Building	P. S. 33
16.	502 W. 28th St.	Barber
17.	523 9th Ave.	Butcher
18.	295 W. 29th St.	Laundry
19.	256 W. 29th St.	Barber
20.	334 9th Ave.	Florist
21.	349 9th Ave.	Barber
22.	352 10th Ave.	Barber

Eighth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	49 Henry St.	Office
2.	16 Forsyth St.	Barber
3.	22 Pike St.	Restaurant
4.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., So. Ent. on Norfolk St.	P. S. 42
5.	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts., Centre Exit on Essex St.	P. S. 62
6.	137 Broome St., W. Ent.	P. S. 120
7.	137 Broome St., E. Ent.	P. S. 120
8.	Cor. Grand & Ludlow Sts., W. Ent. on Grand St.	P. S. 137
9.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 9 on Ludlow St.	P. S. 42
10.	Hester, Orchard & Ludlow Sts., Exit 5 on Orchard St.	P. S. 42
11.	Forsyth, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., N. Ent. on Forsyth St.	P. S. 65
12.	Eldridge, bet. Canal & Hester Sts., S. Ent. on Eldridge St.	P. S. 65
13.	Cor. Rivington & Forsyth Sts., Exit 6 on Forsyth St.	P. S. 20
14.	160 Chrystie St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 35
15.	Cor. Rivington & Eldridge Sts., Exit 5 on Eldridge St.	P. S. 20
16.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., So. Ent. on Ludlow St.	P. S. 161
17.	Cor. Delancey & Ludlow Sts., Ludlow St. Ent. on Ludlow St.	P. S. 161
18.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Rivington St. Ent.	P. S. 160
19.	Cor. Rivington & Suffolk Sts., Suffolk St. Ent.	P. S. 160

Ninth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	107 10th Av.	Barber
2.	112 10th Av.	Cigars
3.	261 W. 24th St.	Laundry
4.	440 10th Av.	Barber
5.	453 9th Av.	Barber
6.	W. 35th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., W. Ent. on W. 35th St.	P. S. 33
7.	W. 34th St., bet. 8th & 9th Avs., 34th St. Entrance	P. S. 32
8.	343 W. 37th St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 127
9.	515 W. 37th St., Boys' Entrance	P. S. 127
10.	353 W. 38th St.	Undertaker
11.	509 9th Av.	Barber
12.	506 W. 39th St.	Shoes
13.	430 W. 40th St.	Tailor
14.	338 W. 40th St.	Printer
15.	330 W. 40th St.	Tailor
16.	567 9th Av.	Barber
17.	501 W. 40th St.	Undertaker
18.	540 10th Av.	Undertaker
19.	561 W. 42d St.	Barber
20.	452 W. 42d St.	Clothing
21.	590 9th Av.	Barber

Tenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., No. Ent. on Forsyth St.	P. S. 91
2.	Cor. Forsyth & Stanton Sts., So. Exit on Essex St.	P. S. 91
3.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit 6 on E. Houston St.	P. S. 13
4.	Cor. E. Houston & Essex Sts., Exit 5 on E. Houston St.	P. S. 13
5.	88 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.	P. S. 79
6.	38 1st St., Exit 6 on 1st St.	P. S. 79
7.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st Ave. & Ave. A, E. Ent on Court	P. S. 63
8.	E. 3d St., Bet. 1st Ave. and Ave. A, E. Ent. on Court	P. S. 63
9.	510 E. 5th St.	Tailor
10.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Centre Ent.	P. S. 25
11.	E. 4th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., E. Ent.	P. S. 25
12.	330 6th St.	Glazier
13.	408 6th St.	Barber
14.	507 6th St.	Undertaker
15.	135 Avenue A	Barber
16.	75 7th St.	Barber
17.	342 E. 9th St.	Barber
18.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave., Exit 4 on 9th St.	P. S. 122
19.	Cor. of 9th St. & 1st Ave. Exit 2 on 9th St.	P. S. 122
20.	E. 13th St., Bet. 1st and 2nd Ave., Exit 1	P. S. 19
21.	E. 14th St., Bet. 1st & 2nd Ave., Exit 1	P. S. 19

Eleventh Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	519 W. 44th St., Main Entrance	P. S. 51
2.	513 W. 44th St., 45th St. Ent. Through Yard	P. S. 51
3.	627 9th Ave.	Real Estate
4.	524 W. 44th St.	Tailor
5.	550 9th Ave.	Real Estate
6.	47th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Av., E. of Court	P. S. 17
7.	567 9th Ave.	Cigars
8.	647 10th Ave.	Cigars
9.	520 W. 47th St.	Fruit
10.	515 W. 47th St.	Storage
11.	558 10th Ave.	Candy
12.	672 10th Ave.	Undertaker
13.	48th St., Bet. 8th & 9th Ave., Main Entrance on Court	P. S. 17
14.	732 9th Ave.	Undertaker
15.	435 W. 48th St.	Barber
16.	406 W. 49th St.	Cigars
17.	709 10th Ave.	Barber
18.	608 11th Ave.	Barber
19.	717 10th Ave.	Barber
20.	500 W. 51st St.	Tailor
21.	456 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance	P. S. 84
22.	480 W. 50th St., S. W. Entrance	P. S. 84
23.	503 W. 50th St.	Tailor
24.	764 6th Ave.	Barber
25.	763 9th Ave.	Fish

Twelfth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	596 E. 12th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 126
2.	613 St., east of Av. B., W. Ent.	P. S. 61
3.	136 Avenue D	Restaurant
4.	12th St., east of Av. B., East Ent.	P. S. 61
5.	586 E. 12th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 126
6.	257 Avenue B	Barber
7.	6th St., bet. 1st Av. & Av. A., Main Ent.	P. S. 104
8.	421 E. 14th St.	Electrical
9.	327 E. 14th St.	Restaurant
10.	153 3d Av.	Laundry
11.	189 3d Av.	Barber
12.	297 1st Av.	Butcher
13.	E. 17th St., bet. 1st Av. & Av. A., E. Ent.	P. S. 104
14.	549 E. 10th St.	Barber
15.	801 Avenue C	Barber
16.	322 1st Av.	Barber
17.	320 E. 20th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 40
18.	320 E. 20th St., East Ent.	P. S. 40
19.	320 E. 20th St., West Ent.	P. S. 40
20.	211 E. 20th St., Centre Ent.	P. S. 50
21.	339 E. 22d St.	Barber
22.	333 E. 23d St.	Carpenter

Thirteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	507 W. 51st St.	Barber
2.	785 10th Ave.	Clothing
3.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
4.	317 W. 52nd St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 58
5.	802 10th Ave.	Barber
6.	814 10th Ave.	Candy
7.	913 5th Ave.	Candy
8.	872 9th Ave.	Real Estate
9.	848 10th Ave.	Barber
10.	904 10th Ave.	Cabinet Maker
11.	804 10th Ave.	Garage
12.	402 W. 58th St., Exit 3	P. S. 141
13.	462 W. 58th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 141
14.	24 Columbus Ave.	Barber
15.	1 Amsterdam Ave.	Confectionery
16.	201 W. 61st St.	Barber
17.	129 W. 61st St.	Laundry
18.	78 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
19.	229 W. 63rd St.	Tailor
20.	202 W. 64th St.	Tailor
21.	218 W. 64th St.	Real Estate
22.	139 West End Ave.	Undertaker
23.	202 W. 67th St.	Undertaker

Fourteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	225 E. 23rd St., W. Ent.	P. S. 47
2.	225 E. 23rd St., E. Ent.	P. S. 47
3.	311 E. 24th St.	Candy
4.	400 E. 26th St.	Undertaker
5.	496 2nd Ave.	Real Estate
6.	E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., East Ent.	P. S. 116
7.	E. 27th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., 2nd Ent.	P. S. 116
8.	417 3rd Ave.	Barber
9.	344 E. 29th St.	Undertaker
10.	546 2nd Ave.	Barber
11.	446 3rd Ave.	Cigars
12.	402 3rd Ave.	Tailor
13.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 116
14.	E. 32nd St., Bet. 2nd and 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 116
15.	338 E. 34th St.	Bird Store
16.	204 E. 35th St.	Market
17.	611 1st Ave.	Tinsmith
18.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 49
19.	E. 37th St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Entrance E. of Main Ent.	P. S. 49
20.	306 E. 39th St.	Bottles
21.	218 E. 40th St.	Con. Engineer
22.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 27
23.	E. 41st St., Bet. 2nd & 3rd Ave., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 27

Fifteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
2.	W. 65th St., W. of Broadway, Main Entrance High School of Commerce	
3.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Kindergarten Entrance	P. S. 94
4.	187 West End Ave.	Laundry
5.	Amsterdam Ave. & W. 68th St., Girls' No. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.	P. S. 94
6.	158 Columbus Ave.	Confectionery
7.	2,620 Broadway	Laundry
8.	S. W. 72nd St.	Vacant
9.	N. S. W. 71st St., 100 Ft. W. of Broadway	Booth
10.	S. S. W. 73d St., 100 Ft. E. River-side Drive	Booth
11.	302 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
12.	307 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
13.	340 Amsterdam Ave.	Cigars
14.	346 Amsterdam Ave.	Garage
15.	Amsterdam Ave. and W. 77th St., Kindergarten Ent.	P. S. 87
16.	252 W. 81st St.	Tailor
17.	300 Amsterdam Ave.	Electrician
18.	Amsterdam Ave. & West 77th St., 2nd Ent. No. of 77th St. on Amst.	P. S. 87
19.	171 W. 80th St.	Shoes
20.	75 W. 82nd St.	Tailor
21.	142 W. 83d St.	Tailor
22.	101 W. 83d St.	Express
23.	W. E. Ave. & W. 82nd St., Kindergarten Ent. on W. End Ave.	P. S. 9
24.	N. S. W. 82d St., 50 Ft. W. West End Ave. & W. 82nd St., Gymnasium Ent. on West End Ave.	P. S. 9
25.	507 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
26.	529 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
27.	567 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
28.	562 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
30.	W. 89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 166
31.	W. 89th St., Near Col. Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 166
32.	631 Amsterdam Ave.	Vacant
33.	Amst. Ave. & W. 93rd St., Centre Ent. on W. 93rd St.	P. S. 93
34.	Amst. Ave. & W. 93rd St., So. Ent. on Amst. Ave.	P. S. 93

Sixteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	678 3rd Ave.	Shoes
2.	715 3rd Ave.	Undertaker
3.	804 2nd Ave.	Undertaker
4.	827 1st Ave.	Undertaker
5.	200 E. 46th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 78
6.	200 E. 46th St., Main Ent.	P. S. 78
7.	759 3rd Ave.	Barber
8.	811 3rd Ave.	Barber
9.	869 1st Ave.	Barber
10.	Cor. 1st Ave. E. 51st St., W. Ent. on 51st St.	P. S. 135
11.	947 2nd Ave.	Stationery
12.	943 3rd Ave.	Barber
13.	Cor. 1st Av. & E. 51st St., Corner Ent.	P. S. 135
14.	994 2nd Ave.	Undertaker
15.	881 2nd Ave.	Barber
16.	156 E. 54th St.	Hall
17.	249 E. 55th St.	Tailor
18.	315 E. 54th St.	Tailor
19.	1,010 1st Ave.	Florist
20.	North End of Workhouse Dock, Blackwells Island	

Seventeenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	483 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
2.	528 Columbus Ave.	Furniture
3.	583 Columbus Ave.	Tailor
4.	623 Columbus Ave.	Barber
5.	649 Columbus Ave.	Electrical
6.	683 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
7.	709 Columbus Ave.	Laundry
8.	731 Columbus Ave.	Barber
9.	707 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
10.	No. Side W. 62nd St., 50 Ft. E. of West End Ave.	Booth
11.	S. E. Cor. West 63d St. and River-side Drive	Basement
12.	272 W. 96th St.	Tailor
13.	104 W. 96th St.	Tailor
14.	747 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
15.	767 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
16.	780 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
17.	S. S. W. 98th St., 125 Ft. W. of Broadway	Booth
18.	S. S. W. 101st St., 75 Ft. W. of West End Ave.	Booth
19.	613 Amsterdam Ave.	Shoes
20.	758 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
21.	63 W. 97th St.	Residence
22.	9 W. 96th St.	Tailor

ELECTION NOTICE.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
23.	90 W. 101st St.	Shoes
24.	124 W. 101st St.	Tailor
25.	101st St., E. Amsterdam Ave., Fairgarden Ent.	P. S. 179
26.	1024 St. E. Amsterdam Ave., Gymnasium Ent.	P. S. 179
27.	74 W. 103rd St.	Vacant
28.	18 W. 102nd St.	Tailor
29.	20 W. 104th St.	Stationery
30.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Ave., 7 on W. 104th St.	Exit
31.	Cor. 104th St. & Amst. Av., on Amst. Ave.	Exit
32.	58 W. 106th St.	Upholsterer
33.	150 Manhattan Ave.	Tailor

Eighteenth Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	228 E. 57th St., Lobby Entrance	P. S. 59
2.	228 E. 57th St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 59
3.	1,092 2nd Av.	Barber
4.	1,056 1st Av.	Barber
5.	1,074 1st Av.	Barber
6.	1,132 1st Av.	Bird Store
7.	1,176 2nd Av.	Barber
8.	1,035 3rd Av.	Plumber
9.	220 E. 63rd St., Girls' Entrance	P. S. 74
10.	220 E. 63rd St., Annex Entrance	P. S. 74
11.	1,159 3rd Av.	Tailor
12.	E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av., West Entrance	P. S. 183
13.	1,277 1st Av.	Florist
14.	E. 66th St., E. of 1st Av. East Entrance	P. S. 183
15.	511 E. 68th St.	Settlement House
16.	1,154 2nd Av.	Barber
17.	1,181 3rd Av.	Barber
18.	1,191 3rd Av.	Barber
19.	256 E. 72nd St.	Shoe Cleaning
20.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Girls' Primary Entrance	P. S. 82
21.	Cor. E. 70th St. & 1st Av., Boys' Entrance on 1st Av.	P. S. 82
22.	1,361 Avenue A	Dressmaker
23.	305 E. 72nd St.	Barber
24.	345 E. 73rd St.	Undertaker

Nineteenth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	S. S. W. 102nd St., 50 Ft. W. of West End Av.	Booth
2.	872 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
3.	910 Amsterdam Ave.	Tailor
4.	2,744 Broadway	Pictures
5.	948 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
6.	962 W. 108th St.	Laundry
7.	774 W. 108th St.	Laundry
8.	70 W. 109th St.	Laundry
9.	101 W. 108th St.	Plumber
10.	W. 108th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Av., E. Ent.	P. S. 165
11.	261 W. 109th St.	Barber
12.	N. S. W. 110th St., 150 Ft. E. of Broadway	Booth
13.	W. 109th St., Bet. Broadway & Amsterdam Ave., Main Ent.	P. S. 165
14.	516 W. 113th St.	Tailor
15.	S. S. W. 112th St. 200 Ft. W. of Amsterdam Ave.	Booth
16.	N. S. W. 116th St., 100 Ft. E. of Amsterdam Ave.	Booth
17.	1,092 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
18.	501 W. 113th St.	Tailor
19.	S. S. W. 115th St., 125 Ft. E. River-side Drive	Booth
20.	N. W. Cor. W. 119th St. & Claremont Ave.	Office
21.	3,688 Broadway	Tailor
22.	3,155 Broadway	Barber
23.	3,297 Broadway	Laundry
24.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., So. Ent. on Amsterdam Ave.	P. S. 43
25.	Cor. W. 129th St. & Amsterdam Ave., W. Ent. on W. 129th St.	P. S. 43
26.	51 Manhattan St.	Barber
27.	32 Lawrence St.	Candy
28.	500 & 502 W. 126th St.	Upholstery
30.	446 W. 125th St.	Tailor
31.	1,272 Amsterdam Ave.	Barber
32.	100 Morningside Ave.	Tailor
33.	1,353 Amsterdam Ave.	Laundry
34.	80 Morningside Drive	Barber
35.	479 Manhattan Ave.	Laundry
36.	411 Manhattan Ave.	Barber
37.	Cor. W. 137th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., W. Ent. W. 137th St.	P. S. 19
38.	Cor. W. 117th St. & St. Nicholas Ave., Exit 2 on St. Nicholas Ave.	P. S. 10
39.	W. 115th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., E. Ent.	Wadleigh H. S.
40.	300½ W. 116th St.	Shoe Cleaning
41.	W. 114th St., Bet. 7th & 8th Aves., W. Ent.	Wadleigh H. S.
42.	279 W. 113th St.	Tailor
43.	300 W. 113th St.	Laundry
44.	1,840 7th Ave.	Laundry
45.	2,060 8th Ave.	Shoe Repair
46.	300 W. 111th St.	Laundry

Twentieth Assembly District.

E.D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., E. Ent.	P. S. 70
2.	E. 75th St., bet. 2d & 3d Ave., W. Ent.	P. S. 70
3.	323 E. 75th St.	Furniture
4.	1,440 1st Av.	Undertaker
5.	498 E. 74th St.	Barber
6.	1,424 Avenue A	Barber
7.	402 W. 57th St., Boys' Ent.	P. S. 117
8.	170 E. 77th St., Girls' Ent.	P. S. 117
9.	1,483 2d Av.	Barber
10.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 77th Ent.	P. S. 158
11.	Avenue A, 77th & 78th Sts., E. 78th St. Ent.	P. S. 158
12.	E. 79th St., bet. 2d & 3d Av., E. Ent.	P. S. 53
13.	E. 80th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves., Annex Ent.	P. S. 53
14.	342 E. 80th St.	Barber
15.	1,547 1st Av.	Barber
16.	1,516 Avenue A	Barber
17.	Avenue A 81st & 82d Sts., E. 81st St. Ent.	P. S. 96
18.	Avenue A 81st and 82d Sts., E. 82d St. Ent.	P. S. 96
19.	1,566 2d Av.	Barber
20.	1,449 3d Av.	Tinsmith
21.	1,140 Lexington Av.	Barber
22.	1,436 3d Av.	Barber
23.	1,497 3d Av.	Undertaker

Twenty-first Assembly District.

E. D.	Location.	Occupied as
1.	283 St. Nicholas Ave.	Tailor
2.	St. Nicholas Ave., bet. 126th & 127th Sts., W. Ent.	P. S. 157
3.	St. Nicholas Ave. bet. 126th & 127th Sts., Main Ent., St. Nicholas Ave.	P. S. 157
4.	41 St. Nicholas Terrace	Barber
5.	2,401 8th Ave.	Barber
6.	W. 125th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 68
7.	W. 126th St., bet. 7th & Lenox Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 68
8.	117 W. 125th St.	Laundry
9.	2,174 7th Ave.	Undertaker
10.	2,200 7th Ave.	Barber
11.	2,209 7th Ave.	Barber
12.	350 Lenox Ave.	Tailor
13.	2,458 8th Ave.	Undertaker
14.	71 W. 132nd St.	Billiards
15.	2,234 7th Ave.	Tailor
16.	2,469 8th Ave.	Undertaker
17.	2,248 7th Ave.	Bakery
18.	W. 133rd St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 119
19.	163 W. 133rd St.	Tailor
20.	27 W. 135rd St.	Barber
21.	Lenox Ave. bet. 134th & 135th Sts., E. Ent. on Lenox Ave.	P. S. 89
22.	Lenox Ave. bet. 134th & 135th Sts., W. Ent. on W. 135th St.	P. S. 89
23.	W. 134th St., bet. 7th & 8th Aves., Main Ent.	P. S. 119
24.	2,531 8th Ave.	Tailor
25.	2,556 8th Ave.	Glazier
26.	2,554 8th Ave.	Undertaker
27.	2,598 8th Ave.	Tailor
28.	Edgecombe Ave. 140th & 141st Sts., E. Ent. on Edgecombe Ave.	P. S. 5
29.	Edgecombe Ave., 140th & 141st Sts., W. Ent. on W. 141st St.	P. S. 5
30.	3,360 Broadway	Tailor

ELECTION NOTICE.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

dam ave. and W. 66th st. to the corner of West End ave. and W. 67th st.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 26th st., 2nd ave., E. 23rd st. and Lexington ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within East 27th st., 3rd ave., E. 26th st., 2nd ave., E. 25th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 26th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 25th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., East River, E. 23rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 28th st., 1st ave., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 26th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 28th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 24th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., 2nd ave., E. 26th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 29th st., 3rd ave., E. 28th st., 2nd ave., E. 27th st. and Lexington ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., 2nd ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 30th st., East River, E. 29th st., 1st ave., E. 28th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., Lexington ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st. and 3rd ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33rd st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st., E. 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st., E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., East River, E. 39th st. and 3rd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., 3rd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., Prospect place, E. 43rd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Fifteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within Central Park W., Columbus Ave., W. 64th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 67th st., Columbus ave., W. 65th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 68th st., Broadway, W. 67th st. and West End ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., West End ave., W. 67th st. and Hudson River.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 68th st. and West End ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 70th st., Broadway, W. 68th st., Central Park W., W. 67th st., Broadway, W. 68th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., Columbus ave., W. 70th st., Central Park W., W. 68th st. and Broadway.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within Central Park W., W. 70th st. and Columbus ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 72nd st., Columbus ave., W. 71st st., Broadway, W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., West End ave., W. 74th st., Broadway, W. 72nd st., West End ave., and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 74th st., Columbus ave., W. 72nd st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 75th st., Columbus ave., W. 76th st., Central Park W., W. 74th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 13th 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., East River, E. 30th st. and 2nd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 31st st., 2nd ave., E. 30th st., Lexington ave., E. 28th st. and 3rd ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 34th st. and 3rd ave., E. 31st st. and Lexington ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33d st., 2nd ave., E. 31st st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 33rd st., East River, E. 31st st. and 2nd ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st., E. 34th st., East River, E. 33rd st. and 2nd ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 35th st., 2nd ave., E. 33rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 36th st., East River, E. 34th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 34th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 35th st., E. 35th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 37th st., East River, E. 36th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 38th st., East River, E. 37th st. and 3rd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 39th st., East River, E. 38th st. and 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within E. 40th st., Prospect place, E. 41st st., East River, E. 39th st. and 3rd ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., 3rd ave., E. 41st st., Prospect place, E. 40th st. and Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 42nd st., Prospect place, E. 43rd st., East River, E. 41st st. and 3rd ave.

Seventeenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 83rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 83rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 86th st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 85th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 84th st. and Columbus ave., and Columbus ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Central Park W., W. 86th st. and Columbus ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 91st st., Columbus ave., W. 90th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 92nd st., Central Park W., W. 91st st. and Columbus ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 95th st., Central Park W., W. 93rd st. and Columbus ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 95th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 96th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Central Park W., and W. 95th st.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within W. 95th st., Columbus ave., W. 94th st., Broadway, 93rd st. and West End ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 96th st., Central Park W., W. 95th st., Broadway, W. 91st st. and Hudson River.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 94th st., West End ave., W. 92d st., Amsterdam ave., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Broadway, W. 96th st., West End ave., W. 94th st. and Hudson River.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Central Park W., W. 96th st., Columbus ave. and Amsterdam ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 97th st., Columbus ave., W. 96th st. and Broadway.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 97th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 98th st., W. 98th st., Columbus ave. and W. 97th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 99th st., Broadway, W. 98th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 98th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 97th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 98th st. and West End ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 99th st., West End ave., W. 98th st., Broadway, W. 97th st. and Hudson River.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Broadway, W. 99th st., the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., to the corner of W. 100th st. and West End ave., West End ave., W. 99th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of West End ave. and W. 100th st. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st st., W. 101st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 101st st. and Broadway.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 100th st., Columbus ave., W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 98th st. and Central Park W., Central Park W., W. 97th st. and Columbus ave.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave. to the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W., and a diagonal line from the corner of W. 100th st. and Central Park W. to the corner of W. 99th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave. and Central Park W.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 101st st., Columbus ave., W. 100th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and 101st st. to the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st., Columbus ave., W. 101st st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 102d st., Central Park W., W. 101st st. and Columbus ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 102d st., Broadway, W. 101st st. and Central Park W.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 103d st. to the corner of W. 102d st. and Columbus ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 102d st. to the corner of W. 103d st. and Manhattan ave., West 102d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 103d st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and Manhattan ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 103d st., Central Park W., W. 102d st. and Manhattan ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 105th st. to the corner of W. 105th st. and Columbus ave., Columbus ave., W. 103d st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 104th st., Central Park W., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus ave. and W. 104th st. to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and Amsterdam ave., Amsterdam ave., W. 103d st. and West End ave.

The 32nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 106th st., Manhattan ave., W. 105th st., Central Park W., W. 104th st. and Columbus ave.

The 33rd Election District is bounded by and within Broadway, 107th st., Central Park W., W. 106th st., Manhattan ave., W. 106th st. and Columbus ave.

Eighteenth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., 2nd ave., E. 57th st. and 1st ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 57th st., 1st ave., E. 56th st. and 2nd ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., 1st ave., E. 57th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 58th st., East River, E. 56th st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 59th st., East River, E. 58th st. and 2nd ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., Ave. A, E. 64th st., East River, E. 59th st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 1st ave., E. 59th st., 3rd ave., E. 60th st. and 2nd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 62nd st., 2nd ave., E. 60th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 63rd st., 1st ave., E. 62nd st. and 3rd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 65th st., 1st ave., E. 63rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., 2nd ave., E. 65th st., and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave., E. 65th st. and 2nd ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 69th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 67th st. and 1st ave. to the corner of E. 66th st. and 2nd ave., and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 68th st., Ave. A, E. 69th st., East River, E. 64th st. and 1st ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., Ave. A, E. 71st st., East River, E. 69th st., Ave. A, E. 68th st. and 1st ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 2nd ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 69th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 70th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 68th st. and 3rd ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 70th st., 1st ave., E. 69th st. and 3rd ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 71st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 70th st. and West End ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within the entire island of Blackwells Island.

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and within W. 112th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 113th st., Morningside drive, W. 110th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 111th st. and Broadway.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 117th st. to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 118th st., across Morningside Park, Morningside drive, Manhattan ave., W. 116th st., Morningside drive, Manhattan ave., W. 110th st., Amsterdam Av.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 114th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Broadway to the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 113th st., W. 113th st. and Hudson River.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Broadway, W. 114th st. and Hudson River.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Broadway, W. 116th st. and Hudson River.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a line running from the Hudson River across Riverside Park and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave., W. 125th st., Broadway, W. 120th st. and Hudson River.

The 22d Election District is bounded by and within W. 127th st., Broadway, W. 125th st., a line running through Fairview court, 175 Claremont ave. and between 526 and 528 Riverside drive, through Riverside Park and Hudson River.

The 23d Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Old Broadway, W. 130th st., Broadway, W. 127th st. and Hudson River.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133d st., Amsterdam ave., W. 131st st. and Old Broadway.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Amsterdam ave., W. 130th st., Convent ave., and Old Broadway.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., Convent ave., Morningside ave., 125th st., Manhattan st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., Old Broadway, Lawrence st., Amsterdam ave., W. 128th st. and Broadway.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within W. 126th st., Manhattan st., W. 125th st. and Broadway.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 124th st. and Broadway.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., Manhattan st., Morningside ave., W. 124th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 124th st., Amsterdam ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 124th st. to the corner of W. 122d st. and Broadway, W. 122d st., and Broadway.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., Morningside drive, across Morningside Park, across Morningside Park and Morningside drive, Morningside drive, Amsterdam ave., across Morningside Park and Morningside drive, a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam ave. and W. 121st st. to the corner of W. 120th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 122d st., a diagonal line from there over to the corner of Morningside drive and W. 121st st., W. 121st st., Amsterdam ave. W. 120th st. and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 121st st., Morningside drive, across Morningside Park at W. 120th St., across Morningside ave., across Morningside Park at W. 119th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 119th st. and Amsterdam ave. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Amsterdam ave., and Amsterdam ave.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within W. 120th st., Manhattan ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave., and Morningside ave.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 117th st. and Morningside ave. to the corner of W. 118th st. and Manhattan ave., W. 115th st and Morningside drive.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., 8th ave., W. 116th st. and Manhattan ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., Nicholas ave., W. 117th st., 7th ave., W. 116th st. and 8th ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 118th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 40th Election District is bounded by and within W. 116th st., Manhattan ave., West 103d st., and a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 114th st., W. 114th st. and Morningside ave.

The 41st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 115th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave., and a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and 113th st. and 8th ave. and W. 114th st.

The 42d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 8th ave. and W. 114th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 115th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 113th st. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 43d Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 114th st. and Manhattan ave. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of 7th ave. and Manhattan ave., Manhattan ave. and Morningside ave.

The 44th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 113th st. and 7th ave., 7th ave. and a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 111th st. to the corner of W. 112th st. and 8th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan ave. and W. 111th st. to the corner of 8th ave. and W. 112th st., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 111th st., and W. 111th st.

The 46th Election District is bounded by and within W. 111th st., 7th ave., W. 110th st., 8th ave., Manhattan ave.

The 47th Election District is bounded by and within W. 110th st., 5th ave., a line running through Central Park from 8th ave. and 59th st. to 5th ave. and 90th st., and Central Park W.

The 48th Election District is bounded by and within a line running from W. 99th st. and Central Park W. to 5th ave., 5th ave., Transverse road, W. 97th st. and Central Park W.

Twentieth Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 75th st., 2nd ave., E. 73rd st. and 3rd ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 2nd ave., E. 75th st., 3rd ave., E. 74th st. and Lexington ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., 1st ave., E. 74th st. and 2nd ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 76th st., Ave. A, E. 75th st., East River, E. 73rd st. and 1st ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., John Jay Park st., E. 76th st., East River, E. 75th st., Ave. A, E. 76th st. and 1st ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within E. 77th st., 1st ave., E. 76th st. and 3rd ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., 1st ave., E. 77th st. and 3rd ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 78th st. and 3rd ave. to the corner of E. 79th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 77th st. and 3rd ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., 1st ave., E. 77th st. and 2nd ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 78th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 78th st. and Ave. A to E. 79th st. and 2nd ave., 2nd ave., E. 78th st., John Jay Park st., E. 77th st. and 1st ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 79th st., a diagonal line from E. 79th st. and East River to the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st. and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 78th st. to the corner of E. 79th st. and 1st ave., 1st ave. and E. 78th st.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 80th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and 79th st., E. 79th st. and 2nd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., Ave. A, E. 79th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and 79th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 80th st.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 80th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 81st st., E. 81st st., 1st ave. and E. 80th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., Ave A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., East River, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from E. 81st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 80th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 79th st. and Lexington ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 81st st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 79th st. and Lexington ave.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st. and 2nd ave., a diagonal line from 3rd ave. and E. 81st st. to the corner of East 82nd st. and Lexington ave., Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 83rd st., 2nd ave., E. 82nd st. and 3rd ave.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., 8th ave., W. 123rd st. and Morningside ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside ave. and W. 126th st. to the corner of St. Nicholas ave. and W. 127th st., W. 127th st., 8th ave., W. 125th st. and Morningside ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas ave. to the corner of W. 126th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave. and Convent ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., St. Nicholas terrace, W. 129th st. and Convent ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas terrace.

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The 6th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st. to the corner of 7th ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 127th st. and Lenox ave., W. 127th st. and 8th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 128th st., 5th ave., W. 127th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 127th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 128th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 129th st. to the corner of 5th ave. and W. 128th st., and 7th ave. and W. 128th st.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within 7th ave., W. 128th st., 8th ave., to the corner of W. 129th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 130th st. and 7th ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., 7th ave., to the corner of W. 130th st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 129th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Lenox ave., W. 129th st. and 7th ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 128th st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 130th st. and Lenox ave., and Lenox ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 131st st., Lenox ave., W. 129th st. and 7th ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within, West 133rd st., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 132nd st. and 5th ave. to the corner of W. 131st st. and Lenox ave. and Lenox ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within W. 132nd st., Lenox ave., W. 131st st., and 8th ave., 8th ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133rd st., 8th ave., W. 130th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 133rd st., 5th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 133rd st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 132nd st., W. 132nd st. and 8th ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 134th st., 7th ave., W. 133rd st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 134th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 132nd st. and Lenox ave. to the corner of W. 133rd st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., 5th ave., W. 133rd st. and Lenox ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 134th st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 135th st., W. 135th st., 5th ave., and W. 134th st.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 135th st. to the corner of W. 136th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 134th st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st., 8th ave., W. 135th st. and 7th ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st. to the corner of Lenox ave., thence a diagonal line to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 135th st., W. 135th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 136th st. and 8th ave.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., 7th ave., W. 136th st. and 8th ave.

The 27th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 7th ave., W. 138th st. and 8th ave.

The 28th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 140th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 141st st. and 7th ave., 7th ave. and W. 140th st., W. 140th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 29th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 141st st., W. 140th st. and 7th ave.

The 30th Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 140th st. and St. Nicholas ave., W. 141st st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 135th st., Convent ave., W. 136th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 135th st. and Broadway.

The 31st Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Convent ave., W. 135th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 130th st. and Amsterdam ave.

The 32d Election District is bounded by and within W. 138th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 133d st. and Hudson River.

The 33d Election District is bounded by and within W. 135th st., Amsterdam ave., W. 130th st., Convent ave., W. 134th st. and Broadway.

The 34th Election District is bounded by and within W. 136th st., Broadway, W. 134th st. and Hudson River.

The 35th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the Hudson River and W. 138th st. to W. 137th st. and Broadway, Broadway, W. 136th st. and Hudson River.

The 36th Election District is bounded by and within W. 139th st., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 137th st. to W. 138th st. and Hudson River, and Hudson River.

The 37th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 8th ave., W. 138th st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 38th Election District is bounded by and within W. 140th st., 5th ave., W. 138th st. and 8th ave.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Convent ave., W. 140th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 141st st. and Hamilton place to the corner of W. 139th st. and Broadway, and Broadway.

The 39th Election District is bounded by and within W. 141st st., Broadway, W. 139th st. and Hudson River.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., 1st ave., E. 82d st. and 2d ave.

The 2d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and 1st ave.

The 3d Election District is bounded by and within E. 83d st., East River, E. 82d st. and Ave. A.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within E. 84th st., East End ave., E. 83d st. and Ave. A.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., East End ave., E. 84th st. and Ave. A.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 85th st. and Ave. A, Ave. A, E. 83d st. and 1st ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., 1st ave., to 83d st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 83d st. and 2d ave., and 2d ave.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within E. 85th st., and 2d ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2d ave. and E. 84th st. to the corner of 1st ave. and E. 83d st., E. 83d st. and 3d ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 2d ave., E. 84th st. and 3d ave.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., 1st ave., E. 85th st. and 2d ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within E. 86th st., Ave. A, E. 87th st., East River, E. 85th st. and 1st ave.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within E. 87th st., 1st ave., E. 86th st. and 2d ave. to the corner of E. 86th st. and 3d ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within E. 88th st., a diagonal line from the corner of E. 88th st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of 1st ave. and 79th st., E. 79th st. and 3rd ave.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within E. 80th st., Ave. A, E. 79th st. and a diagonal line from the corner of 1st ave. and E. 79th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 80th st.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd ave. and E. 80th st. to the corner of 2nd ave. and E. 81st st., E. 81st st., 1st ave. and E. 80th st.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within E 81st st., Ave A, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., East River, E. 79th st. and Ave. A.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., East River, E. 80th st. and 1st ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within E. 82nd st., 1st ave., E. 81st st. and 2nd ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within E. 81st st., 2nd ave., a diagonal line from E. 81st st. and 2nd ave. to the corner of E. 80th st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of E. 81st st. and 3rd ave., 3rd ave., E. 79th st. and Lexington ave. to the corner of E. 81st st. and 2nd ave., a diagonal line from 3rd ave. and E. 81st st. to the corner of East 82nd st. and Lexington ave., Lexington ave.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within E. 83rd st., 2nd ave., E. 82nd st. and 3rd ave.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

The 1st Election District is bounded by and within W. 125th st., 8th ave., W. 123rd st. and Morningside ave.

The 2nd Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside ave. and W. 126th st. to the corner of St. Nicholas ave. and W. 127th st., W. 127th st., 8th ave., W. 125th st. and Morningside ave.

The 3rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 129th st., St. Nicholas Terrace, W. 127th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas ave. to the corner of W. 126th st. and Morningside ave., Morningside ave. and Convent ave.

The 4th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., St. Nicholas terrace, W. 129th st. and Convent ave.

The 5th Election District is bounded by and within W. 130th st., 8th ave., W. 127th st. and St. Nicholas terrace.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ave. and W. 143rd st. to the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 142nd st., W. 142nd st. and 7th ave.

The 6th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 143rd st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 144th st. and Lenox ave., Lenox ave. and a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 142nd st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 143rd st. and 7th ave.

The 7th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox ave. and W. 144th st. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 143rd st., 7th ave. and W. 144th st.

The 8th Election District is bounded by and within W. 145th st., 8th ave., W. 143rd st. and 7th ave.

The 9th Election District is bounded by and within 7th ave., W. 143rd st., thence a diagonal line to the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave., 8th ave., W. 144th st. and Broadway.

The 10th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 144th st. to the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 11th Election District is bounded by and within W. 145th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 144th st., W. 144th st. and Broadway.

The 12th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 144th st. to the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 13th Election District is bounded by and within W. 145th st., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 144th st., W. 144th st. and Broadway.

The 14th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th ave. and W. 144th st. to the corner of W. 145th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 15th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 147th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 146th st., W. 146th st. and 8th ave.

The 16th Election District is bounded by and within a diagonal line from the corner of W. 147th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of 7th ave. and W. 146th st., W. 146th st. and 8th ave., to the corner of W. 147th st. and 8th ave., and 7th ave., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 148th st. and 8th ave. to the corner of W. 147th st. and 7th ave., and 7th ave.

The 17th Election District is bounded by and within W. 151st st., 7th ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 149th st. and 7th ave. to the corner of W. 148th st. and 8th ave., and 8th ave.

The 18th Election District is bounded by and within W. 151st st., 8th ave., W. 148th st. and Bradhurst ave.

The 19th Election District is bounded by and within W. 151st st., 7th ave., W. 151st st. and Bradhurst ave.

The 20th Election District is bounded by and within W. 165th st., Harlem River, W. 153rd st., Colonial Parkway and Speedway.

The 21st Election District is bounded by and within W. 153rd st., Bradhurst ave., W. 148th st., 8th ave., W. 145th st. and Colonial Parkway.

The 22nd Election District is bounded by and within W. 142nd st., Convent ave., W. 141st st. and Bleecker st.

The 23rd Election District is bounded by and within W. 145th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 141st st., Convent ave., W. 142nd st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 24th Election District is bounded by and within W. 142nd st., Convent ave., W. 141st st. and St. Nicholas ave.

The 25th Election District is bounded by and within W. 143rd st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 142nd st. and Hudson River.

The 26th Election District is bounded by and within W. 146th st., St. Nicholas ave., W. 143rd st. and Hudson River.

The 27th Election District is boun

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

West Side Private Dwelling Buyers—Dyckman Tract Resale—Good Bronx Investments—Tyler Morse Estate at Westbury Sold—Motor Company Buys in Flushing.

Several good deals in various parts of the city indicated a well sustained, active tone in the realty market yesterday. One of the features was private dwelling buying on the west side. In the upper section the five-story residence at 829 West 108th Street, adjoining the new apartment house on the Riverside Drive corner, was purchased by J. Louis Schaefer, Vice President of William R. Grace & Co.

The house, which is one of the finest in that part of the city, occupies a plot 40 by 100.11. It was purchased from George W. Wilder and has been held at about $80,000. The adjoining house at 827 was purchased a year ago by Mr. Schaefer from Charles D. Wilder, and the two houses give Mr. Schaefer a frontage on the north side of the street near Riverside Drive of 75 feet.

The five-story American basement house at 85 Riverside Drive, adjoining the southeast corner of Eighty-first Street, was sold by Pease & Elliman for Timothy J. Martin to a client of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. It covers a plot 25.2 by 75. The buyer, it is said, purchased for occupancy.

Upper West Side Dwelling Sold.

The Duff & Brown Company has sold for the Vermilyea Estate to a client for occupancy 463 West 144th Street, a four-story dwelling in size 20 by 100.

Resale of Dyckman Lots.

An investing client of William A. White & Sons has purchased from the Merritt-Ferguson Construction Company the four lots on the north side of 209th Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer has made no definite plans in regard to the property. These lots were taken in trade by the Merritt-Ferguson Construction Company within the past year for an apartment house located at 127 West Eighty-second Street.

Thirty-Story Loft Planned Near Times Square.

Plans have been prepared by the architect, Electus D. Litchfield, for a thirty-story loft building on the plot 81 by 123.4 at the southwest corner of Broadway and Forty-eighth Street, adjoining the Strand Theatre, just above Times Square. The property is owned by Samuel K. Jacobs. Before the zoning ordinance went into effect plans were filed to erect on the plot a thirty-story hotel to cost about $1,000,000. The new plans for the loft structure were filed last week as amended plans, but they have not yet been approved. The cost of the new operation is placed at about $800,000.

A Recent Buyer.

Frederick Brown, operator, is the buyer of the two five-story apartments on the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and 170th Street, sold Monday by the Namreh Building Company.

Bronx Sales.

The Henry Morgenthau Company has sold to Narmor Real Estate Corporation the taxpayer building on the southwest corner of Westchester Avenue and Kelly Street. It is a one-story structure containing eleven stores, fronting 121 feet on Westchester Avenue and 125 feet on Kelly Street. A. Robinson was the broker in the transaction. The property was held at $100,000.

The two five-story apartment houses at 2,332 to 2,336 Walton Avenue, a plot 75 by 100, were sold for the Hurley Building Company through A. D. Phelps & Bantiave, and resold by E. Osborne Smith in conjunction with A. D. Phelps to Michael Burke.

The Faielle Construction Company sold to Frederick Brown, operator, 2,343 Valentine Avenue, a five-story, thirty-family flat on a plot 75 by 100. A. D. Phelps negotiated the sale, the property being held at $85,000.

Brooklyn.

The Samuel Galitzka Company has sold for the K. & G. Holding Corporation to a client for occupancy the two-story private house at 581 Seventy-seventh Street, on a plot 18 by 100.

The Alco Building Company, associated with Realty Trust, sold in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, to Louis Silverman, 2,051 Sixty-sixth Street, a one-family brick dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, near the Twentieth Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway, for $5,500.

The Burling Realty Company sold for the Brooklyn Trust Company, as executors for an estate, to Dr. T. Campbell Takami, 176 Washington Park, a four-story and basement brownstone and brick building, on a plot 31 by 109 at the northeast corner of Washington Park and Willoughby Avenue.

Tyler Morse Estate Sold to G. M. Heckscher.

G. M. Heckscher has purchased the Tyler Morse estate at Westbury, Long Island. The property, which consists of about thirty acres, improved with a fine house in the French Renaissance architecture, was held at about $325,000. It is located directly opposite the estate of Charles Steele of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Rainier Motor Company Buys Flushing Factory Site.

The Rainier Motor Corporation has purchased five and one-half acres of land on the edge of the Flushing-College Point Meadows and extending from the Long Island Railroad to the plant of the Hunter Car Sign Company.

The property is bounded by Mill Creek, a small tributary to Flushing Creek; Bradley Street, which is a street laid down upon the city map one block west of Farrington Street; Bayside Avenue, and the Long Island Railroad.

The Rainier Company will establish a plant on the property for the manufacture of motor trucks and employ at the start 150 skilled workmen.

Peter N. Coco has prepared plans for two buildings, one 50 by 100 and the other 200 by 200, to cost $53,000. The first is to be completed within thirty days after the contract is let, and the second building by December. Ground for the first building will be broken this week. The executive office of the corporation will be at the Flushing factory. William D. Bloodgood & Co., and the Halleran Agency negotiated the sale.

Long Island.

The William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., and the Halleran Agency sold for the Moore Estate 92 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, a three-story dwelling house, on a plot 100 by 200, to a New York client, who will occupy the same.

New Jersey.

The George E. Loeffler Land and Improvement Company sold through F. Neumuller to the Lehigh Valley Railroad eleven acres at Oak Tree, N. J.

The Payson McL. Merrill Company sold for Mildred C. McGuckin property on the north side of Park Avenue, Orange, N. J., consisting of about an acre with modern dwelling and garage to Dr. John E. Parker for his own occupancy.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin sold for James Brite three plots at Scarsdale to the George E. Hohl Company of Schenectady, N. Y. It is the purchaser's intention to improve the property in the near future. The same firm also sold a tract of land at Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, for Mrs. Ferris J. Meigs to H. B. Gordon. The property adjoins Sunnybrook. Mr. Gordon's present residence, and will be improved in connection therewith.

George Lewis Buys Suburban Estate.

Isaac F. Stone of the National Aniline and Chemical Company has sold his property, consisting of three acres, a stucco, tile-roofed house, and outbuildings, located in the Rock Ridge section, Greenwich, Conn., to George Lewis of New York City. W. F. Day negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Samuel H. Martin leased for the 159 West Twenty-fifth Street Company the store and basement at 1,916 Broadway to Walter S. Josephson.

Benjamin Englander leased for Simon Sterns & Co. to Gustave J. Fuerth the westerly store and basement in building 161 to 163 West Twenty-sixth Street.

Pease & Elliman, with Herbert Hecht & Co., sub-leased for the Schulte Realty Company to Louis K. Liggett & Co., owners of the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, the ground floor and basement in the Phoenix Building at 16 Court Street, Brooklyn. The lease is for a long term at an aggregate rental approximating $200,000.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Eli K. Robinson 17 East Forty-ninth Street, a four-story English basement house, to Mrs. A. W. Mauk for a dressmaking establishment.

Henry Hof has leased for the Cumberland Company the garage at 203 East Twenty-fourth Street to the Automobile Hauling Company.

Builders to Meet This Evening.

The Builders' Association of Manhattan will hold its Fall opening meeting this evening at the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and 103d Street. Matters affecting legislation to be presented at Albany for the regulating of trade unions and builders' protective laws will be the principal discussion.

Will Move Outside Restricted Zone.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday by the Save New York Committee:

Dear Sirs: As we are in the zone, and being in sympathy with your movement, we are desirous of locating outside the restricted territory before the expiration of our lease, Feb. 1st.

We need about 5,000 square feet, and perhaps you are in a position to advise us of lofts to cover our requirements.

We would be pleased to hear from you.

Yours truly,
HARTOG, ENSIS COMPANY,
176 Madison Avenue.

Realty Notes.

The transfer of the Palace Theatre at 1,564 and 1,566 Broadway, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-seventh Street, with a frontage on the latter of 130.5 feet, was recorded yesterday from George H. Earle, Jr., of Philadelphia, to the Longacre Square Corporation, representing the Felix Isman interests. The property has mortgages of $610,000.

Alteration plans costing $5,000 were filed yesterday to the Museum of Natural History, Seventy-seventh Street, between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West.

The Jere Johnson, Jr. Company will sell this afternoon on the premises seventy-two lots formerly known as Union Park, Brooklyn, in a built-up section of Maspeth and contiguous to the Ridgewood section of Queens.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

117th St, 180 East, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25 x100.11, five-story brick tenement; American Savings Bank against Owners' Standard Realty Corp. et al.; John V. Irwin, attorney, 203 Broadway; William Bondy, referee; due $19,069.85; taxes, &c., $1,050.65; to the plaintiff for $17,000.

113th St, 18 East, s s, 262.6 ft e of 5th Av 18.9x1.3.11, five-story brick tenement and stores; Annie Carter against Murray Kanner et al.; Frank M. Tichenor, attorney, 38 Park Row; Maurice Deiches, referee; due, $12,882.02; taxes, &c., $618.30; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

144th St, 222 West, s s, 200 ft w of 7th Av 25x99.11, five-story brick tenement; American Savings Bank against Clara Drucker et al.; John V. Irwin, attorney, 203 Broadway; Matthew A. Henkel, referee; due, $13,489.62 taxes, &c., $422.70; to the plaintiff for $12,500.

By Joseph P. Day.

144th St, 254 West, s s, 269.6 ft e of 8th Av 20x99.11, four-story brick tenement; J. Romaine Brown against William Kessler et al., Action 1; Russel W. Leary, attorney, 220 Broadway, James O. Ferrell, referee; due, $1,726.80; taxes, &c., $469.05; to the plaintiff for $6,757.

144th St, 256 West, s s, 249.6 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11, four-story brick tenement; J. Romaine Brown against William Kessler et al., Action 2; Russel W. Leary, attorney; John A. Bolles, referee; due, $1,726.08; taxes, &c., $232.80; to the plaintiff for $6,757.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James J. Donovan.

Boscobel Av, s e corner of 170th St, 10.11x 221.1x94.6x — x199, vacant; City of New York against Emma T. Gessner et al; Lamar Hardy, attorney, Municipal Building Edward D. Bolton, referee; due, $6,429.63 taxes, &c., $5,675.77; to the plaintiff for $5.0. Sherman Av, w s, 233.9 ft n of 153d St, 25x 92.1x25.1x91.2, vacant; City of New York against William C. Bergen; Lamar Hardy attorney, Municipal Building, Owen S. M Tierney, referee; due, $1,939.49; taxes, &c. $245.15; to the plaintiff for $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 14, w s, 38 ft s of 50th St, 19x90; Solomon J. London to Arthur Drescher, on premises, mtg $5,000, all liens, Oct. 11; attorneys, Clark L. Augustine, 261 Broadway $1

BROADWAY, 1,566, e s, 40.5 ft s of 47th St, 20x80; Broadway, 1,564, e s, 60.5 ft s of 47th St, runs e 80x n 60.5 to e s of 47th St, (164-170 West) x e 76.3x s 100.4x w 56.3x s 0.1x w 20x n 20x w 80 to Broadway x n 20 to beginning, mtgs on foregoing $500,000; 47th St, 162 West, s s, 156.3 ft e of Broadway, 18.1x100.4; 47th St, 160 West, s s, 175 ft e of Broadway, 12.6x100.4; 47th St, 158 West, s s, 187.6 ft e of Broadway, 12.6x 100.5, mtg on the last three parcels $110,000; George H. Earle, Jr., 1,414 Spruce St, Philadelphia, Penn., to Longacre Square Corporation, Broadway Theatre, 41st St and Broadway, Sept. 12; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

CHARLES ST, 39-41, n s, 185 ft w of Waverly Place, 65x95; Sabato and Concetta Sordillo to Raffaele and Rosina C. De Nunzio, 317 2d Av, b. and s., c. a. g., and all liens, Oct. 3; attorneys, Wyckes Bros., 52 William St. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Raffaele De Nunzio to Sabato Sordillo, 141 West 10th St, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 3; same attorneys $1

JAMES ST, 53 and 61, w s, 90 ft n of 34th St, 50x100; Michaelina Manescalco to Herbert Briggs, 209 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, all liens, Oct. 5; attorneys, McElheny, B. & S., 5 William St. $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,202, w s, 70 ft n of 82d St, 32.3x55, foreclosure Oct. 6, 1916; Joseph A. Arnold, referee, to Charles W. Bohmfalk, 851 Lexington Av, mtg $20,000, Oct. 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $8,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,713, e s, 17.7 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Lexington Av, 1,715, e s, 24.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Duluth Realty Corp. to Hugo Mainzer, 52 Chauncey St, Boston, Mass., b. and s., Sept. 21; attorneys, Stoddard & Mark, 128 Broadway $100

MADISON AV, 712, w s, 20 ft n of 63d St, 20x70; Colonial Holding Corporation to Walter B. Vaughan, 429 Quincy St, Brooklyn, b. and s., Oct. 5; attorney, Stephen P. Nash, 30 Pine St. $1

107TH ST, 238 East, s s, 100 ft w, 25x92.4; Madison Av, 1,458, e s, 25.5 ft s of 102d St, 25.2x106.5x259.7x111.10; Isaac Silberberg to Abr. A. Silberberg, 64 East 91st St, all liens, June 14; address 256 Broadway $1

107TH ST, 141 East, n s, 268.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x100.5; Morris Mayers, executor of Albert Herzig et al, to Donald McColl, 541 Lexington Av, mtg $13,760, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

71ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.5; Edward Leissner, jr., and another to Leissner Realty Co., 432 East 71st St, mtg $10,000, quitclaim, all liens, Oct. 11; attorney, Paul E. Lindblad, 103 Park Av. $7,000

112TH ST, 307 East, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; James McDermott to Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 449 East 115th St, mtg $5,000, Sept. 29; attorney, James O'Farrell, 280 Broadway $3,000

118TH ST, 125 West, n s, 325 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Jacob Mendelsohn et al to Max Mendelsohn, 125 West 118th St, Oct. 9; attorney, Max Arens, 271 Broadway $1

119TH ST, 452 East, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Frank G. Wild and another, executors, &c., to Frank Callahan, 451 West 17th St, Sept. 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $9,222

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; Henrietta Pohs to Alchess R. & C. Co., Inc., New York City, Oct. 9; attorney, A. Fred Silverstone, 150 Nassau St. $100

128TH ST, 47 West, n s, 40 ft e of Lenox Av, 12.6x89.11, foreclosure Sept. 8, 1916; Ely Rosenberg, referee, to Mathilde A. Moller, 2,170 Broadway, N. Y.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,800

137TH ST, 214 West, s s, 208 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Jennie H. Schrader to Bettie Briggs, 114 West 134th St, Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

Bronx.

BOLTON AV, or 174th St, w s, 100 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x100; George A. Devine and another to Edw. J. Quinn, 1,821 Gleason Ave, Aug. 30; attorney, George A. Devine, 1,241 Taylor Av $100

BRYANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 168th St, 126x 100; Harry H. Jackson to D. H. Jackson Co., 55 Nassau St, mtg $72,000, Oct. 10; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & E., 35 Nassau St. $1

BULLARD AV, e s, 150 ft n of 237th St; 275 to s s Nereid Av x100; Helen Van Cortlande De Peyster Lang to Otto Higel Co., Inc., 1,021 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME property; Ella M. De Peyster Schwartz to same, Sept. 25; attorney, same $1

SAME property; Frederic A. De Peyster to same, Sept. 25; attorney, same $1

SAME property; Augusta M. De Peyster to same, Sept. 23; attorney, same $1

CENTRE ST, s s, 200 ft w of Main St, 100x 102.10x100x104.8, City Island; Thomas F. Murray to Charlotte A. Hopper, 302 West 121st St, mtg $1,800, May 8, 1907; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

HOUGHTON AV, 2,147, n s, 22x108; Philip A. Hess to Hermine Boera, 961 East 167th St, mtg $1,500, Oct. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

JEROME Av, n e corner of 176th St, 25.9x 115.9x—x121.7; Sarah Jacobs to Fannie Levy, 16 East 98th St, March 10; attorney, Fannie Levy, 16 East 98th St. $1

LAFONTAINE AV, e s, 105.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x95; Julia M. Fetzer to August Miller, 2,135 Lafontaine Av, mtg $5,500, Oct. 10; attorney, J. F. Fetzer, 986 Boston Road $1

SAME PROPERTY; August Miller to Julia Fetzer, 2,012 Quarry Road, mtg $5,500, Oct. 9; attorney, same $1

LUDLOW Av, n s, 155 ft w of Avenue C, 50x 108; Frank Gass, Inc., to Hy. Dilg, 2,161 Ludlow Av, mtg $4,000, Oct. 10; attorney, Hy. Dilg, 2,161 Ludlow Av. $100

NARRAGANSETT AV, w s, 450 ft n of Lydig Av, 25x100; also Lot 285, map of Pearsall, Williamsbridge Road, e s, 100 ft s of Lydig Av, 25x100.5; Haverley B. Swart to James H. Legendre, 529 Madison Av, Oct. 10; attorneys, Sternberg, J. & P., 233 Broadway $100

PELHAM AV, 684 and 686, n s, 50.11x121.8x 50x111.5; Hy. Waldman, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, Oct. 9; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,500

PROSPECT AV, 970, w s, 21x100x21x94.10; One Sixty-four Building Co., Inc., to Samuel Krulewitch, 1,263 5th Av, mtg $12,000, Oct. 10; attorney, Hy A. Blumenthal, 233 Broadway $100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 169.10 ft s of 166th St, 37.10x144.8x37.10x144.7; Max Kaller to Kaller Realty Co., Inc., 3,657 Broadway, Oct 9; attorney, M. Nekritz, 115 Broadway $1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 827, n s, 25.3x 100; Casualty Co. of America to Emma Isenberg, 138 West 116th St, Oct. 9; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway $1

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft n of 196th St, 91.8x200.1x82.9x98.2x265.3; Seaman Const. Co. to Delta Holding Corp., 217 Broadway, Oct. 6; attorney, J. H. Ziener, 217 Broadway. $100

WOOD ST, n w corner of 150th St, 100x98.1; Louis O. Van Doren, referee, to Charlotte A. Sundmacher, 1,188 Forest Av, Oct. 9; attorney, John Kadel, 370 East 149th St. ..$500

14TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 100x 108, Unionport; John Martin to Minnie Zimmerman, 720 Tinton Av, Dec. 28, 1915; attorney, Jesse Silbermann, 31 Liberty St. .$50

147TH ST, 811 East, n s, 24.10x100; Jacob Kallfelz to Emilie Graeber, 416 East 178d St, mtg $14,700, Oct. 9; attorney, Emilie Graeber, 416 East 173d St. $1

149TH ST, 445 East, s s, 25x101.7x25x99; Edward J. Mullen to Catherine F. Mullen, 423 58th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1914; attorney, Catherine F. Mullen, 423 58th St, Brooklyn $1

233D ST, 631 East, n s, 25x114; Agnes J. O'Neill to Mary K. Hanrahan, 631 East 233d St, Oct. 10; attorney, W. A. Keating, 3,989 White Plains Road $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN PLACE, 14, w s, 38 ft s of 50th St, 19x90, Oct. 11; Arthur Drescher to Solomon J. London, 204 West 110th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $5,000; attorney, Wm. Hauser, 100 William St. $3,200

BOWERY, 98, w s, 100 ft n of Hester St, 25x 100; Bowery, 356, w s, 94.1 ft n of Great Jones St, 19.4x102.8x16.5x108.3; 3d St, 136 West, s s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x50, Oct. 10; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., trustee; John J. Campbell and Frank C. Schlitt to the Bond, Mortgage and Securities Co., 22 Exchange Place, 3 years, interest as per bond; attorneys, Gelier, H. & H., 22 Exchange Place $25,000

COLUMBUS AV., 491, e s, 46.2 ft s of 84th St, 27x100, Oct. 10; Vincent and Caroline Caso and another to Samuel Siegler, 743 West 82d St, and another, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $27,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $9,000

JUDSON ST, s e corner of Gansevoort St, runs w 71.10x87.10x e 62.8 to street x n 88.9 to beginning; West St, e s, between 10th and Charles Sts, lot 54, map of property belonging to City of New York, filed May 1, 1829, 22.5x77.2x21.5x78, s s, Sept. 12; Jno. H. Lewis et al, executors, and of Eliz. Dean, to James Piper, 962 Anderson Av, Bronx, due Oct. 1, 1913, 5%, c.; attorney, Wm. H. Flitner, 106 Wall St. $2,500

LISPENARD ST, 50, s s, 24.4x93.1, Oct. 9; Parmelee Realty Corp. to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $18,000

WALKER ST, 49, s s, 23.8x106, Oct. 9; Parmelee Realty Corp. to Irving Savings Institution, 115 Chambers St, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $18,000

35TH ST, s s, 385 ft e of 9th Av, 20x99.9, 1-8 part, Sept. 19; Solomon Manheimer to Miriam Trenhold, 139 West 112th St, 5 years; attorney, Louis Manheimer, 162 West 34th St. $1,500

9TH ST, 141 East, n s, 293.9 ft w of 3d Av, Oct. 9; Donald McColl to Morris Mayer, 321 West 94th St, trustee, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $3,000; attorneys, Horwitz & R., 115 Broadway $10,700

SAME PROPERTY same to same, due and interest as per bond; same attorneys $8,000

103D ST, 120 West, s s, 278.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 21.6x100.11, Oct. 10; John McQuade to Anna E. Donald, 6 East 92d St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtgs $15,000; attorney, Lester S. Holmes, 27 Pine St. .$1,500

119TH ST, 452 East, s s, 98 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11, Oct. 2; Frank Callahan to Frank G. Wild, 421 Clinton Av, Brooklyn, and another, trustees, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $3,000

137TH ST, 214 West, s s, 208 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, Oct. 10; Bettie Briggs to Jennie H. Schroeder, 214 West 137th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $7,250

Bronx.

AQUEDUCT AV, s e s, 103.2 ft s w of Croton Aqueduct, 27x87.8x25x72.4; Fred Lunstedt to Kate B. Valentine, 2,557 Marion Av, Oct. 4, due as per bond; attorneys, Salter & ..140 Nassau St $7,500

CORLEAR AV, w s, 86.6 ft s of 232d St, 75x 122.9 to Tibbetts Creek x83x85.0; Robert Bradley to John Donohue, 523 West 136th St, Oct. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,250

BRYANT AV, w s, 340 ft s of 165th St, 126x 100; D. H. Jackson Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, Oct. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row $7,100

HUGHTON AV, n s, 305 ft w of Castle Hill Av, 25x108; Phillip A. Hess to William Reed, 1,966 University Av, Oct. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $1,500

HOUGHTON AV, 2,147, n s, 25x108; Katherine Boern to Phillip A. Hess, 2,147 Houghton Av, prior mtg $1,500, Oct. 10, 2 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $800

LUDLOW AV, 1,155 ft w of Avenue C, 50x108; Henry Dilg to William H. Weygandt, 1,046 Greene Av, Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av. $2,000

SIMPSON ST, 1,024 to 1,028, e s, two lots, each 40x100, two mtgs each $1,500; Thornwood Realty Co. to Lillian B. Wechster, 575 West End Av, two prior mtgs $3,000 each, Oct. 10, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $1,500

WOOD AV, s w corner Taylor Av, 99x25, also White Plains Rd, w s, 100 ft s of McGraw Av, 50x80; Mary Mitchell to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Oct. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HESTER St, 29, w half s and front basement; Charles Jacobson to Isidor Lippman and Herman Fogelman, 29 Hester St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Abraham J. Hairfarin, 41 Park Row $930

2D AV, corner store; Louis H. Harris to David Litwin, 300 East 125th St, 4 years from Aug. 1, 1916; attorney, H. Orlean, 35 Nassau St $1,000

57TH AV, n e corner of 19th St, runs e 125x n 92x w 25x s 45.6x w 100 to avenue x s 46.6 to beginning, all; Lord & Taylor, Inc., to New York Merchandise Co., composed of Philip Manasses, 201 West 109th St, et al, from Feb. 1, 1917, to April 30, 1924; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row $22,500

89TH ST, 111 to 117 West, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 4 houses, all; Sol Freidus and another (Freidus & Co.) to Samuel Resnick, 827 Union Av, Bronx, 4 11-12 years from Oct. 1, 1916 ..... $7,000

117TH ST, 231 and 233 East, all; Catharine Marrone to Rubin Solove, 227 East 72d St, and another, 3 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Michael Gold, 51 Chambers St. .$4,400

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

LIBERTY ST, 60 and 62; Henry Steers, Inc., against 60 Liberty Street Corporation, owner; F. H. Chapman Contracting Co., contractor $357

71ST ST, 317 West; Samuel W. Mitchell against Louis Kellogg, owner; Max M. Tannenbaum, contractor $300

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

Broadway, s w s; 7th Av, w s, from 88d to 34th St.; Gorman & Lees, Inc., against Herald Square Realty Co. et al., Sept. 27, 1916 ..... $26

WEST END AV, n w corner of 83d St; Schwartz & Gross against West End-Eighty-third Corporation et al., June 16, 1916. .$375

5TH AV, 509; Lawrence Rukeyser against Thomas T. Sturges et al., Oct. 4, 1916. $1,748

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV, 2,001; David Saposnik against Delia Mead et al., Aug. 11, 1916. .$35

WASHINGTON AV, 1,990; David Saposnik against Delia Mead et al., Aug. 11, 1916. $35

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MOTT ST, 43; Harmon W. Hendricks, trustee, against Rachel L. Pasinsky et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

WILLETT ST, 82; Henriette S. Orth against Abraham Berkowitz et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. J. Knoeppel.

Bronx.

BOSCOBEL AV, w s, 74.6 ft n of Plympton Av, 40.2x75; Alicia A. Hentze against Bryant Conroy et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. A. Lynch.

LOTS 105, 106, 107, and 108, on map of building lots belonging to W. A. and H. C. Mapes, near Westchester Village; Annie R. Daily against Charles F. Stein et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. B. McHugh.

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 175 ft s of O'Brien Av, 25x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Francesco Petraglia, et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, P. M. Crandell.

4TH AV, s w corner of 217th St, 25x114; Charles Merlino against Abraham Shatskin et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

199TH ST, s s, 98.8 ft e of Valentine Av, 98.8x100; Michael J. Egan against Alonzo Fogal et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Egan.

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8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,200.
7 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $1,000.
Maple Court **1229 Park Av.** Corner 96th St.
A. BRANDSTEIN, Agent, 74 B'way.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
44 EAST 34TH ST., at Madison Ave.
Two rooms, bath, maid and valet service; breakfast if desired. Rents $900 to $1,500.
Ames & Company, 26 W. 31st.

THE PLAZA,
795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
Corner 150th Street.
7 and 8 rooms, elevator apartments.
High Class Service.
RENT $65.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St.
3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
CLASS OF TENANTS RESTRICTED
4-5-6 Rooms, $27-$34-$42

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

AMHERST,
204 West 110th St.
between Broadway and Amsterdam Av.

7 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$1,800*

8 Rooms and 3 Baths, *$2,000*

Private house Rooms—large closets.
Supt. on premises.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.

ALL FRONT APARTMENTS
5 Rooms, $975 to $1050.
214 West 110th St.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises

MANHATTAN—East Side.

NEW APARTMENTS
570 Park Avenue
Corner 63d Street
ADJOINING COLONY CLUB
8 Rooms AND 3 Baths
$3,300-$3,900.
Floor plans on application.
Bing & Bing, 119 West 40th St.
Tel. 6410—Bryant.
An Apartment furnished by Messrs. D. S. Hess & Co. open for inspection.

REAL ESTATE.

LEWIS S. PRESTON, (INC.)
Tel. 7475 Cortlandt. 165 Broadway.
SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list o fdesirable places to live.

ALL KINDS of country and city property for sale and rent. Ask for particulars. Our list of property will interest you.
KNICKERBOCKER REALTY CO.,
141 West 20th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1182
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

West End Av.—Bargain, three-story, 20 feet, value $45,000; will take $33,500; quick action required. Goodale, Ferry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Healty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
F. H. Richmond, 51 Chambers St.

$20 monthly buys cozy home; seven rooms; improvements; stable, chicken run, fruit, garden, and flowers; 30 minutes out; three blocks from trolley; very little cash; price $2,600. Owner, Room 434, 47 West 34th St.

KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill

Real Estate Wanted.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED.
WHY NOT CONSULT US?
HALL & BLOODGOOD,
542 5th Av. Murray Hill 7632.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

We offer several country homes, farms, at Katonah, Bedford, Mount Kisco, White Plains, Scarsdale, and Hastings; prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished houses along Harlem Railroad. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., Depot Plaza, White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1516 White Plains.

At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

DOBBS FERRY ON HUDSON.
10 and 11 room cottages, $42.50-$50 per month; 3 minutes' walk from station; unobstructed river view; 48 trains daily; commutation $7.70. Plans and photos supplied by REMCO., Broadway and 98th St., or P. J. CONNOLLY, phone Dobbs Ferry 17.

REAL BARGAINS
in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

For information about Long Island City Real Estate, write, call or telephone
RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO.,
Tel. Greeley 3900. 1 West 34th St.
Largest Developers of Real Estate on L. I.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

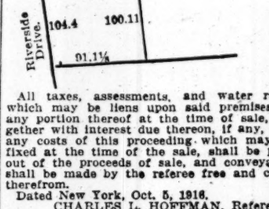
COUNTRY ESTATES.
Send for our selected list.
Mount Kisco, Bedford, Chappaqua, Katonah.
SEAMAN LOWERRE & CO.,
15 East 40th St., N. Y. Murray Hill 5044.

SCARSDALE.—Corner plot, 88x105; high, picturesque, restricted, shaded; water, sewer; electricity; $3,500; easy terms, or loan to build; adjoining plot $2,750. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.—8 rooms, 50x200; village water; electric light; fruit; sell or rent with privilege to purchase; price $6,000; rent $40. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Furnished house; best location Sage section. Ellis Jones, opp. station, Forest Hills.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEWBOLD MORRIS, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC ASHTON DE PEYSTER, Alice De Peyster, wife of Frederic Ashton de Peyster; Helen V. C. Lung, Augusta Morris de Peyster, Frances Goodhue de Peyster, Ella M. Shoemaker, Eva V. C. Hawes, Helen S. Morris, wife of Newbold Morris, Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1916, I, the undersigned, Charles L. Hoffman, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Drive with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, six and three-quarters (6¾) inches; thence southerly and at right angles with the the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street ninety-one (91) feet, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence northerly along said easterly side of Riverside Drive one hundred and four (104) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, October 5, 1916.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.
TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates which may be liens upon said premises or any portion thereof at the time of sale, together with interest thereon, if any, and any costs of this proceeding which may be fixed at the time of the sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, and conveyance shall be made by the referee free and clear therefrom.
Dated New York, Oct. 5, 1916.
CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.
TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, FIRST JUDICIAL District.—In the matter of the application of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION for the First District of the State of New York, by the Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, acting for and on behalf of The City of New York, for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, pursuant to Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891 and the several statutes amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, relative to acquiring an estate in fee simple absolute in and to certain premises situated on the southerly side of EAST 179TH STREET, between BOSTON ROAD and the BRONX RIVER, in the Borough of the BRONX, City of New York, required for the purpose of the construction, maintenance, and operation in perpetuity of a portion of the Rapid Transit Railroad known as the BOSTON ROAD AND WHITE PLAINS ROAD CONNECTION.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of Martin Geiszler, Samuel Cowen, and Edward Perpeet, Commissioners of Appraisal, duly appointed in the above entitled proceeding, which report bears date the 31st day of August, 1916, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Bronx on the 23d day of September, 1916.
NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that said report will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, for the hearing of motions to be held in and for the County of Bronx in the First Judicial District, at the County Court House in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1916, at the opening of Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.
Dated New York, September 29, 1916.
LAMAR HARDY,
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 80 cases of condensed milk.
Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 16th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Sept. 27th, 1916.
THOS. D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

REAL ESTATE.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY ESTATE AT GREENWICH.
5 acres beautifully developed; Colonial house of 17 rooms and 4 baths; garage for 4 cars and chauffeur's quarters; gardener's cottage; vegetable and flower gardens; wonderful trees and shrubs; most artistic; no exchange. Sacrifice, $85,000. Owner, Box F 230 Times Annex.

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND.
Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
CHAS. FIELD GRIFFEN & CO.,
11 East 42d St., New York.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Country place on shore; unusual chance to obtain gentleman's place at bargain; 4½ acres, beautiful grounds; right to private beach in front; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 fireplaces, electric light; water; garage for 2 cars, with 2 rooms and bath. J. Petit, Shoreham, L. I., N. Y.

$8 monthly and $50 cash buys old-fashioned house, a few small repairs needed, 2 blocks from trolley and school, ground for chickens and vegetables, waterfront privileges. B Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive North Shore bungalow for all year use; all beautiful modern rooms, with bath, heat, open fireplace, electric light, &c.; extensive veranda; large ground for gardening; 2 blocks from station, easy commuting; $150 cash, and $18 monthly. "Shore Bungalow," Box 260 Times Downtown.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

COUNTRY HOMES—ACREAGE—FARMS. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d,) N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK,—$200 down and small monthly payments like rent buys my beautiful suburban home; will surrender next month; 30 minutes from N. Y.; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace and built-in book cases in living room, hardwood trim, bedrooms in white enamel, steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily, trolleys also. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1598 John.

"TO LIVE, LIVE IN RIDGEWOOD."
SMALL HOUSE—for sale only.
Big lot, semi-bungalow, 7 rooms, all imp'ts; Plot 100x175; beautiful garden; $5,250.
Call and see photos.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1,546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. (Rector 7718.) Ridgewood, New Jersey. (Tel. 555.)

MONTCLAIR.—In athletic club section, with magnificent view of the mountainside, stucco house, modern in every respect, 10 rooms, 2 baths, open fireplace, sun porch; excellent lot, 60x196; near trolley and depot; price $9,500 for quick sale; easy terms. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co.

The town that makes New Jersey famous.
GLEN ROCK.
(One mile south of Ridgewood.)
Most attractive homes in New Jersey, $5,000 to $6,000; easy terms; would rent for year to intending buyers; write for booklet.
Smith-Singer Company, Glen Rock, N. J.

SMALL FARM—TWO ACRES.
Great elevation; wonderful view; house 7 rooms; steam heat, bath; barn, poultry house; fruit; mile from station; $5,000.
Call and see photos and details.
S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, 1546 Equitable Bldg., N. Y. Rector 7718. Ridgewood, N. J. Tel. 555.

$40 per month buys new 7-room house 8 mins. Mountain Station, Lackawanna R. R. Pays taxes, ln. and ins.; 40 mins. N. Y.; lot 64x125; every convenience. W. S. Macintosh, Builder, 15 Meeker St., West Orange, N. J.

MONTCLAIR.—Beautiful tapestry residence, 9 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch, sun porch; every appointment; plot 90x160; garage; select location; very convenient; $12,500. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna, Montclair.

INVESTMENT ACREAGE.
Tract of 220 acres right at R. R. station; town water, electric light, macadam road, low commutation; 11 trains daily. Any reasonable offer considered. Room 1,701, 141 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—At sacrifice; owner moving away; comfortably furnished 12-room house; baths, modern conveniences; corner lot, residential section; trees, shrubery, stable. L 251 Times Downtown.

BARGAIN.
$8,500; handsome stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths; within hour of N. Y. H, 126 Riverside Drive.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J.
Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

For sale in Litchfield Hills, site for private estate, 35 acres, 20 acres in one piece, smooth and free from stone, on crest of high elevation, view unsurpassed; village ¼ mile distant. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

Real Estate—Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Small house or apartment, if possible with garage, refined residence district Jersey City or Newark preferred. C. H., P. O. Box 107, Times Square, New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rents. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway. (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5788.

CORNER STORE and Basement,
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

23d Street and 3d Avenue.
Large store and basement;
Also 3-story Mercantile building.
Entrance on street and avenue.
Chas. Bohlen, 296 3d Avenue.

60 West 22d St.—Lofts for light manufacturing, skirts, waists, &c.; centrally located; rent $900 per year. Apply premises, or Miller & Co., 808 8th Av. Phone 261 Circle.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION BLDG., 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

FLAT TOP DESK, $8; NEWLY FURNISHED PRIVATE OFFICES, $22.50 TO $35; TELEPHONE SERVICE, MAIL PRIVILEGE, $2. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

A BARGAIN.—To sublease, office and salesroom, with partition, 1,400 square feet; modern building; 4th Av., 24th St. Apply James & Co., 131 East 23d.

Loft, 2,000 square feet; attractive office partitions; light three sides; small business only considered; elevator. G. B. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St.

Require immediately well-furnished office, (2 rooms;) describe fully with lowest terms, otherwise ignored. Union, 58 West 72d.

Dressmaker will rent space to tailor, milliner, corsetière; reasonable. Antoinette, 116 West 44th St.

Lofts to let, with steam power and heat; good light, low rent. 40 Penn St., Brooklyn.

Store, lofts, 291 Church St.; rent low. William C. Walker's Sons, 299 Broadway.

56th, 34 West.—2 rooms, second floor, light business.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted—$6,500 mortgage, private house, Harlem; brokers protected. J. E. Barry, 4,249 Broadway.

Wanted.

Mortgage money, in any amount, at 4½%. S. A. Israel-R. M. De Leeuw Co., 35 Nassau.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

40TH, 122 EAST.—Non-housekeeping apartments; meal service; 2 rooms and bath; $65 and $75.

93D, 69 EAST.—Seven rooms, neatly furnished; all improvements; $55 month. Cunningham. Phone Lenox 2043.

57TH.—Attractive suite, 3 rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; exclusive neighborhood. Plaza 6087.

81ST, 75 EAST.—Six rooms and bath, completely furnished and equipped for housekeeping; southern exposure. Mrs. Owen.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 80 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1450.

APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished.
FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments, parlor, bedroom, and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; restaurant; full hotel service; $12 to $15 weekly; extra large three-room suite, $22.50; investigate. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

MODERN APARTMENT BUILDING,
146 East 49th St.
Completely furnished apartment of three rooms, including kitchen. Seen after 1 P. M.; apartment 54. 'Phone Murray Hill 875.

SAN JACINTO, 18 EAST 60TH ST.
Only two left; handsomely furnished suites, 2 and 3 rooms and baths; $1,400 and $1,600; complete service.

UNUSUALLY large, light living room, bedroom, bath, kitchenette, cholcely furnished; $85; lease. Hallam, 21 West 46th. Bryant 6294.

1,000 PARK AV., COR. 84TH ST.
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,900-$2,100.
10 Rooms, 3 Baths, $2,750.
12 Rooms, 4 Baths, $4,400-$4,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

Small, attractive two-room bachelor apartment; exceptional advantages; East 52d St. D 16 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Elegant bachelor apartment, furnished, 2 rooms and bath, shower, steam heat, electric lights; also single room.

56TH, 34 WEST.—Bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath; elegantly furnished; moderate price.

38 WEST 59TH STREET.
2, 3 room apartments; $1,200 upward.

74TH, 25 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished bachelor apartment, private building, near Park; service.

86TH, (Central Park.)—Handsome studios; morning, afternoon; select clientele. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Bachelors; unusually large suite; private bath, private home; breakfast if desired. Tel. Schuyler 8197.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished six rooms; silver, linen, piano; near cars. Garrett.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Attractively furnished sunny seven-room elevator apartment; southern exposure; three large master bedrooms. Apartment 62.

109TH, 301 WEST.—Charming Apartment, 4 rooms, all outside, sunny, overlooking Hudson; exceptionally furnished; $200. Apartment 3B.

110TH, 214 WEST, near Broadway.—Desirable five rooms; grand piano. Apartment 123.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large outside rooms and bath, single or en suite; references desired.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Inquire Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d, Room 106.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED, sunny six-room elevator apartment, between Riverside Drive and B'way. 616 West 116th. Lewis.

ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED APARTMENT to sublet. Call for particulars.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 West 72d.

BROADWAY, 2,465, (91st subway).—Exceptionally handsome 6 large rooms, high-class elevator apartment; silver, linen; $110 month. Engel.

BROADWAY, near express subway, tenth floor, south, six rooms, three baths. Bryant 4185.

ELEGANT APARTMENT AT BARGAIN.
Riverside Drive.—Seven rooms, two baths, all outside; responsible persons. Audubon 1885.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write 3 115 Times.

FURNISHED with exquisite taste, 6 rooms, 2 baths, southwestern exposure, new building, 80s, near West End Av. Telephone Gray, Columbus 3974.

HIGH-CLASS two-room kitchenette elevator apartment; handsomely furnished. 3927 Morningside. Herbert.

HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.

Opportunities, furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 W. 73d. Col. 3974.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 440, corner 116th St.—Sunny, cheerful, attractive, fully furnished corner apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, dressing room; southern exposure; tenth floor; beautiful river view; comfortable; phone; $300 monthly; reduction for lease over 6 months. Apartment 101.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, (cor. 119th St.)—A beautiful corner apartment; 8 rooms; 2 baths; extra lavatory; completely furnished. Broderick.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 575.—Beautiful furnished apartment, 5 rooms, $75 per month; every convenience. Inquire Superintendent.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 98th, between Broadway and Riverside.—Newly furnished, two, three, four, five rooms, shower baths; all-night maid, bell boy, elevator, and telephone service; immediate possession; $15 to $35 weekly, $60 to $125 monthly; restaurant in building. Telephone 3964 River.

SUBLET immaculate, sunny, 5-room elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; refinement. 309 West 93d.

TASTEFULLY FURNISHED six-room corner apartment on Morningside Drive; eastern and southern exposure; references. L L., 100 Times.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 60th St., near Broadway, 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45 and up; 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Very high-class, exquisitely furnished apartments, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen.
2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette.
4-5 rooms and bath.
507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 8240.

WEST END AV., 758, (97th.)—Artistic home; seven large, front rooms; top floor; elevator; beautiful china, glassware, rugs, books; $165; concession year. Telephone 6340 Riverside.

21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 102.

2 to 6 rooms, from $50 to $80. For particulars, see inside back cover telephone directory. Leon Sobel Co., 215 Manhattan Av. 1647 Academy.

11½ WEST 37TH.
Unusually attractive apartment, two rooms and bath, (living room 18x25, with open fireplace,) furnished or unfurnished, in one of New York's most beautifully appointed residences.

—$150. FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $500—Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall. Bryant 4185.

Unfurnished—East Side.

97TH AV., 182.—Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $35; private house. West twenties; couple at business desired; references.

81ST ST., 120 EAST, (bet. Fourth and Lexington Avs.)—8-room housekeeping apartment, fireproof building with elevator; all outside rooms; $1,400. Also 7-room apartment, first floor, $1,200. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Alluring whole floor, two rooms, kitchenette; $60-$50.

MADISON AV., 1,062.—Beautiful 3 room apartment, latest improvements. Meyer, florist.

Unfurnished—West Side.

40TH ST, 26 WEST.—Large room, with bath; southern exposure; suitable for studio; rent, $36. Fred'k Fox & Co., 14 West 40th St.

47TH, 14 WEST.—2 rooms; all improvements; kitchenette privileges.

58TH, 421 EAST.—Elegant artist studio, 1 room, bath; thoroughly renovated house; contains six apartments. Agent on premises, 10 to 3, or Peter Cappel, 44 Bowery.

72D ST., 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five room front, corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Col. 8881.

84TH, 21 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms; bath; steam; improvements; complete renovation; excellent neighborhood, near park. $55.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms, bath; newly decorated; possession; $50.

123D, 407 WEST.—Single, opposite park; 7 rooms, bath, shower; improvements; reasonable.

139TH, 515 WEST.—Six light, airy rooms; electric light, telephone; $42.

140TH, 608 WEST, (near Drive.)—Elegant six rooms, improvements; telephone; $45. Operator.

150TH, 661 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally high-class elevator house; rooms unusually large and well planned; 4 rooms, corner, $48; 5 rooms, $53.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Selxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4520 Murray Hill.

BRANDT PLACE, 94, (University Av.)—Corner four and five rooms; three blocks north of Washington Bridge; moderate rents.

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
274-6 W. 19th; 5-6 light rooms, $45-$50.
AMES, 26 W. 31st, or Superintendent.

HADDON HALL.
596 Riverside Drive, South Cor. 137th St.
6-7-8-9 Rooms, $900 to $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
126 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200-$1,400.
AMES, 26 West 31st, or Superintendent.

LASANNO COURT,
207 West 79th St.
Only two apartments left.
7 rooms, 2 baths—$1,000.
8 rooms, 2 baths—$1,700.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent on premises.

THE HUNTINGTON,
234-238 West 21st St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent; on premises.

$50.—WEST END AV., NO. 706, between 94th-95th Sts.
Eight large, light rooms and bath.

Bronx.

GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Pressure has fallen generally, except in New England and the Canadian Northwest, with centres of disturbance over Southern Colorado and North Saskatchewan, both with an eastward movement. There was practically no rain east of the Rocky Mountains, but it continued quite generally over the central and southern districts to the westward, except in California.

There has been a general rise in temperatures, except in the middle and southern plateau, and the extreme Southeast, but they do not differ much from the seasonal average in any section, except Utah, Nevada, and Arizona.

Fair weather will continue Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, but with probably some cloudiness by Friday in the Ohio Valley and upper lake region. Temperatures will average somewhat higher.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate, becoming south, fair weather; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate and variable, fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast, fair.

FORECAST TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New England—Fair, warmer Thursday. Friday fair.

Southern New England—Fair Thursday; warmer on the mainland. Friday fair.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; warmer south portion. Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....42	43	4 P. M.....58	62
6 A. M.....42	44	6 P. M.....56	60
9 A. M.....48	52	9 P. M.....53	57
12 M.....56	57	11 P. M.....53	59

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 52; for the corresponding date last year it was 51; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 58.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 49; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperature, 63 degrees at 4:10 P. M.; minimum, 42 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 55 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.22 inches; at 8P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:45—2,227 2 Av.; Joseph Risigno	Slight
1:05—651 Lenox Av.; Louis Block	Slight
1:50—Pier 38, N. R.; Savannah Line	Slight
2:20—791 Dawson St.; John Weisbeck	None
2:40—118 E. 127 St.; Jacob Shawowitz	Slight
7:20—138 E. 98 St.; Louis Goldfelder	Slight
9:15—815 W. 96 St.; C. Theford	Not given
9:30—1,513 Charlotte St.; J. Brown	Slight
10:50—2,307 12 Av., (vacant lot;) N. Y. Railway	None
P. M.	
12:30—1,459 2 Av.; Mrs. Joseph Beck	$5
1:15—1,482 Park Av.; Bart Schaeone	Slight
1:20—1,296 1 Av.; Frederick Herman	None
1:50—57 Hester St.; Louis Horwick	Slight
3:10—234 E. 29 St.; N. Y. Macaroni Co.	Slight
4:05—144 Duane St.; Nathan Fisher & Co.	Slight
5:50—304 E. 4 St.; Hyman Gold	Slight
6:00—363 W. 30 St.; Berger Mices	$25
6:45—243 W. 66 St.; Adolph Sternberg	Slight
7:00—76 Norfolk St.; O. Hendler	Slight
7:20—325 W. 180 St.; Chas. Merrell	Slight
8:00—109 Varick St; (tool house,) Degnon Cnt'g. Co.	$10
8:15—646 Fox St; Henry Sunshine	$200
8:20—131 9th Av; James Butler	Slight
9:40—186 Wooster St.; Finzer, Ratner & Co.	$3,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Following 1st Lts. of M. R. C. to active duty and will report to this city and report to Commandant, Army Medical School, on or before Oct. 16: C. C. Ayres, W. P. Baker, H. A. Benson, L. T. Buchanan, Jr., W. R. Cain, J. E. Campbell, S. M. Corbett, J. F. Corey, W. J. Denison, G. V. Emerson, R. M. Fortier, J. M. Greer, T. L. Gore, W. A. Hagins, P. R. Hawley, R. B. Hill, L. T. Howard, E. E. Hume, W. R. Klingensmith, L. A. La Garde, Jr., C. Le Baron, Jr., A. M. Lehman, J. De R. Moreno, H. J. McGhee, A. B. McKie, E. B. Neff, B. Norris, S. R. Norris, J. R. Oswalt, C. R. Pollock, W. O. H. Prosser, R. E. Parrish, H. De W. Porterfield, L. J. Regan, J. F. Rooban, P. H. Shelley, S. Simmons, W. C. Thomas, P. S. Tucker, C. B. Wood, B. L. Wilson, and D. F. Winn.

Maj. E. O. C. Ord, retired, is relieved from duty in Southern Dept. and will proceed home and report by telegraph to the Adjt. Gen of the Army. He is relieved from active duty.

1st Lt. G. R. Harrison, 11th Inf., now on leave at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., is detailed as Prof. of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.

Orders of Sept. 30 relating to 1st Lt. H. W. Stark, C. A. C., suspended for a period of 30 days.

Capt. S. V. Leer, (Q. M. C.,) Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav.

Maj. H. W. Jones, M. C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed a member of the board of M. C. officers appointed July 12 to investigate and report upon the motor ambulances best adapted for use in military service, vice Maj. P. L. Jones, M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. D. B. Sanger, Inf., is detailed for service in Sig. Corps. He will proceed to Ft. Mason, Calif., and relieve Capt. W. W. Harris, Jr., Sig. Corps, as officer in charge of the Sig. Corps General Supply Depot there not later than Oct. 20.

The advancement to grade of Major on retired list, from June 3, of Capt. C. D. Clay, retired, is announced.

2d Lt. J. Anstead, Philippine Scouts, having been recommended for discharge by Commanding General, Philippine Dept., on account of inefficiency, is discharged from the service, effective Oct. 16.

Orders of Sept. 19 relating to 1st Lt. A. R. Edwards, C. A. C., revoked.

Advancement to grade of Capt. on retired list, from June 3, of 1st Lt. J. M. Kelso, Jr., retired, is announced.

Following resignations of National Guard officers accepted: 1st Lt. W. H. Gardner, M. C., Georgia, and Capt. W. D. Archer, 2d Inf., Florida.

Leaves: Maj. R. Mazet, 7th Inf., New York, and 1st Lt. J. Kirk, C. A. C., 7 days.

Navy.

Commander A. C. Kavanaugh, from command of Annapolis to command Coast Torpedo Force, Pacific Fleet.

Jr. Gde. Lieut. C. A. Coll, the Denver, to 1 month and 10 days leave; H. J. Chields, the Minnesota, to fitting out the Olympia and on board when commissioned, and T. E. Van Metre, from U. S. Naval Academy, to fitting out Wilkes and on board when commissioned.

Ens. E. E. Hazlett, B. W. Chippendale, and C. C. Vickrey, the Minnesota to the Leonidas, Oct. 20; D. M. Collins, the New Hampshire, to the Machias, Oct. 20; M. W. Hutchinson, the Minnesota, to the Machias, Oct. 20; A. L. Haas, the Kansas, to Newport, R. I., Naval Hosp., sick; M. T. Kinne, the New Hampshire, to fitting out the Olympia and on board when commissioned; H. E. Kelsker, the Hannibal, to the Tonopah, and T. L. Nash, the Minnesota, to the Hannibal, Oct. 20.

Act. Chap. G. B. Kranz, the Kansas to the Connecticut.

Chief Bosn. F. Carregher, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard, to the Marblehead.

Bosns. D. J. Sullivan, receiving ship at San Francisco to the St. Louis; O. A. Martin, the Hancock, to Portsmouth, (N. H.,) Yard, Nov. 1, and Q. R. Thomson, the Iroquois, to home wait orders.

Chief Mach. B. Christensen, the Louisiana to New York Yard.

Mach. F. T. Rider, the Vermont to Norfolk Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Castine, at Azua; at Newport: Conyngham, Ericsson, and McDougall; Culgoa, at Puerto Plata; Montana, at Piney Point; Pittsburgh, at San Diego, and the Reid, at Buzzards Bay.

SAILED—Following from Newport to sea: Benham, Drayton, Jarvis, Jenkins, McCall, Nicholson, Paulding, and the Porter; Dixie, Lynnhaven Roads, for Southern Drill Ground; Fanning, Gardiners Bay, to sea; Farragut, Mare Island, for San Pedro; Kanawha, Norfolk, for Fort Arthur; Panther, Hampton Roads, for New York; Patterson, Hampton Roads, for Boston; Saturn, Mare Island, for San Diego; Sonoma, Hampton Roads, for Southern Drill Ground, and the Sylph, Lowes, for Washington.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The mental test for Institutional Inspector will be held on Oct. 19 at 54 Lafayette Street. There are 292 candidates.

The mental examination for stenographer and typewriter, female, commences on Oct. 16, and will be held every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday until completed. About eighty candidates a day will be examined.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22-23 at the New York Custom House examination for clerk-draftsman, for men only, to fill vacancies as they may occur in local branches of the General Land Office Service, at $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in report writing, arithmetic and elementary mathematics, copying and correcting manuscript, public land surveying, and drawing and lettering. Persons who pass this examination will be eligible for appointment to clerical or draftsman positions in the Land Office Service only in offices outside of the District of Columbia. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Oct. 12: Patrol, J. W. Torsen, 143, to 283, to mounted duty; H. R. Hoffiett, 172, to 174, to mounted duty; Prob. Patrol. F. A. Myers, 23, to 283, to mounted duty.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. T. J. Dempsey, 163, to Bur. of Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 15 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 12; Sergt. H. A. Connealy, Health Squad, to command 3 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 12; Patrol. C. H. Kuehnemund, 39, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of chief clerk, 10 days, 8 A. M. Oct. 12.

Prob. Patrol. W. J. Mason, 2, to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Chief Insp., 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 13.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol. G. E. Ostar, 13, 4 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 14; D. F. Sullivan, 13, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 12; J. R. Parke, 25, 1 day, 10:01 A. M., Oct. 13.

Sick leaves: Patrol. J. Gallagher, 18, 90 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 12; H. Svenson, Traf. Div., Sub-div. A, 60 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 12.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. B. M. Hefter, 13, 8:30 P. M., Aug. 16, to 12 M., Aug. 21; W. E. Ruehl, Jr., 18, 1 P. M., Sept. 8, to 12 P. M., Sept. 14; J. M. Welsenfeider, 21, 1:30 P. M., Sept. 9, to noon Sept. 11; J. Birnbaum, 35, 1 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; H. Boshamer, 38, 9:25 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; W. J. Ferrick, 68, 8 A. M., Sept. 26, to 12 P. M., Sept. 30; P. H. Mahland, 154, 9 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; J. A. Schittig, 150, 10:30 P. M., Oct. 5, during disability; P. D. Kenneally, 3d Ins. Dist., 1:50 A. M., Sept. 14, to noon, Sept. 25.

Fire Department.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 East 67th St., at time and date specified: Oct. 16—At 10 A. M., Eng. 40; at 2 P. M., Eng. 279. Oct. 17—At 10 A. M., Eng. 65; at 1 P. M., Eng. 238. Oct. 18—At 10 A. M., Eng. 73; at 1 P. M., Eng. 233. Oct. 19—At 10 A. M., Eng. 155; at 1 P. M., Eng. 242. Oct. 20—At 10 A. M., Eng. 86; at 1 P. M., Hose 9. Oct. 21—At 10 A. M., H. & L. 16; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 142.

Revocation of temporary detail, while on sick report, at 8 A. M. Oct. 12: Fire. 1st Gr. W. J. McGoldrick, Eng. 279, to new fire alarm station, Malboro and Washington Sts. and Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Special leaves: Engr. of Steamer P. J. McKenzie, Eng. 31, 12 hours, 10 A. M. Oct. 13; Eng. of Steamer J. M. Breden-voyer, Eng. 55, 84 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 15; Fire 2d Gr. M. S. Shields, Eng. 6, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 16; Fire. 2d Gr. P. F. Farrell, Eng. 203, 12 hours, 8 A. M. Oct. 12.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A course in architectural drawing is given at the Washington Heights Evening High School, 145th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue.

The Board of Education has approved a course of study for the School for the Deaf in Public School 47, Manhattan.

The matter of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Associate City Superintendent Haaren was referred yesterday to the Committee on Nominations.

Lucy Stanwood was licensed yesterday as an assistant leader of music.

Permission was granted yesterday to the Principal of P. S. 30, the Bronx, to hold the afternoon sessions of the kindergarten from 1 to 3:30 P. M.

The Board of Education yesterday approved of the following transfers on Oct. 19: Principal Wallace S. S. Newton from P. S. 78 to P. S. 40; assistant to Principal Elisabeth Blodgett from P. S. 172 to P. S. 55. Kindergartners—Prudence Battin from P. S. 27 to P. S. 135; Beatrice M. Thompson from P. S. 79 to P. S. 104; Mabel H. Crofts from P. S. 23 to P. S. 5; Henrietta Hearsey from P. S. 41 to P. S. 13; Maude Connelly from P. S. 140 to P. S. 82; Edna L Brown from P. S. 59 to P. S. 27; Frances E. Ackerly from P. S. 12 to P. S. 23; Henrietta Koalon from P. S. 51 to P. S. 91; Melissa M. Shattuck from P. S. 164 to P. S 72.

The nominations of Edith A. Ludwig and Barbara T. Junsman as teachers of German in elementary schools have been rejected without prejudice because the Committee on Elementary Schools considered it inadvisable and unnecessary to make the appointments at this time.

In order to make up for the loss of ten days at the beginning of the term Hunter College will hold voluntary sessions today and election day, and will postpone the mid-year examinations to the week beginning Jan. 22.

The Student Council of Hunter College has decided that if a student who is already a class representative on the council is elected to a higher office that automatically makes her a member of the council; she may not hold both offices, but may choose between them. This ruling is made to keep the membership of the council constant.

The graduates of the Thomas Hunter High School who are now studying in Hunter College yesterday entertained at a Dutch party the seventy-five freshmen who have entered from Hunter High School.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

FOR RENT.

Furnished for Winter or year; large corner house on 6th Av.; all modern improvements. HORACE S. ELY & CO., 1 Liberty St., New York.

MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED MODERN RESIDENCE, 12 ROOMS, 3 BATHS, $900 MONTHLY FOR SEASON. APPLY 327 WEST 75TH ST. OR YOUR BROKER.

Wanted—Furnished.

Responsible family, no children, desire completely well-furnished private house, Winter months; centrally located; good neighborhood. E 146 Times.

Out of Town.

For rent, $1,000 per year, unfurnished house, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, servants' dining room and laundry, electric light, steam heat, piazza; also glassed-in sleeping porch; four minutes' walk to station. Inquire of Adam Day, Short Hills, N. J.

$25 A MONTH.—Beautiful Winter home by ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th, N. Y.

Furnished house, near the Bon Air Hotel and Country Club, Augusta, Ga. Write character of house you want. John W. Dickey, Augusta, Ga.

Belle Harbor, Rockaway Park.—Attractively furnished 7, 12 room modern houses; $35; 40 minutes Pennsylvania Flatbush Station. 6549 Schuyler.

Nominal rent, furnished house, Orange County, three hours' distance; responsible couple, taking care of premises. Gross, 302 B'way.

Wanted—Unfurnished.

Wanted to rent.—A small house containing 7-8 rooms, located in Westchester County, within one hour of 42d St.; one with garage preferred. Z 240 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

A. 1917 CHALMERS ROADSTER.
1916 HUDSON 6-40 SEDAN.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX TOURING.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX LIMOUSINE.
1916 HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN.
1916 OLDS "8" TOURING.
1915 OVERLAND BROUGHAM.
1915 FORD SEDAN.
1914 S. G. V. TOWN LANDAULET.
1913 MARMON TOWN.
D. C. BURRELLE, 1,700 B'WAY, 3D FL.

ABBOTT-DETROIT "8," 1916. Touring. PRACTICALLY NEW; used very little; has every possible equipment; paint without a scratch, and mechanically perfect; shoe equipment is perfect; one brand new extra inflated that has never touched the ground; is open to any mechanical inspection and will demonstrate day and evening or Sunday; asking price $1,200; on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

AMESBURY CHEVROLET ROADSTER. Smart 2-passenger; excellent condition; fully equipped; sacrifice quick cash. Garage, 805 West 79th.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS.
STUTZ 1916 Bulldog.
NATIONAL twin "6," used 10 weeks.
PIERCE 1914 and 1913, 4-48, 7-passenger.
MERCER 1915, 22-70 touring.
CADILLAC 8, 7-passenger.
STUTZ 1915 Bearcat; excellent condition.
PACKARD 1914, 6-48, 7-passenger.
STEARNS 6, Silent Knight, 4-passenger.
WILLIAMSBURG GARAGE,
161 Clymer St., Near W'burg Bridge, B'klyn,
Open Sundays.

Buick Speedster, must be quick sale; owner leaving town; price reasonable. C. B. Smith, 7 High St., Passaic, N. J.

CADILLAC landaulet car, 1913, for sale; fully overhauled; excellent condition; price $650. Cadillac Service Station, White Plains, N. Y.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., Broadway at 61st St.

FORD AUTHORIZED AGENCY, Lexington Av., 88th St., telephone Lenox 4983.—Bodies, deliveries, trucks, trades used; open evenings, Sundays; credit; immediate delivery.

FORD Touring, 1916 model; used two months; complete equipment. For full particulars and a bargain call Swede Bros., 562 Grand St. Orchard 736.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

HUPMOBILE, 1915 model touring; car in excellent condition throughout and fully equipped; $575. HUPMOBILE AGENCY, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

HUPMOBILE 1916 Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1916 five-passenger Model 41 touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 seven-passenger touring car, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914, 48 H. P. Speedster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 W. 62d.

MERCER TOURING AND NATIONAL ROADSTER.
Gentleman leaving town will sacrifice same to first reasonable cash offer; both automobiles practically new; used very little; equipped with electric lights, starter, &c.; condition guaranteed. 150 West 55th or phone Circle 1808 for information.

MERCER 1915 touring, with extra convertible Sedan top; runs like a new car; price, $1,650. Can be seen at 253 Hicks St., near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

MERCER 1915 Roadster, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

NATIONAL 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 W. 62d.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 seven-passenger touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD, 12, SIX CYLINDER LIMOUSINE
PACKARD, TWIN, 35, TOURING.
PACKARD, TWIN 25, TOURING.
PACKARD PHAETON, 1910.
CADILLAC, 14, LIMOUSINE LANDAULET.
GHALMERS, 6-40, PASSENGER TOURING.
LOCOMOBILE, 12, 7 PASSENGER TOURING
BLUE RIBBON, 1,700 BROADWAY.
TEL. 8673 CIRCLE.

PACKARD, 1914, "38," touring car; has new set of non-skid tires; runs and looks like a brand-new car; price, $1,000. Can be seen at 2 Grace Court, near Borough Hall subway station, Brooklyn.

PACKARD (twin six) touring; 1-35.
CADILLAC (1916) runabout.

HUDSON (1916) super six limousine; bargain. Turner, St. James Hotel. 'Phone 3247 Bryant.

Packard 1915 limousine car, 3-38; in perfect condition; for sale. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

PACKARD.—Elegant, high-standing chauffeur solicits monthly. Garnier, 21 Manhattan Av. Columbus 5123.

Packard, 1-35, twin six touring car; like new. L. J. McCracken, Circle Bldg. Telephone 4120 Columbus.

PEERLESS LANDAULET.
Beautiful, aristocratic equipment; late model; cost $6,100; accept $1,500 for immediate cash. Owner, 305 West 70th.

PEERLESS 1916 eight-cylinder clover-leaf roadster; like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Peerless 1915 limousine, excellent condition; used little. Inquire Glenk, 40 West 66th.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine and touring body. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Renault 30-40 landaulet, seven-passenger; Renault 12-18 brougham, 1914 model; Delaunay Belleville landaulet, chauffeur, 1913; Mercedes town limousine by Brewster; cars are perfect in all details. George Wallace Copley, 665 5th Av. 4837 Plaza.

SCRIPPS BOOTH RUNABOUT.
Late model 3-passenger; like new; fully equipped; extra wheel; sacrifice for cash. 305 West 70th, near Riverside.

Studebaker 1916, $700; Winter and touring body, Telephone Friday, St. Nicholas St.

TRUCK for sale, one-ton Mack, in service from October, 1912, to July, 1916. Callan's, 3d Av. and 121st St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT special roadster, two or four passenger. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

Winton 1915, light six, overhauled and repainted; fully equipped, electric lights, self-starter guaranteed; price $1,400. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Winton 1913, imperial limousine car; self-starter, electric lights, in perfect condition, for sale, cheap. Victor Hess, International Garage, 252-262 West 40th St.

Winton, 1912, overhauled and repainted, fully equipped, guaranteed; price, $500. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th.

1916 Paige Fairfield touring; 5 wire wheels, mileage 8,000; fine condition. R. D. Compton, Hotel Cumberland.

1916 OVERLAND SIX, $525.
Seven-passenger touring automobile; like new; used five months. 150 West 55th.

Automobiles for Rent.

AUTOS, high-class, $5, $4 hour; special monthly rate. J. S. Mandola, Col. 2908.

COMMERCIAL cars for hire by hour, day, week, month, year. S. & S. Renting Co., 438 West 18th St. Phone Chelsea 4468.

DODGE—For hire, new 1917 Dodge cars; $225 monthly. Eugene Zinn, 122 Water St., Paterson, N. J.

FORD.—Chauffeur with Ford light delivery truck would like position, week or month. E 118 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW, PACKARD LIMOUSINES.
HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE.
Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates month, year.
EGIDI AUTO SERVICE,
123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

PACKARD, 1914, 6-48; will rent monthly; touring or any kind of body; careful chauffeur; also hour trips days; high class service; reasonable prices. A. H. Jourdan, 248 Sherman Av., New York City, St. Nicholas 2050.

PACKARD sixes and twin six; touring, landaulet, and limousine cars, for hire, by hour, day, week, or month, at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Telephone Columbus 1478.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

Packard; 7 passenger landaulet and touring cars for hire hour, day, week; monthly prefered; reasonable. Telephone 3828 Schuyler.

PACKARD.—Will rent my Packard car cheap by the month, with two bodies, owner driving. E 54 Times.

TOWN Car.—Excellent condition; for hire by month, very cheap, by responsible company. F. Coy, E 87 Times.

Automobiles Wanted.

Sedan wanted. J. C. W., Box 1,829, General Post Office, New York.

Inside drive closed body wanted for 1915 Locomobile. D 80 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co., 253 W. 58th St. (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Tires, tubes; best makes; saving 30 to 50%; used tires, $4 up; sundries at cut rates. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Storage.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St.—Autos and bodies stored; reasonable charges.

Automobile Bodies.

Elegant Rothschild landaulet body; will fit Packard 30 Models; also cars of similar chassis. Cold Storage. Morn. 8371.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1,123 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Classes for salesmen, owners and chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for trial lesson free.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U. S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A., to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SODA DEPARTMENT.—We require several soda dispensers of neat appearance; applicants having previous experience only will be considered. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

WRAPPING DEPARTMENT.—We need a number of bright girls as parcel wrappers; experience is not essential; beginners will be paid while learning; rapid advancement. Apply, with proof of age, to Superintendent of wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BILL CLERK and STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious girl; must be familiar with office details; good opportunity; $10. D 74 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—One educated young lady familiar with mail order business; one with experience in woolen business; good opportunity for a capable party. M 231 Times Downtown.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR wanted in publishing house; state experience and salary desired. R 343 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Waist and skirt finisher; permanent position. 208 W. 85th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

COOK.

Wanted, first-class German or Austrian cook for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; household under care of managing housekeeper; convenient, up-to-date kitchen, with kitchenmaid; best wages and good home offered, but first-class foreign and American references required as to ability, character, and disposition. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit.

GIRLS.

Pleasant employment under sunshine conditions.

You can earn from $7 to $12 per week; lowest wages to start $7.

Excellent ventilation; good light; first aid, rest, and reading rooms; meals at less than cost.

SUNSHINE BISCUIT WORKS.
LOOSE-WILES
BISCUIT CO.,
LONG ISLAND CITY.

GIRL.—Neat, refined girl, not of the servant type, to do general housework in clergyman's family, suburb of New York; no laundry work; intelligence and cheerful disposition more important than experience. Z 237 Times Annex.

GIRLS to wrap and pack candy; clean, steady work in sunlight factory; good chance for advancement. Apply C. P. Company, 15th floor, Printing Crafts Bldg., 8th Av. and 34th St.

GIRL wanted for general housework; Dutch nationality, (Holland;) family with 2 children; apply evenings after 8 o'clock. A. L. van Halderen, 205 Parkside Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS to take care of 4 children, oldest 12 years; pleasant surroundings. Reply in detail, stating experience and references. M 237 Times Downtown.

HAIRDRESSER and marcel hair waver wanted, with experience in water waving preferred; must give good references and state years of experience. Address Woodward & Lothrop, Inc., Washington, D. C.

GIRLS wanted for factory work; wholesale grocery house. Apply 8 Worth St.

KITCHENMAID.

Wanted, neat and industrious German or Austrian kitchenmaid for large private home in Detroit, Mich.; permanent position; must be able to do simple cooking, and one of steady, quiet character desired; best references as to character required. Reply to Housekeeper, 375 Seminole Av., Detroit, Mich.

50
MERCHANDISE
WRAPPERS.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR STRONG, ROBUST GIRLS, WHO WANT GOOD PAY, PLEASANT WORKING CONDITIONS, AND PERMANENT POSITIONS.

CALL AFTERNOONS BETWEEN 2 AND 4 P. M.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO., WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

REQUIRE

AN EXPERIENCED BUYER

FOR THEIR

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE HELD IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN as companion and helper to young married lady; near city; excellent opportunity for pleasant home in congenial social surroundings. E 117 Times.

REFINED YOUNG WOMAN as assistant secretary to professional man; perfect telephone familiarity is essential. E 102 Times.

SALESLADY.—Experienced millinery saleslady for good all-year position. Apply Gruber's Millinery, 641 Newark Av., Jersey City.

SALESLADIES.—$1.50 day; extra on Saturdays. Call Weisbecker, 206-270 West 125th.

SALESWOMAN.—We have an exceptional opportunity for large earnings to offer a refined, energetic woman able to command attention; commission, with advances. D 24 Times.

SHOE SALESWOMEN

Wanted at Wanamaker's.

Must be thoroughly experienced. Apply at Employment Office, Basement, Old Building.

STENOGRAPHER and TABULATOR with good general knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, reference, and salary expected; preference given to one experienced in building construction work. E 133 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Careful, competent young woman with former experience; state salary expected. Typewriter, Box 24, Station A, New York.

TAILORESS,

HENRI BENDEL,
10-12 WEST 57TH ST.

Require several competent women on evening wraps; good pay and long season to good workers; come prepared to work.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,800 to $2,500 per year. McReynolds, 847 5th Av., New York, Vanderbilt 4835. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TEACHER, over 20, out of position, willing to go to small town; salary and railroad fare; permanent if capable; write for appointment. D 77 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR wanted for advertising agency; our operator is leaving to be married; she liked our place so well she stayed with us four years; she answers the phone, attends to callers, and files our letters; she is pleasant to visitors; quick, cheerful, and of good appearance; we want a young lady like her. Write us stating your experience. D. J. H., 89 Times.

TEACHER of bookkeeping, man or woman; thoroughly trained and experienced; evenings only. Alpha, 2 Sumner Av., Brooklyn.

—TYPISTS—

WE CAN USE

[redacted] 50 [redacted]

GIRLS

WHO ARE BEGINNERS, OR WHO HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE.

GOOD PAY,
PERMANENT POSITIONS,
SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES.

CALL AFTERNOONS, 3 TO 4 P. M.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

TYPIST.—Young girl accustomed to clerk business. Apply 15 W. 38th St., 8th floor.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WOMEN WANTED

to

ADDRESS ENVELOPES

From Printed Lists.

HIGHEST PAY.

Good Light and Surroundings.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
15th Floor,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

50
MERCHANDISE
PACKERS.

PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR YOUNG MEN WHO SHOW THEMSELVES TO BE ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS; MUST HAVE HAD SOME EXPERIENCE IN PACKING MERCHANDISE OF PARCEL POST SHIPMENT.

CALL MORNINGS BETWEEN 8:30 AND 12.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
21 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

MEN WANTED

to

ADDRESS ENVELOPES

from printed lists.

$1.25 TO $1.50 A THOUSAND,

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

15th floor,
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York.
Use 20th St. elevators.

ORDERLIES for seaside hospital, New Dorp, S. I. Call before 12, 103 Park Av., Room 415.

ORDER MAN, electrical supplies; experienced service and order man required, large house; excellent salary and opportunity. D. H., 375 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE SECRETARY WANTED.
College graduate or student preferred to give either part time or entire time; must be stenographer, of good appearance, tactful and refined; answer, stating age, past positions, and salary expected to start. M 236 Times Downtown.

SALESMANAGER for chemical concern; one well versed in this line; exceptional opening for the right party; permanent position; give experience and references, which will be considered confidential. R 337 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by house of international reputation; clean-cut, energetic man with selling experience and executive ability can earn rapid promotion; commission, with drawing account. Address in confidence, "International," Box 100 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Real estate salesman for established Brooklyn development of one and two family houses; on the new subway; drawing account against commission provided you can prove past performances; preference given to salesman now employed but seeking greater fields to conquer. Address Strictly Confidential, Box E 136 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Young man, active, good address and education, to call on architects and contractors New York and Long Island; technical experience preferred, but not essential; apply by letter only for interview, stating age, experience, salary desired. Anti-Hydro Waterproofing Co., Singer Building.

SALESMAN.—Bond or preferred stock salesman; well-known New York banking house wants men to sell high-grade 7% public utility preferred stock in New York and vicinity; liberal straight commission to start, but permanent salaried positions, as local representatives, for men who can show results. Reply to Box R 352 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN for stock issue.—Mfg. company marketing high-grade product, demand for which is unlimited, doing profitable business; are selling stock to increase facilities; men with clean records can easily earn $100 a week; liberal commission. See Mr. Barman, 109 Leonard St., 9-11 A. M., or telephone Franklin 1763.

SALES MANAGER.—An established rubber tire and tube manufacturing company seeks the services of an experienced sales manager capable of reorganizing and managing its sales department; correspondence mutually confidential; salary or commission. Address Z 223 Times Annex.

SALESMAN WANTED.—City experienced with millinery buyers to sell new successful specialty on commission; state experience fully. D 87 Times.

SALESMEN.—Wanted, by an investment house, experienced stock salesmen; good live leads; commission. Telephone Mr. Sprake, Broad 4968, after 9:30.

SALESMAN (city) wanted for popular hair net line; highest references required; commission basis. H. Horner & Co., Inc., 200 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN.—Young man, 18, knowledge of electrical supplies; state salary. R 333 Times Downtown.

SHEET METAL WORKER on range and furnace work. Apply 133 West 44th St.

SHIPPING AND RECEIVING ROOM.—Young man with experience and references; must be competent to pack high-class millinery, dresses, and coats. Apply side entrance Kurzman, 5th Av. and 36th St.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions.

Good Runs.

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

130th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WANTED.—A tall man,

REGISTRATION GAIN IS ABOVE NORMAL

Returns Show an Increase of 40,558 Over the Third Day's Total Last Year.

357,084 LISTED IN 3 DAYS

Brooklyn Fails So Far to Swing Political Centre of Gravity to That Borough.

When the returns for the third day of registration were all in last night an increase of 40,558 was shown over the third day's total of last year. This is regarded as somewhat more than the normal increase for a Presidential year over an off year in politics. The increase by boroughs was as follows:

Manhattan	18,581
Brooklyn	12,389
Bronx	6,760
Queens	2,566
Richmond	312
Total	40,558

The complete registration yesterday in all the five boroughs was 108,015. This was an increase of 11,657 over the third day's registration of a year ago. The total for the three days this year is 357,084.

Here is a table showing the registration figures for the third day and the three days' total this year, as compared with last year's registration by boroughs and Assembly districts:

Boroughs.	1916. 3d Day.	1916. 3 Days.	1915. 3d Day.	1915. 3 Days.
Manhattan	41,353	141,677	37,143	123,096
Bronx	14,773	46,944	12,699	40,184
Brooklyn	39,588	131,386	35,263	119,047
Queens	10,045	30,228	9,063	27,662
Richmond	2,256	6,849	2,190	6,537
Grand total	108,015	357,084	96,358	316,526

MANHATTAN.

A.D.				
1	699	2,383	682	2,283
2	984	3,478	1,085	3,608
3	1,009	3,318	992	3,248
4	924	3,691	1,029	3,805
5	900	3,012	872	2,940
6	1,159	4,198	1,205	3,899
7	1,022	3,307	858	2,823
8	954	3,369	1,094	3,312
9	842	2,877	749	2,361
10	1,059	3,442	1,020	3,149
11	1,155	3,587	973	3,218
12	787	3,055	871	3,074
13	943	3,208	846	2,908
14	1,046	3,439	932	3,069
15	1,980	7,235	1,520	5,021
16	944	3,196	878	2,841
17	1,776	6,346	1,484	5,148
18	1,190	3,680	1,112	3,473
19	2,450	7,235	2,033	6,885
20	1,168	3,849	1,071	3,612
21	1,986	6,938	1,668	5,717
22	1,322	4,525	1,196	4,222
23	4,920	16,492	3,896	13,565
24	912	2,783	896	2,849
25	1,102	3,968	996	3,502
26	1,348	4,814	1,342	4,848
27	1,125	3,959	885	2,740
28	876	2,886	781	2,452
29	1,881	5,052	1,117	3,899
30 (South)	1,422	4,430	1,384	4,233
31	1,908	6,813	1,674	5,657
Total	41,353	141,677	37,143	123,096

BRONX.

30 (North)	471	1,442	387	1,297
32	4,289	13,286	3,608	11,323
33	1,916	6,230	1,724	5,375
34	4,540	14,369	3,790	12,167
35	3,557	11,417	3,190	10,022
Total	14,773	46,944	12,699	40,184

BROOKLYN.

1	1,164	4,146	1,045	3,790
2	826	2,663	865	2,812
3	888	2,863	744	2,691
4	1,357	4,506	1,288	4,139
5	1,706	6,273	1,569	5,508
6	1,322	4,699	1,239	4,326
7	1,182	3,672	1,089	3,931
8	958	3,161	894	3,013
9	2,880	8,966	2,383	7,786
10	1,578	5,530	1,372	4,771
11	1,554	5,287	1,381	4,685
12	1,892	6,855	1,743	6,327
13	1,072	3,277	1,006	3,281
14	970	2,953	956	2,950
15	1,289	3,841	1,121	3,885
16	3,505	11,425	2,924	9,846
17	1,570	5,637	1,312	4,885
18	3,657	12,434	3,077	10,421
19	1,152	3,772	1,089	3,472
20	1,597	5,183	1,303	4,504
21	844	2,847	839	2,750
22	3,662	11,939	3,264	10,847
23	2,928	9,457	2,769	8,577
Total	39,588	131,386	35,263	119,047

QUEENS.

1	1,857	5,693	1,682	5,256
2	1,714	5,160	1,716	4,869
3	3,546	10,142	3,095	9,520
4	2,928	9,233	2,570	8,017
Total	10,045	30,228	9,063	27,662

RICHMOND.

1	2,256	6,849	2,190	6,537

The expectation of the political leaders in Brooklyn that the registration this year would show that the political centre of gravity had passed from Manhattan to that borough was not realized. The figures for the first three days of registration show that Manhattan still is supreme, the excess being 10,291.

FAIRBANKS SPOKE FIRST.

Then Walked Out and Left Montana Meeting to Women Campaigners.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 11.—Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice President, was the principal speaker this morning at a mass meeting of 1,000 persons held by the train orators in the auditorium at Helena, but failed to arouse enthusiasm.

The Chairman of the meeting, Colonel O. M. Harvey, Republican State Chairman, was in the midst of his speech when Mr. Fairbanks, escorted by a band, entered and took the platform, where twenty-five petticoated politicians sat. After narrating how he had been routed from slumber in a Helena hotel to address the meeting and referring to "these good ladies" who had enlisted in the Republican campaign, Mr. Fairbanks said he had heard it said that many women intended to vote for President Wilson because of his aversion to war, although no nation cared to measure swords with the United States.

"It is not true that Wilson kept us out of war," he said, "and, though it is true we have prosperity, it is a bloody prosperity. Wait until the war stops and with it our war-made prosperity will vanish overnight. Bear in mind that this prosperity of blood, murder, and war will stop with the war."

When his ten-minute speech was finished Mr. Fairbanks hurried without waiting to hear any of "the good ladies" speak. He refused to comment on the work of the woman orators.

After Mr. Fairbanks had gone, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Miss Mary Antin, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, and others addressed the audience.

Prior to this meeting an impromptu one was held in the ballroom of the Placer Hotel. Mrs. Sam V. Stewart, wife of the Democratic Governor, dropped in for a few moments. When she came out she said: "It is ridiculous for these women, who haven't a vote, to come all the way out here to tell women who can vote how to do it."

A similar disposition to treat the women campaigners lightly was displayed by Mrs. T. J. Walsh, wife of one of Montana's United States Senators, who has charge of the organization of the Democratic women of the State. According to Mrs. Walsh, the women this year will vote in larger numbers than the men. In one Montana county 65 per cent. of the registered voters are women.

Mrs. William Severin, President of the Illinois Federation of Women, who has been a regular speaker since she boarded the train at Chicago, announced tonight that she would return home at once because the expedition "is too nonpartisan and not enough Republican."

Last night's meeting in Billings, Mont., brought out a crowd of about 500 persons, who heard ten speakers talk in the Elks' clubrooms. It was a Republican crowd, hand picked by invitation. Tired of the monotony of addressing audiences of Republicans only, Miss Elizabeth Freeman, formerly a militant suffragette under Mrs. Pankhurst, invaded the Coliseum, where local wrestlers were having a bout. She obtained permission to speak and took the mat. She had been speaking fifteen minutes when she first mentioned the name of Hughes. The crowd booed, groaned, and shouted "Hughes, the race track killer!" Trying to make herself heard above the din, Miss Freeman literally talked herself "blue in the face." But it was no use, and when the crowd with whoops for Wilson began to file out Miss Freeman desisted.

Tomorrow's journey will take the orators into the State of Washington. A big meeting is planned for Spokane.

DOVE 'U-53' ALIGHTS.

Bird with Strange Characters B und to Leg Found in Edgewater.

A white dove fluttered into a window of the offices of Batterson & Eisle on River Road Edgewater, yesterday morning, and the clerk who caught it took it to Police Headquarters when he noticed a band of yellow metal on its leg. The police found "U-53" inscribed on the band on the outside, and on the inside words in a language they could not decipher. To most of those who inspected it the language seemed to be German, but no one who could identify the letters or translate them was able to see the bird last night, when the report of its arrival reached the city.

Vienna Denies Losing a Warship.

BERLIN, Oct. 11, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The recent press dispatch from Zurich to the effect that one of the largest Austrian warships had blown up at Pola is denied authoritatively at Vienna.

ATTACKED BY PRO-GERMANS

Pastor Says He Was Beaten Twice for Resenting 'Liberty Boys' Speech.

The Rev. Harold Spencer Perceval of 43 West Nineteenth Street was in the Men's Night Court last night with both eyes blackened and his nose bleeding. He charged Edward Tallant, a real estate broker of 33 West Sixteenth Street with assaulting him.

According to the clergyman, he attended recently a meeting of the "Liberty Boys of '76," which he termed a pro-German organization, at Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street. He said he expressed his disapproval of some of the remarks of the speaker and that he and another man were attacked by some of those in the audience, who escaped afterward. Last night, he said, he decided to return to identify the assailants if possible and was again misused. He left the meeting, according to his story, to go to the Men's Night Court to lodge a complaint. When he got off the car he was attacked again by several men who he said had followed him all the way from the meeting.

Patrolman Seeley of the West Thirtieth Street Station came to the aid of the clergyman, but his assailants had fled in the meantime. He arrested Tallant, who was in the vicinity, on complaint of Mr. Perceval. Tallant denied the charge and was discharged by Magistrate Groehl. A policeman was assigned to escort the minister to his home.

X-RAY VICTIM DECORATED.

Dr. Menard, Who Lost Two Fingers, Gets Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Dr. Menard, of the Cochin Hospital, was decorated with the Legion of Honor today as a recompense for the loss of two fingers by exposure to the X-Ray in hospital work.

Dr. Menard, who has lost a finger from each hand, has accomplished admirable results in the location of projectiles in the bodies of wounded soldiers. The loss of his first finger did not deter Dr. Menard from following up his research work in the radiographic room. In the loss of his finger he learned that tissue cells exposed to the action of the x-Ray are subjected to a localized disease of nutrition and, in consequence, harden and rapidly deaden.

Through Dr. Menard's experiments at the Cochin Hospital a surgeon there was able a few days ago to locate and extract a shrapnel bullet lodged under the heart of a wounded soldier in ten minutes.

Serbia Sends a Minister Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The State Department has accepted Ljoubomir Michailovitch as Serbian Minister to the United States. Officials expect that he will sail for this country soon. He was formerly Serbian Minister to Montenegro. The Serbian Government, now seated in France, recently asked the United States if M. Michailovitch would be acceptable as Minister. He will be the first diplomatic representative to this country from Serbia.

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WE SELL SO SOCONY MOTOR GASOLINE NY STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

The sign of a reliable dealer and the world's best gasoline

The garage or supply station displaying it carries So-CO-ny motor gasoline—the cleanest, most reliable fuel obtainable. Look for the Red, White and Blue Socony sign.

STANDARD OIL CO. of NEW YORK

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

In three hours you can have just the prettiest curls and waves. And they remain a long time, when Silmerine is used before rolling the hair in curlers.

Liquid Silmerine

Is perfectly harmless. Easily applied with brush. Hair is nice and fluffy when combed out. Silmerine is also a splendid dressing. Keeps hair fine and glossy. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

Stylish---Well-Made Money-Saving Suits, $25

Over Fifty thousand New York men wear Arnheim clothes. They are all particular—all well-dressed—all save money.

We make higher priced clothes, but our $25 suit is the suit that made us famous. It is the greatest value ever known. Several thousand patterns to select from.

Overcoats of Equal Value $25

Samples and style suggestions mailed upon request.

Open until 6 o'clock.

Arnheim

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A Varsity Six Hundred overcoat

HERE'S one of the best overcoat styles for young men; there's a fresh vitality about it that cant be described.

Double breasted; the back slightly form-fitting, with a short half-belt; a generous collar with broad lapels. The collar, lapels and turned-back cuffs are finished with rows of stitching.

It shows in every line the elusive quality called style; the smartest dressers will want it on sight

There are other variations of Varsity Six Hundred. Our label is in all of them; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx

Good Clothes Makers

You cant make an overcoat mistake here. We'll show you the model illustrated above, and many other good ones. Our store is Hart Schaffner & Marx headquarters

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Broadway, below Chambers
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Open Evenings

AD. WRITER RETAIL CLOTHING

Write exclusively for men's clothing copy. Chain of stores, located in New York and various other cities. Must positively be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with woolens, models, etc., capable of writing copy that will produce results. Not a question of salary; we are looking for the right man. Applications strictly confidential. Address, giving full particulars, Z 241 Times Annex.

7-20-4 R. J. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.

Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.

FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

READ WALTER WINSTON KENILWORTH'S BOOKS,

"Psychic Control Through Self-Knowledge," ($2); "Thoughts on Things Psychic," ($1); "The Life of the Soul," ($1), etc.

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Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"

A CENTURY FAVORITE

BACARDI Makes the Perfect COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL

Try It and Be Convinced!

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